

# Manufacturers Record

## Exponent of America



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OCTOBER 2, 1919

### OVERTURN "THE DIRTY, ROTTEN GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES," SAID TROTSKY

The night before he started for Russia, Trotsky, speaking to several hundred of his East Side New York followers, said:

"I want you men to remain here and organize, and keep on organizing, until you destroy this dirty and rotten Government of the United States—while I return to Russia, bring on a revolution there, and stop Russia's war against Germany."

Some months ago the American Defense Society, keeping close track of the movement which was then under way for the purpose of carrying out Trotsky's command to his followers, warned the officials of every leading city that efforts would be made by the Socialists and Anarchists and Bolsheviks to bring about a revolution for the purpose of destroying the American Government. They were advised that the plan involved starting a strike first at one point and then at another, testing out at each place the ability of the strikers to completely capture that city, and the first city which came completely under the domination of these revolutionists was to be the signal for similar revolutionary activities in every city in America.

Seattle was the first place at which the effort was tried, but the backbone of the Mayor of that city broke the strike and saved the country from a general campaign of destruction and chaos.

Boston was another point at which the effort was made, and now the steel strike and many other strikes are merely the fulfillment of the statements made months ago by the American Defense Society in warning the officials of every city to be ready.

These strikes are simply an effort to definitely carry out Trotsky's command to his followers to be prepared at the proper time to overturn the "dirty, rotten Government of the United States." Trotsky's speech was made in a German hall. He went from America through the co-operation of Germany, and possibly some Americans, for it is claimed that somebody in this country had sufficient influence to have this country ignore a reported request from the British not to permit his leaving America. He was landed in Russia through the co-operation of Germany, and what he did in Russia he and his followers and Germany unitedly are seeking to repeat in America.

There are many innocent men who are out on strikes, but every man in this country who today is on a strike is co-operating with Trotsky, with the Bolsheviks and with Germany in their effort to overturn what Trotsky called "the dirty, rotten Government of the United States."

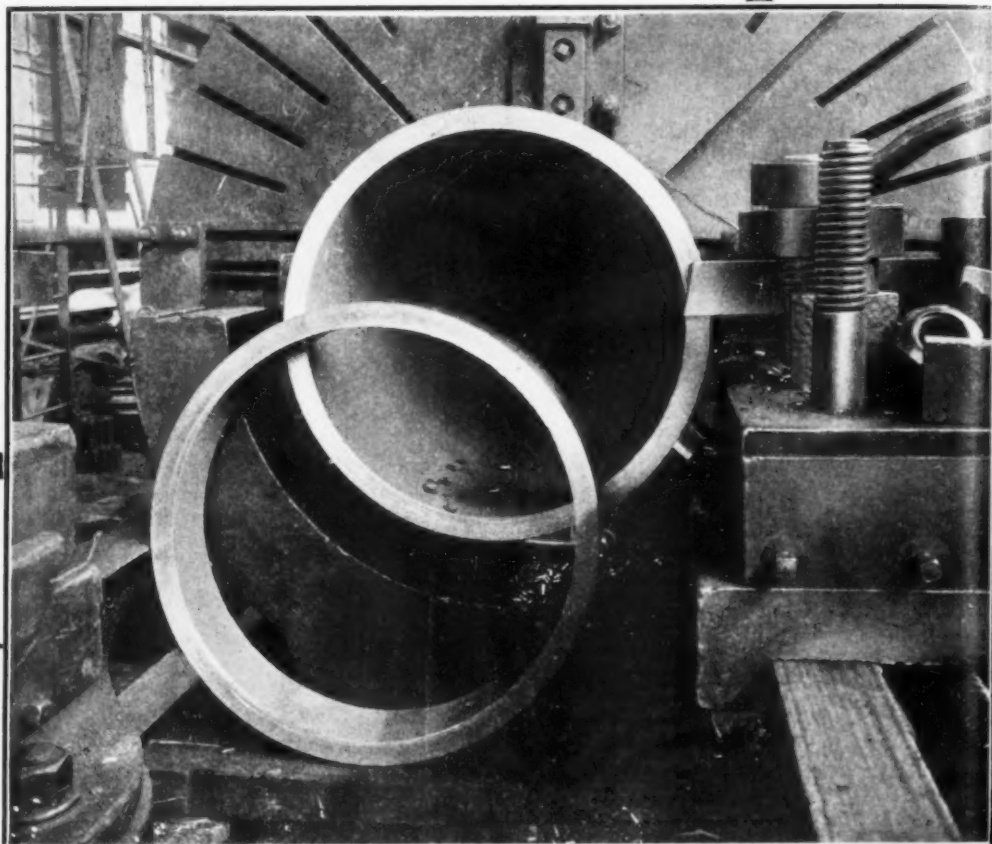
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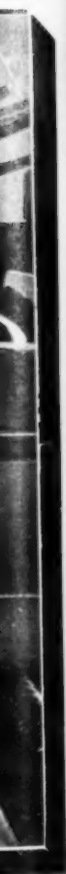
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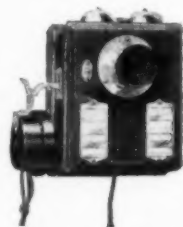
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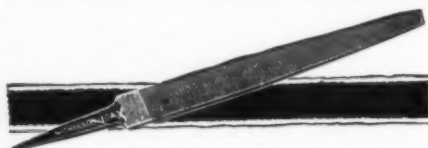
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# Manufacturers Record

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## THE NATION'S SYMPATHY FOR PRESIDENT WILSON.

TO President Wilson in his illness the sympathy of the entire country, regardless of party, will go out in unstinted measure. The prayers of praying men and women will go up for him that he may soon be restored to the fullness of health and strength. He has sought to carry on his own shoulders a load too heavy for any human being. No one who knows anything of the frailties of the body could possibly have looked for anything else than a complete nerve exhaustion, for the man who could stand the tasks which President Wilson has placed upon his system without breaking has never yet been born, so far as history shows. The man who is wise with himself is the one who divides his responsibility and who throws upon others some of the burdens which in his own boundless energy he might desire to carry alone.

In his great task President Wilson has needed every ounce of physical strength and of nerve force, because when nerves are tired and the body is tired no man can do his best work. Every man who has known from personal experience what nerve exhaustion is will have a profounder sympathy for President Wilson than it is possible for any human being who has not gone through that experience to have, for he who has once known the meaning of nerve exhaustion knows of some of the horrors of Dante's Inferno.

The whole country, indeed the whole world, is to some extent suffering from neurasthenia. The nerves of the world have been tense for the last five years. They have been overstrained. A great wave of nerve fatigue is passing over the world, and to this is due many of the things from which we are suffering, here and elsewhere. We lived for five years on nerves, and now exhausted nerves are having their inevitable effect.

For President Wilson, as he endures the sufferings of tired nerves, it becomes the duty and the privilege of every man and woman who believes in prayer to pray that God may give strength and health back to him without the days or the weeks or sometimes the months of suffering which others have had to endure as they passed through a similar affliction.

## IF SOME LABOR UNION DOCTRINES WERE FOLLOWED BY OTHERS, THE WORLD WOULD SOON BE IN CHAOS.

IN the issue of August 28 the MANUFACTURERS RECORD, under the heading "When the Labor Unions Have Taught the Farmer to Follow Their Example, Chaos Will Be Here," discussed the influence which the demand of labor unions for shorter hours would inevitably have upon the farmers of the country, and what this would mean in increased cost of foodstuffs. The farmer and his hands work from daylight to darkness. They know not short hours nor easy times. It is with them a drive winter and summer from long before sunrise to long after sunset.

But the farmers are getting ready, as we suggested they would do, to rebel. At a meeting of Pennsylvania farmers held in Franklin county last week the following resolution was passed:

"Resolved, That, inasmuch as various labor organizations are demanding an eight-hour day, we, as members of the Venango County Pomona Grange, representing 12 subordinate granges and a membership of 1800, do hereby go on record as favoring an equal day for farmers. We feel justified in the act, notwithstanding greatly increased prices resulting from lessened farm products."

The dispatch which tells of this action of farmers says that the resolution as presented was signed by representative men, and it was adopted as an expression of the views of the farmers.

For thousands of years the farmers have been the burden-bearers of the world. They have worked early and late, and at small pay, to feed the world. They have made less out of their work in proportion to their numbers and responsibility than any other class. The great manufacturers of the country have to a large extent come up from the lowest rounds of the ladder. Like Schwab, who was a wheelbarrow boy in the Carnegie plant, and tens of thousands of others who started in menial work, they have found in their work and in their business an opportunity to become great leaders. In farm life it has not been so. Comparatively few farmers have become men of great wealth, and yet in strength of character, in ability to do things, the average mental and physical equipment of the farmer is certainly as great as that of industrial workers.

With the success of the labor element of the country in reducing the hours of work and steadily increasing the wages secured, the farmers of the country are being given an illustration of what they could do by the same tactics. They, too, can lessen their hours of work and enormously increase their wages or their profits. But in doing so they would impoverish and perchance starve the world. Why should the farmers, however, care whether the world starves if they grow rich by selling a lessened product at a much higher profit? That is the doctrine which the labor unions are so effectively teaching, and which our Government sometimes and other governments at times, because of the fear of the labor unions, are accepting and apparently commending.

When once the doctrines of the labor unions have been fully taught and carried into effect, we shall have an enor-



mous decrease in food production by lessened work on the part of farmers, and an enormous increase in the cost of food. But the farmers will grow rich while they help to starve the world. Their crime, however, will be no greater whatever than the crime of those who would lessen labor efficiency, reduce the hours of labor to a still further extent, and increase the wages.

In these days when the world has reached that condition it will be full time for the doctors to refuse to visit the sick and the dying except during a limited number of hours in the daytime, and except at a cost which will prohibit any but the very rich employing them. The doctors could double and quadruple their prices and still make more money than they do now, by refusing to visit any who are not able to pay the higher price. They would have less work to do, but they would have more money for doing it.

And the doctors represent only one class out of many who could follow similar practice, if we are coming to the point that the less work we do the more money we shall demand—and that is the effort of labor unions as now constituted.

### "THE CONSTITUTION AS AN ANTIDOTE FOR BOLSHEVISM."

MR. HARRY F. ATWOOD of Chicago, whose recent articles in the MANUFACTURERS RECORD, "Back to the Republic" and "God in American History," have attracted wide attention, is being called upon from various parts of the country to lecture on these great questions. The Board of Education of the city of Newark recently had Mr. Atwood deliver his lecture, "The Constitution an Antidote for Bolshevism," on five successive days in the leading schools of that city, to which the pupils and the public were invited. The Board issued a poster on which was the question, "Do you know what the Constitution means to you—to all Americans," and in answer to this question announced that Mr. Atwood had been secured for this series of free lectures to the schools.

It would be wise for lectures of this kind to be delivered in every school of the country and wherever people, young or old, can be gathered together, in order that they may understand the great issues of the hour.

In a circular issued to the manufacturers of Newark, the Board of Education, referring to these lectures, emphasized the importance of a wider understanding of the underlying principles of Americanism among the English-speaking as well as among the foreign-language population, and the Board invited the co-operation of the manufacturers in having their employees attend.

### RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION AWAKENED TO HIGHWAY NEEDS.

THE Railroad Administration is at last realizing the magnitude and the importance of road construction work and of the prompt handling of road-building material. From one of our Alabama subscribers comes a letter enclosing a statement issued by the Regional Director to railroad agents in which the following statement is made as to the importance of highway material and road building:

"The movement of the road building materials has reached such proportions, and complaints received here indicate such divergence of policies maintained by various railroads, that we feel the necessity of outlining our general policy in the matter.

"It has been decided that we must accord road materials and other commodities requiring open-top car service their full share of such equipment available, giving preference in non-coal service to the low capacity open-top cars, but when such cars are not available in sufficient number, the high capacity open-top cars should be provided. This is substantially the policy required in accordance with the statement of the Director-General to the Senate Committee recently."

### THE FIGHT AGAINST SOCIALISTIC STRIKES BY THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

THAT the Catholic Church is bitterly opposed to socialism is well known, but not as widely known as it should be. In this respect the Catholic Church sets a wise example for all the churches of this and all other lands. Many Catholic priests are taking a very vigorous part against the men who are now on strike. The failure of the strike leaders to call out 5000 men from the Bethlehem plant of Baltimore is credited largely to the work in opposition thereto of a priest who warned his constituents against the activities of the strike leaders.

The denunciation of these strike leaders by the Rev. Mr. Molyneux, pastor of the Catholic church in Braddock, Pa., is one of the most scathing criticisms ever made against radical labor leaders. In a sermon to his congregation, referring to these radical leaders who are fomenting the strike, he said:

"These fellows, strike leaders, hoodlums that try to keep you from work, live on the bread earned by other people. They do not want to work themselves. They will tell you these mills ought to belong to you. Tell them they do. Some of them say that the mills ought to be driven out. Drive them out, and what will you have? Weeds, rattlesnakes, waste and desolation.

"There is one thing I have noticed about these strike leaders, and that is, with very few exceptions, if any at all, they never had on a workman's blouse in their lives, never went into a mill in a pair of overalls—these men were never seen with the honest sweat of toil on their brows. The tan of brawn is not on their hands. They are a lot of smooth, oily-tongued talkers, with a kind of sympathetic whine appealing to you. They are royal gentlemen of leisure; they always wear fine clothes."

Probably the most vigorous action by any Catholic priest, however, was that taken by the Rev. Thomas Devlin, pastor of the Holy Cross Church of Pittsburgh, whose congregation is largely made up of steel workers. He has served notice on his congregation that if any of them should follow the leadership of W. Z. Foster of the National Committee for Organizing Iron and Steel Workers, they would be regarded as "apostates of the Catholic faith, traitors to their country and enemies to authority." In a statement issued by him, he said:

"The American Federation of Labor seems to have fallen into the hands of the Bolsheviks and the Reds. It has refused to listen to the appeal of President Wilson to await the result of the conference; it has turned a deaf ear to the request of its own superior officer to comply with the President's wish, and has appointed a professional syndicalist, William Z. Foster, a vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, to organize the steel workers on the Pittsburgh district.

"The Kaiser, Hindenberg and Von Tirpitz have nothing on Foster. He is in the class of Trotzkys, Lenine and the Bolsheviks."

The charge that any members of that church which followed the leadership of Foster in this strike are "apostates from the Catholic faith," is probably the most powerful statement that could be made to influence a member of that denomination.

These priests, who are thus exerting their influence in behalf of the safety of America by suppressing the anarchistic and Bolshevik work of radical leaders who are seeking to overthrow our Government, are doing a heroic work, and are setting an example to every other denomination in the country.

The minister who at this time fails to recognize his responsibility to proclaim the truths so strongly presented by these priests, it matters not whether his congregation may be composed of laboring men or of other classes, is faithless to his solemn duty to his country and to his God.

This strike is a definite effort to overthrow American civilization. No man can be silent without being a party to the conspiracy.

## Welcome, Thrice Welcome, Are the Great Cotton Manufacturers of England to the South.

THE South bids to the English cotton manufacturers, who are coming to attend the World's Cotton Conference in New Orleans, a more than hearty welcome.

The MANUFACTURERS RECORD has often sought in the past to induce English cotton men to come to this country and for themselves study the situation on the ground. Many have done this as a result of special efforts made by us years ago. We remember with interest, however, that once when we were pressing such an invitation and having it supplemented by Southern railroads and the officials of leading cities of the South, one good friend, a great cotton mill leader of the South, wrote somewhat jocularly that while he had approved most of the things the MANUFACTURERS RECORD had done, he begged us to desist from seeking to bring English cotton manufacturers into the South. "For," said he, "they are the ablest merchants in the world, and for one I do not want to give them any clearer insight into the conditions in the South in the cotton manufacturing business, because it will only help them to be still stronger competitors with us."

Our friend was wrong except as to the ability of the English cotton manufacturers. They are indeed among the world's greatest business leaders.

The MANUFACTURERS RECORD rejoices in the coming of these cotton people. They are among the great business leaders of England. They are of the same blood as the people of the South—Anglo-Saxons. They have a world vision in trade, and while they may learn something from us, the South will be able to learn a great deal from them. There should be no antagonism whatever between the cotton manufacturers of Old England and of New England and the cotton producers of the South. Between these consumers and the producers there should be the friendliest relation. One is dependent upon the other, but the cotton manufacturers are far more dependent upon the producers than are the producers upon the manufacturers. Without the South's cotton, the spindles of the world would largely be idle; but if there were not a cotton mill in the world the South could raise its foodstuffs and be more prosperous through diversified farming than it can ever be through concentrating its efforts upon cotton production, even with very high prices for cotton.

Cotton drains the South of vitality.

Diversified farming increases the fertility of the soil and the vitality of Southern agriculture.

With a profitable price for cotton the South can go on raising cotton and at the same time diversifying its agriculture, and in this way increase the world's supply of foodstuffs, while also increasing the world's supply of cotton. But it will not continue to raise cotton except at high prices.

If our good friends from England and New England will fully realize these truths and act accordingly, they will strengthen the foundation of their own business and help to provide the world with cotton goods. But they cannot do it by decrying the price of cotton.

Sir Charles Macara, in an open letter to the World Cotton Conference, makes the following statements:

"It is well known that there are people who are not engaged in the carrying on of this industry in any of its branches, who are using the raw material as a counter for gambling operations by which the crop is turned over innumerable times, and by these operations are seriously interfering with the welfare of all legitimately engaged in it, and by abstracting large sums are adding materially to the cost of cotton clothing so largely used by the poorest people in the world. In pre-war years the price of American cotton, which practically regulates the price of the cotton crop of the world, was about 7½d per pound, which was considered a fairly high price. During recent years the price has been as high as 25d or more per pound—an increase of, say, 17½d. As every halfpenny in the price of the average annual

cotton crop of the world, estimated at 20,000,000 bales of 500 pounds each, represents roughly £20,000,000, it will be seen that the increase in the value of a season's crop of the raw material of an industry which clothes the preponderating part of the inhabitants of the globe represents on this assumption roughly no less than £700,000,000. I would suggest that some of the questions for the consideration of the conference are the following:

"How has this increase been brought about? How much of the increase is due to the enhanced cost of labor and the other factors that enter into the production of cotton, as well as to increased transport and other charges? And, most important of all, how much of it is due to the manipulation of gamblers who, as I have said, play no useful part in the carrying on of the industry, but are, on the contrary, a continual source of anxiety to everyone legitimately engaged in it?"

In the International Cotton Conference of 1904 Sir Charles Macara took the ground that the South could sell its cotton at a profit on the basis of 3½d. to 4d., or 7c. to 8c. per pound. That was a starvation figure, and Sir Charles Macara's effort to break down the price of cotton and to unite the cotton manufacturers of the world in this effort, did much to create a feeling of bitterness on the part of Southern cotton growers, which at one time seriously endangered the welfare of England in the great world war; for the spirit of ill-will which had been created on the part of cotton producers by reason of the hundred-year-old effort of spinners to force down the price of cotton, had created a bitter hostility to all that was English on the part of many people, and this was used to the utmost extent by every pro-German influence in the country. In this case an economic question very unwisely handled might have proved a world-wide disaster.

Sir Charles Macara in his address in 1904 vigorously denounced the cotton gamblers who bulled the price of cotton; but he suggested a combination of cotton consumers to bear the price, apparently forgetting that a bear cotton gambler may be just as bad as a bull cotton gambler. It is very interesting to read the figures which Sir Charles gives as to the increase of the cost of cotton goods; but he should bear in mind that for more than 50 years the South has been carrying the world's burden, giving its very lifeblood to providing cheap cotton for the mills whose profits always greatly exceed the profits of the cotton producers.

The cotton producer is no longer going to permit the cotton manufacturers to reap a larger profit than that of the grower. If cotton can be produced in other parts of the world at a lower cost than in the South, then the MANUFACTURERS RECORD bids the cotton manufacturers do their utmost to raise cotton elsewhere. Let them never for one moment think that the South is dependent upon cotton raising. It is not.

Cotton has been a curse to the South from the day the first seed were planted.

Had this section never produced a bale of cotton it would be infinitely richer than it is today.

Without cotton it never would have had slavery chained to its body. It would never have had to endure the sufferings of the Civil War, for the conditions that produced the Civil War largely came out of the question of cotton and of slavery, though slavery was only one item in the bill.

Without cotton the South would have become the chief grain and cattle raising section of America, as it may yet become.

Without cotton there would have been a broad diversification of Southern agriculture which would have given a broader prosperity to every class of people, and which would have enriched the soil of the South instead of impoverishing it, as cotton has done.

Mr. Macara desires to know how much of the increase in cotton price is due to the manipulation of the cotton speculators, and how much to the enhanced cost of labor and other



factors that enter into the production of cotton. We would like to see the other side of the question discussed intelligently by men who know, and who can tell the conference how much the price of cotton was depressed for 50 years or more by the cotton bears. Some of these bears were found in the cotton mills and the banking houses of Great Britain; some were found in the cotton mills of New England, and, to some extent, in the South itself, and many were found among cotton gamblers in the South who could make more money on bearing cotton than on buying it; some were found in the Cotton Exchanges of New York, where it was popular to be a bear on cotton, and where the bull on cotton rarely ever had a chance to live financially more than a very brief period. The cotton bull in times past has reminded one of what takes place when a shark is wounded and thrown overboard, for then every shark in the surrounding waters rushes for him and helps to join in killing him. The cotton bull has usually had a mighty bad time in New York and elsewhere in this country from cotton bear sharks.

All of these questions, however, can be threshed out to very great advantage, and our good English friends, whom again we bid a hearty welcome to the South, will have the opportunity of learning far more about this industry than they have ever known in the past. If wisely guided, they can tremendously increase the friendship of the South and of all America for Great Britain; they can intensify that feeling which should exist between these two great Anglo-Saxon Christian nations. They can prove to the cotton growers of the South that they are friends, ready to bid a high price for cotton—a living price to the grower—and that they are not enemies.

But if our English friends should be unwisely led by any of their own people, or by any in this country who would prefer to break down the price of cotton below a living profit to the grower, they would do their own industry and the relationship between Great Britain and America an incalculable amount of harm.

We have faith in the world vision, faith in the good intentions, faith in the spirit of fairness of these English manufacturers when once they have learned the real truth, and that they will learn in their visit to the South.

#### A RAILROAD EXECUTIVE'S VIEW OF THE RAILROAD SITUATION.

A. H. SMITH, president of the New York Central Lines, has written an exceedingly interesting letter to John J. Esch, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee of the House of Representatives at Washington, concerning contemplated railroad legislation. Among other things he says:

"For ten or more years the railroads in this country have not kept pace with its growth, and they are not now doing so. With the co-operation of capital and labor, and with constructive and proper legislation and government, this country is destined to progress more rapidly in the future than it has in the past.

"Using the railroad as a yardstick, the traffic offered for movement during the 20 years ending December 31, 1917, the date on which the Government assumed control of the railroads, increased an average of 16 per cent per year, the increase for the period amounting to 320 per cent. \* \* \*

"A lack of facilities and of reserves to meet peak conditions causes congestions and blockades with losses of millions of dollars to shippers, to the railroads, and, of course, in the last analysis, to the consumer.

"In the past, as I see it, there has been a material lack of appreciation of the foregoing facts by those bodies representing the Government—national and State—and by those through whose will and power only revenue could be obtained to meet the demands. This state of mind was fostered in part by shippers who, in association, selected representation to oppose the requests of the carriers for relief, and who in the end damaged and restricted what they most need—sufficient and economical transportation.

"There is required a body which, like our Supreme Court,

will stand steadfast and unbiased between all interests and decide for the people of our country what is right and necessary; a body which shall be given sufficient power and charged with responsibility; a body which can say what is lacking and why, and what remedy must be applied, and what or who is at fault. It must be composed of men who have vision, as transportation cannot await the facilities, and they must have wisdom, because excess facilities means extravagance in cost. They should have authority to participate in the adjustment of all problems affecting interstate commerce, including delivery and storage in cities and terminals. \* \* \*

"I believe our solution of the railway wage problem is to give the individual employe a participation in the results of his individual labor. This is apparent at the time and ascertainable, and can be paid promptly. To participate in the profits as has been proposed is uncertain and is not the true measure. Such a plan will cause suspicion and distrust, unhappiness and unrest. It is not constructive even if it is feasible, which I doubt. It will not produce uniform results on different properties or on the same properties, and such inequalities will in time disrupt any such arrangement, and besides, it looks like confiscation. \* \* \*

"Men cannot survive without incentive. \* \* \* Present labor organizations tend to remove incentive by a horizontal leveling process. This submerges the individual into the average. It causes discontent because it violates human nature. Labor organizations will, eventually, if not now, feel the effect of this principle and must ultimately recognize it. \* \* \*

"Too many railroads in this country have been pressed downward, facilities are lacking more or less, and equipment antiquated, thus making the service of the employe more difficult and discouraging. \* \* \*

"I believe that so far as the expenditures are concerned which railroads were called upon to make during the war for war purposes and at war prices they should have the same consideration as other businesses received at the hands of the Government. It would seem that the railroads of the United States as the 'first line of communication' should have no less consideration than the 'shipping' represented by the Shipping Board, which was the second line of communication."

President Smith urges the appointment of the board suggested and, as provided in the Railway Executives' plan, for the return of the railroads. It will be observed that he has a keen appreciation of the true transportation situation and to the inadequacy of facilities, to the lack of which the MANUFACTURERS RECORD has directed attention repeatedly for years. What he also says concerning the efforts of shippers that have prevented progress is also strikingly true, for if freight rates had been advanced some 10 years ago, for instance, there is no doubt that the railroads would be in much better condition today, although not what they should be.

#### BUSINESS FIRST, THE NATION'S SAFETY SECOND.

FROM TEXAS comes a letter to the MANUFACTURERS RECORD, which says:

"I regard people and papers that criticize the League of Nations as obstructionists. We want business, not continued agitation."

The men who are willing to sell the soul of America for business are not the men that would save this nation from destruction. They are the same spirit as that of the men who gloried in the enormous sales at enormous prices of foodstuffs and munitions to the Allies during the first two years of the war, and rejoiced that war had brought abounding prosperity to America without any sense of shame on their part that we were fattening on the lifeblood of those who were saving us from destruction.

And so today there are throughout this country men who are proclaiming that we must adopt the League of Nations in order to re-establish business; we must do it in order to trade with Germany; we must do it in order to settle this question or that question relating purely to business.

Ill fares the land when business demands the sale of the soul of a nation for paltry financial profit, for when men put profit before patriotism they are to the best of their ability heading this country straight for eternal ruin.

## SHALL LIBERTY PERISH IN AMERICA?

**S**HALL individual liberty perish from our country through its domination by the most despotic, unreasonable oligarchy the world has ever known? This is the problem which our country now has to meet.

The question is not the right of labor to organize, nor the right to strike, nor the right to demand high wages; but it is, shall men who do not belong to union labor be forced by the bludgeon, and the murderer's deadly missiles, to sell their independence and their liberty and their very souls for the privilege of working under a union label?

Shall law and order rule or shall a mob defy Congress and the country?

We boast that this is a free country, where every man can worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience—a country where every man has equality before the law. But our boasting is in vain when without punishment radical unionism undertakes to murder men who refuse to be shackled by its chains, when preachers are warned that they must in some way be in sympathy with and preach to the union men, as though union men were in some way different in the sight of God from other men, and as though they could be saved in some other way than that appointed by God for all men.

Whatever good labor unions have wrought, and when rightly directed there is a wide field for their work, they have sown hatred where peace should exist, they have lessened men's moral stamina and manhood by lessening their efficiency and their regard for the sacredness of work as the only possible way to human advancement.

Labor unions have taught men to be dishonest by teaching them to lower their standards and their output of work. They have argued from a false standpoint. If labor unions had been so handled as to make efficiency their standard, and their membership a proof of honor and integrity of work, they would have exerted a world-wide influence for upbuilding character. They would have placed a premium upon character and product, whereas now they penalize them. Then they would have developed a morale among their members which would have drawn all honest-hearted laborers into their membership, or at least into a high appreciation of their influence for good. Now they have made millions realize their power for evil, whereas they should be a mighty power for good. Now men know that their members are permitted, if not encouraged, to riot and bloodshed and murder to keep other men from working; now we know that rank radicalism in the livery of labor is seeking to serve the devil by destroying our Government.

In their failure to lead in the right way the unions have tremendously injured their own people and created a false class sense which has made many union men believe that they are somehow different

from and entitled to more rights than the farmer, the preacher, the teacher, the free labor man, the clerk, or any or all of the great middle class comprising the large bulk of our population, who are neither capitalists nor union labor men. They have made their members hate, and at times murder, their fellow-workmen, merely because they were free men and not union men. In this hatred, so assiduously taught, they have gone directly contrary to all the teachings of God and of all human experience.

No man can cultivate hate without cultivating the spirit of the assassin and the murderer. Disguise it as they may seek to do, deny it ever so vigorously, the radical spirit that now dominates some (not all, thank God) labor unions is not a spirit of brotherly love, not a spirit which has been caught from Divine teachings, not a spirit that tends toward these things; but a spirit of lust for things other than those earned by the sweat of a man's brow, a spirit of bitterness and hatred and revolution, in which the demands of radical labor are regarded as superior to the laws of our country and superior to the moral laws of God Himself. And this is written without one thought of bitterness to union men per se, for among them are tens of thousands of splendid, honest, God-serving patriots; but we are dealing only with the false leadership of radical officials often controlled by the aliens in this country who cannot speak a word of our language and who would gladly overturn our Government.

Against such false leaders and false teachers we appeal to the good men of labor unions to come out in this hour of turmoil and world crisis and exert their fullest power to guide their fellowmen and all other men into a saner, safer, broader spirit of co-operation and friendship, that peace and harmony may once more prevail in our country, and men everywhere go forward for the development of a broader civilization and a wider prosperity.

The man who joins in, or approves the work of mobs which maltreat and murder free labor men, merely because they are willing to work, is himself a murderer, and more. He would not only murder the individual man, but he would murder human liberty, and murder all that civilization has struggled through the centuries to attain. The mark of Cain is upon every man who thus connives at, condones or commits murder of the free labor man merely because he is a non-union man. Every such man helps to instill murder into the heart of his wife and children, and they are led to become in heart haters of and murderers of their fellowmen.

This is the road down which the radical labor leaders are leading tens of thousands of honest intentioned but misguided and mistaught men toward that hell, individually and nationally, which is created wherever the unbridled passions and hatreds of men are given full sway.

## A PETITION FROM 5000 RETURNED SOLDIERS TO THE UNITED STATES SENATE AGAINST THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

### To the Senate of the United States:

The undersigned respectfully state that they were soldiers during the present war.

We believe the war was justifiable because it was waged in defense of American honor and American rights.

In connection with all good citizens we rejoice that America not only vindicated her own rights, but that she was able to render service of inestimable value to our associates in the contest.

We earnestly insist that America has to the fullest extent redeemed every obligation she owes to Europe.

We respectfully represent:

1. That we are opposed to all attempts to bind the United States to guard the boundaries of European or Asiatic countries.

2. We are opposed to entering into any contract, treaty or arrangement which will obligate the United States to take part in the future controversies and wars of the world.

3. We protest that we entered this war in defense of the independence and sovereignty of the United States, and we insist that our independence shall neither be impaired or surrendered.

4. We believe it to be the business of the Senate to see to it that the Monroe Doctrine is perpetuated and that the United States shall keep free from all entangling alliances whatsoever.

5. We petition the United States to preserve the ancient policies and ancient liberties of the people by refusing to enter any league with foreign powers.

Name.	Rank.	Address.	Branch of Service.
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The foregoing petition recently presented to Congress by Mr. George Wharton Pepper, vice-president of the League for the Preservation of American Independence, was signed by 5000 American soldiers who had returned from Europe. In reply to an inquiry as to how these signatures were obtained and the views of the soldiers, Mr. J. W. Rhine, field representative of the League for the Preservation of American Independence, writes as follows:

"The petition signed by 5000 soldiers of Pennsylvania, to which you referred, was secured by me through Harold B. Beittler, Esq., of Philadelphia. Mr. Beittler at my request secured a squad of 10 ex-service men who were very strongly against this covenant, and this squad canvassed their comrades who were at that time located in Philadelphia. The majority of the men signing the petition were Philadelphians or Pennsylvanians, but a number of them were from other States in the Union, the men having been in Philadelphia at the time. I understand that not a single soldier approached by any one of these 10 men had any hesitancy about signing the petition. The canvass covered a period of but two days, which shows a remarkable activity on the part of the men making the canvass and an entire absence of any obstacles or lack of interest on the part of the men approached.

"During the months of July and August I made a tour of the Middle Western States and found that the American Legion was practically solidly against the League of Nations covenant, particularly in the following States: Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Colorado and Nebraska. I am sure that the sentiment of the Legion in the States named is a fair index of the sentiment throughout the entire country among the service and ex-service men."

The views of 5000 soldiers who took part in the actual fighting and who from personal experience know something of the situation in Europe should certainly more than offset the recent request of 250 Americans who have petitioned the Senate that the League should be adopted when it is remembered that a large proportion of the signers of that petition were men who never saw service in Europe and who do not for themselves know anything about the conditions influencing the men who went out from this country to offer their lives as a supreme sacrifice for the salvation of America. Really the parading of that petition of 250 signatures as though it counted for something was a huge joke. Couldn't the promoters of the scheme find more than 250 men to sign it, including Gompers, who has within a few days said to a Senate Committee that if Congress passes a certain bill he will refuse to abide by it. Is Mr. Gompers a very good guide for American people to follow anyhow?

## A LABOR LEADER'S WISE ADVICE TO FELLOW-LABORERS.

A LABOR leader in New Orleans has stated the case of the present situation and what labor must do with exceeding clearness. His words should be engraven deep on the mind and heart of every man in the country. This statement was made by Vice-President Noonan of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, who, in the convention in New Orleans last week, made the following very striking analysis of the labor situation and the need of increased work to meet the danger which we face:

"We cannot force the contractors to pay us more than they get out of their contracts. The employer cannot force us to work for less than we can live on. The public cannot afford to pay exorbitant sums for work done. Tilting wages, on the one hand, results in tilting prices on the other. The mass of people cannot stand this forever.

"Capital everywhere is studiously considering ways and means to intensify production of goods and materials as the only solution. We, in turn, must consider ways and means to intensify our production by doing more work in the same time than we have been doing.

"Gone is the day when we could think it was simply a case of getting all we could for our labor. Gone is the day when capital endeavored to get all that it could for the least it had to pay. It has now come to a condition where capital and labor are vitally concerned in the economic disaster that is sure to overtake our country should conditions continue as they have been going.

"We have fought for the salvation of our country and its principles, and that end was accomplished. Now we must work for a salvation from threatened disaster that looms more ominously than did militarism. The day of dog-eat-dog has passed. Go home and put your shoulders to the wheel, stop extravagances and do all that you can to choke radicalism wherever you find it."

Mr. Noonan has well said to the laboring men of the country, and this applies to all men in the country, for every man, whether he be a capitalist or day laborer, is in the broadest sense a laboring man, "we must work for a salvation from threatened disaster that looms more ominously than did militarism."

"Go home," said he, "and put your shoulders to the wheel, stop extravagances and do all that you can to choke radicalism wherever you find it."

If this advice can be pressed home to every man in America, it will help to stem the tide of radicalism in whatever guise of ism it comes. Mr. Noonan has sized up the whole situation, and in the advice that he has given to his fellow-workers he has pointed out the only road for the salvation of the country and the safety of every man, woman and child in it.

## A PREACHER GONE WRONG.

A ST. LOUIS preacher is quoted in the local papers as saying: "The Pontius Pilates are the men who are now opposing the League," and in the same sermon as saying: "The man carrying the hod is now receiving \$7.50 a day—four times as much as the average preacher receives. Think of it—that condition as between the man who carries a hod and the preacher who looks after our morals."

If the first statement credited to this preacher by the St. Louis papers is correct, then there are some people in the ministry who are very heavily overpaid if they are getting as much as a hodcarrier; for the faithful hodcarrier is doing a far greater service than any minister who makes the statement credited to this preacher that "the Pontius Pilates are the men who are now opposing the League." The hodcarrier at least lifts something to a higher level; this kind of preacher carries the truth downward into the mire of slander and the bearing of false witness.



## Until Cotton Brings a Profitable Price to the Grower Every Southern Industry and Interest Will Be Retarded in Development

**EVERY** line of manufacturing in the South will be limited in its development until cotton brings a profitable price to the grower.

Every educational advancement of the South will be lessened in its efficiency until cotton brings a profitable price to the grower.

Every religious activity of home missions and foreign missions will be limited in its work and in its power to raise money for the extension of the Gospel throughout the world until cotton brings a profitable price to the grower.

Every road construction undertaking in the South will be limited in its expansion and in its influence for good until cotton brings a profitable price to the grower.

Every country school and every country church will continue as at present, inefficient, inadequate to the work it is trying to do, occupying as in most cases some wretched building, unfit for the purpose, until cotton brings a profitable price to the grower.

Every school teacher in the South, every minister of the Gospel in this section, will receive inadequate salaries until cotton brings a profitable price to the grower.

In the light of these facts it becomes the solemn duty of every man and woman, regardless of profession or occupation, to do everything in their power to encourage the thought and to co-operate in the work of securing a profitable price to the grower.

And what must this price be?

In the first place, it must pay to the worker in the cotton field, whether he be a day laborer or a tenant, as large a wage as he could make in similar employment elsewhere.

It should mean an income for the family which would send the children now in the cotton fields into the schoolhouse and send the women back into their homes. On top of this it should mean a fair rate of interest on the capital invested in the land, after allowing for the better fertilization of the soil, a fair profit on the livestock and the farm equipment used, after depreciation and a profit has been counted on this.

The Southern cotton grower, whether he be white or black; the small tenant working a few acres, as well as the great land owner cultivating many acres, should have just as good a chance to live comfortably in a house fit for habitation and with modern improvements in it as the mechanic in the cities of the South, or in the cities of the North and West, or as the farmer in the wheat and corn regions of the West.

There is nothing inherently wrong in this proposition. There is nothing inherent in the character of the Southern farmer and farm laborer which makes

this impossible of realization. The farm laborer and the small tenant farmers have often been charged with lack of initiative and energy in their work. Some have said they were lazy. But these things are only the effect and not the cause. Whenever a man sees a hopeless task before him, or when he sees nothing but grinding poverty, despite his utmost work, all energy and initiative are taken out of him and the power to do things aggressively is atrophied. But give to the Southern cotton grower, not merely for one year, but permanently, the stimulation of being able to accumulate some profit out of his work, and though it may take a few years to develop all the latent power that is in him, sooner or later the influence will have its effect, and the man will become energetic and thrifty through the vivifying power of profitable employment, and all employment is deadening in its effect whenever it does not yield a fair profit.

It is for these reasons that the MANUFACTURERS RECORD has for years urged the importance of higher prices for cotton, and now that the world is beginning to recognize the situation, it proposes to drive week after week and month after month into the conscience of the world which deals with cotton the facts upon which higher prices should be based.

Dispatches from Omaha to the daily papers, telling about the reception of President Wilson, stated that many Omaha people said that they were all so busy making money, with the abounding prosperity that was prevailing throughout the West, that most people had no time even to stop to welcome the President of the United States into the city, or, if they stopped long enough to welcome him, they hurried back to business in order to utilize their great money-making opportunities.

In much of that section farm land has gone up to \$300 and \$400 an acre, and in some cases to \$500 an acre. The banks are loaded with money. Everybody seems to be enjoying almost boundless prosperity, and yet in all the Western country there is no such combination of advantages as is to be found in the South. In this wonderfully blessed region, with its marvelous resources in soil, in climate, in minerals, in timber, in water-powers, in a seacoast which includes more than one-half of the coast line of the United States, there are natural advantages for the development of business greater than those existing anywhere else in this or any other country.

Nature has more richly endowed this section than any other equal area in the world. But however great is the prosperity of the South as compared with former years, however great the progress that is being made, this prosperity and progress are wholly inadequate to what should be seen when compared with its

natural advantages or with the wealth of less favored sections.

The South is doing well, but it is not doing one-half so well as it should do as compared with the abounding prosperity of the grain regions of the West, notwithstanding its superior resources.

Much of this falling short in the South of the fullest utilization of its opportunities is due to the fact that for the last fifty years this section has been drained of its vitality for the enrichment of other sections and of Europe. Long accustomed, as Southern people have been, to low-priced cotton, they have been almost ashamed to demand a decent living price for their royal product. The men who have advocated high prices have sometimes been looked at askance by bankers and business men generally, many of whom did not seem to believe that cotton should bring a high price, or that there was any justification for the South growing rich, as it should have done, on cotton. They were actually ashamed to demand a fair deal for cotton growers because for years they had been told by Government officials and by Eastern and European manufacturers that the South would forever lose its cotton trade unless it sold cotton at the low prices prevailing. A large proportion of the people of the South were apparently content to see cotton bring to the farmers a scanty pay, forcing them to live on an income so small as to leave them practically no money whatever for the purchase of things other than those needed for bare existence.

The whole system has been fundamentally wrong. Many people have been making a great mistake and have in the long run been injuring their own section, even though temporarily some of them have been getting rich on the monopoly of the handling of this staple. Cotton should have brought to the South every year for the last fifty years at least double what has been received.

It is true that here and there some large farmers could make a profit on cotton at prices formerly prevailing, but, broadly speaking, the industry as a whole has sapped the financial strength of the South rather than enriched it.

Of course, the handlers of cotton, the commission men and others, have taken their heavy toll regardless of how small might be the price paid the farmer. The railroads and the cotton compress people have gotten just the same profit out of handling cotton, whether it brought \$25 a bale or \$100 a bale. Moreover, so long as many cotton factors could successfully use their influence to have tenants raise only cotton and buy their foodstuffs, they were increasing their trade through furnishing the foodstuffs.

In the 11 years between 1909 and 1919, both inclusive, the total value of the cotton crops of the South was \$13,236,000,000. Any fair valuation whatever would have caused these crops to sell for \$25,000,000,000, and this extra \$12,000,000,000 would have brought an enormous enrichment to every section of

the cotton producing region. It would have meant more and better schools and larger and more attractive churches. It would have meant a broad development of the whole educational system of the South. It would have prevented the great illiteracy which exists in many parts of the South. It would have taken out of the cotton fields the hundreds of thousands of women whose work has helped to make the cotton of the last fifty years, and without whose work the cotton crop could never have been sold at the prices which prevailed. It would have meant better roads and better farm conditions. It would have swept out of existence the miserable huts unfit for human habitation in which millions of negroes and poorer whites are compelled to live. It would have built up a broad prosperity on the farm and in the village, in the town and in the city, such as is seen in Nebraska, Iowa and Kansas.

Vast as is the \$13,000,000,000 received in 11 years for the South's cotton, when taken by itself, a new light dawns upon the situation when studied in connection with the value of other crops. Cotton, the royal staple which shapes the politics, the industrial activities and the financial wealth of much of the world, brought \$13,000,000,000 for 11 crops. But hay, of which we rarely think in terms of billions of dollars, brought during the same 11-year period over \$11,000,000,000. Cotton means intense cultivation; hay grows without cultivation. Cotton brought to the South very small profit on the enormous total value produced. It neither enriched the soil nor the producer. It meant exhausting work to millions of people who cultivate it, but hay, which grew without cultivation, which was easily harvested and marketed, brought almost as much in aggregate value as the cotton crops and was to a very large extent net profit to the growers, as compared with scarcely any real profit for the cotton producers.

Even the oat crops produced in the 11 years, reached in value more than half as much as the cotton crops.

Wheat, which like hay, grows without cultivation after it has been once sown, and which is easily harvested, yielded a total of \$10,830,000,000, or nearly as much as cotton; while the value of the corn crop, which, except in the form of meats, enters scarcely at all into the nation's foreign commerce, produced a total of more than \$26,000,000,000, or double the value of the cotton crops, and to this should be added the value of the fodder, a very large item.

Corn and wheat and oats and hay have yielded enormous profits to the growers. They have enriched the sections which produced them, enriched the individual growers and the communities and brought abounding prosperity to people of all classes throughout the great grain and grass regions of the West. But cotton, earth's most priceless product, cotton which shapes the destiny of hundreds of millions of people who depend upon it for clothes, yielded a scanty living in the past to those who produced it.



They exhausted their mental and physical vitality, exhausted the soil and drained the South as a whole in order to enrich the rest of the world at the expense of this section. Surely the time has come when any man who has a conscience void of offense to God and man, should unite in working for a price for cotton which would bring to the South and to individual cotton producers the abounding prosperity which wheat and corn and hay have given to the individual farmers of the West, as well as to all of the ramified interests of that section.

But the South is not any longer a beggar. It no longer has to plead for a profitable price. Its people who were once driven before the lash of poverty are now the drivers. Its producers, once under the grinding heel of poverty, now propose to ride alongside of the buyers of their staple. They are no longer beggars, for they hold the whip handle. They will grow only cotton at a profit and unless the world pays them that profit they will make more money in growing other things. They are out from under the cloud which for 50 years rested as a mighty pall over all of their work, a pall of poverty and illiteracy, a pall through which the sun of prosperity seemed destined never to shine. But the pall has lifted, the sun is shining on the producer. The cotton buyer, and the cotton manufacturer and the cotton consumer will now have to share their prosperity with the cotton growers, or else get no cotton.

The cotton producers have barely got back a dollar for the dollar expended, and they have practically got nothing for their own individual work. Hundreds of thousands of cotton growers have not received as much as \$150 to \$200 for a full year's work in growing cotton. Hundreds of thousands of families have scarcely received that much for the work of the men, women and children in the families. The average tenant farmer's crop is about six bales a year. When cotton sold at 10 cents a pound or \$50 a bale, and for years it sold at five to eight cents, the gross income was \$300, with a little added for seed. Out of this one-third to one-half had to be paid as rent to the land-owner.

The cotton buyers of the world largely, intentionally or unintentionally it matters not, have been a leech, forever crying to the cotton producers, "Give, give!"

Until the cotton growers of the South receive a full price, equal to a fair remuneration if industrially employed, for all the men, women and children engaged in cotton raising, and over and beyond this a fair profit on the product of their work and the capital invested in the business, there will be no real profit to the South out of cotton growing. Millions may be made by cotton factors, cotton commission merchants, the compress interests—which have dominated the compressing of cotton to an extent that cotton is today more barbarously handled than any other product in the world—and yet the South as a whole may grow

poorer instead of richer by being the world's chief source of cotton.

The compress interests, and those who control to a large extent the handling and the marketing of cotton, have so long lived on leeching from the cotton trade the vast fortunes which many of them have accumulated, and the cotton gamblers on the Cotton Exchange of New York and other cotton exchanges, and many of the same kind scattered throughout the South, have grown in many instances so wealthy out of the sufferings of the cotton growers, that they are unwilling to see any change which would lessen their power over this industry.

The cotton manufacturers of Europe as well as those of this country have found far more profit in turning the raw material into the finished product than has ever been accorded to those who have produced the raw material.

It is well that these facts should be studied over and over again. They should be driven home week after week into the conscience of the people of the South and of the world, for so long as cotton is a dominant crop of the South it will yield no general profit and give no general advancement to this section until it sells at a price which first pays a good living wage to every producer, and then, on top of that, adds a good, fair return of profit on the investment, as does every other business which is successful.

**Every man who seeks to break down the price of cotton is to the extent of his ability and influence striving to impoverish the cotton grower, to keep small children in the cotton field instead of in school, and to keep hundreds of thousands of women at work in the fields instead of caring for their homes, their husbands and their children; he is striving, consciously or unconsciously, to keep millions of people in the slavery of poverty and ignorance more desperate by far than the slavery of the black man prior to the Civil War. Every manufacturer, every cotton factor, every speculator who seeks to bear the cotton market is guilty of a crime which in this day is more culpable than was the trade of the slave-trader in olden days.**

#### ENGLISH WRITERS SHOW DECREASED HOURS OF FARM LABOR MEAN GREATLY INCREASED FOOD COSTS.

**S**ERIOUS attention is being given in England to the cost of food production based on the lessened hours of work and the higher rate of wages demand by farm labor. Letters in a recent issue of the London Times discuss this question from many angles.

One writer takes the ground that the percentage of increase in labor costs under the proposed reduction of hours would exceed the rise in the value of wheat as a basis of calculation by more than 20 per cent, and he claims that it will be almost impossible to grow wheat at a reasonable profit at the present prices if the hours of labor are reduced to 50 per week on the farm, as has been proposed. He takes the ground that if hours of labor are to be shortened, then the price of agricul-

tural products must be raised to correspond to the increase in the cost of production, or else much land will remain uncultivated and will be put in grass instead of in wheat. No rise in wages, he says, will meet this loss, though the aggregate payment of labor may increase, and the lesser number of hours' work means more hands employed, or less efficient work, and in both cases the share of the final product received by the individual laborer does not increase proportionately to the cost of production.

Another writer, in discussing the farm situation in the United Kingdom, gives the following facts as to the cost of the things which enter into farm life:

1. Farm laborers before the war received 16s. per week; for the same time now, 40s.
2. Half-holiday for cart horses every week. If 20 cart horses are employed on a farm, this represents an annual loss of £150 at 3s. per half-day per week.
3. In 1913 steam plowing per acre was charged 7s.; today, 18s. and upwards.
4. Coal six years ago, 20s.; for the future, over 50s. per ton.
5. Nitrate of soda has advanced from £9 to £25 per ton.
6. Superphosphate from £2 8s. to £7 per ton, and still advancing.
7. Sulphate of ammonia, last year, £15 10s.; this autumn, £19 10s. per ton.
8. Binder twine has advanced from £35 to £112 per ton.
9. Blacksmiths', carpenters' and saddlers' work, all machinery and implements, have advanced from 150 to 200 per cent.
10. Double income tax.

This is an incentive to bad farming. The slovenly farmer who earns no profit pays no income tax, whereas the enterprising agriculturist who brings science and skill to work and makes two blades of corn grow where only one matured before is saddled with a 12s. in the pound income tax.

## THE FAILURE OF BUSINESS MEN TO COUNTERACT ANARCHISTIC PROPAGANDA RESPONSIBLE FOR PRESENT CONDITIONS.

**A**BOUT twenty years ago the editor of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD and one of his associates, in discussing with the vice-president of one of the greatest railroads of the country the mistakes that were being made by railroads in failing to go straight to the public with fair and frank representation of the railroad side of the great issues of the hour, was told that the need of doing this was fully appreciated by him, but that he did not control the policy of the road. One gentleman in the party said to this vice-president that unless the railroads and the great corporations completely changed their policy and took the public into their confidence there would be serious trouble ahead of this country.

Repeatedly since, in private conversation and through the MANUFACTURERS RECORD, we have sought to press on the railroads and business interests that wherever they failed to meet with the truth the falsehoods which were being charged against them they were laying the foundation for future trouble. Railroads and great corporations were attacked by muckrakers and yellow journals and misguided men. Some of these charges were doubtless entirely correct. Some of them were based on false information and completely distorted the truth, but many railroads and many corporations failed utterly to recognize that the public had a right to have every falsehood proven false.

The indifference of business men to the agitation which has been carried on for many years, their failure to reach and educate the public with the truth which, though mighty, will never prevail unless it is pressed upon public attention, has been responsible for much of the trouble which we are now enduring. Business men to a very large extent have made no effort whatever to counteract the propaganda of evil which has been going on for years. They have permitted the seeds of disorder to be sown broadcast among their employees and throughout the country, and have not attempted to overcome this by sowing good seed. They have seen poison injected into

the systems of their people without seeking to give an antidote, trusting blindly that something would happen which would prevent the poison from doing its deadly work. Had the business people of the country been as vigorous in counteracting the propaganda of evil and of strikes, of radicalism and Bolshevism, as have been the Bolsheviks and the radicals in poisoning the life of America, we would never have reached the dangerous point on which we now stand. Supreme indifference to our dangers and to their duties on the part of business men are largely responsible for the troubles of the hour.

This phase of the situation is strikingly presented in a letter from Mr. William T. Hornaday, vice-president of the American Defense Society, to Senator Kenyon, chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor. Mr. Hornaday charges "the manufacturers of the country with criminal negligence" in failing to counteract the strike propaganda, and in the course of his letter said:

"I claim (and if I had the time to press it home I would make it as a direct charge) that nine-tenths of the manufacturers of the United States have been guilty of stupid indifference, and at times even of criminal negligence, toward the propaganda of labor unrest and Bolshevism. I claim that thousands of manufacturers when faced with demands for exorbitant wages have weakly and inexcusably lain supinely on their backs and surrendered to those demands with the deliberate intention of putting the added costs upon the consumer."

"For 18 months past the American Defense Society has been fully awake to the efforts being made by the socialists, anarchists, I. W. W.'s and Bolsheviks generally, to spread strike and unrest propaganda among the laboring people of this country and produce continuous strikes, and finally revolution. The Defense Society has issued in book form, in pamphlet form, and in countless newspaper articles, repeated warnings couched in the plainest and strongest terms to all employers of labor, warning them to awaken and counteract the ever-increasing propaganda of unrest and revolution. The crisis now facing this country was predicted by us long ago and it comes to us as no surprise whatever."

"But all this time the captains of industry, the bankers, the merchants, large owners of property, and employers of labor generally have refused to listen to our warnings and refused to adopt the methods that we advised to educate the ignorant aliens in this country into a proper appreciation of the prosperity they now enjoy, and into a proper appreciation of Americanism. With the exception of the members of the American Defense Society itself and a few persons outside, all this has fallen on deaf ears."

"Now, I desire to call your attention, and the attention of all the members of your committee, to the criminal stupidity of the captains of industry and manufacturers generally in ignoring the Bolshevik propaganda of the past two years. In the course of your examination of manufacturers and captains of industry, I request you to ask the following questions:

"1.—Have you not for months past been aware of the fact that the radical socialists, anarchists, I. W. W.'s and Bolsheviks of America have been carrying on extensive and continuous propaganda by printed literature, meetings and speeches to promote unrest, strikes and revolution among the laboring people of the United States generally?

"2.—Has your corporation ever made any systematic and persistent efforts to place in the hands of your employees supplies of literature designed to counteract the evil influence of the literature of Bolshevism, anarchy and socialism?

"3.—Have you ever employed speakers to hold meetings and address your men on the subject of Americanism, and the folly of striking, with violence, in times of prosperity?

"4.—Have you ever caused any moving-pictures to be shown to your men for the purposes of counteracting the propaganda of Bolshevism?

"In conclusion, I wish to state that even the last and most insistent anti-Bolshevik publication of the American Defense Society, entitled 'The Lying Lure of Bolshevism,' which was especially published by the society for use among laboring men under the influence of Bolshevik propaganda, has been almost ignored by the manufacturers of the country and has not been placed in the hands of workmen under Bolshevik influences, as the society hoped that it would be. In short, this effort has ended in a well-nigh complete failure. The Boards of Trade, Chambers of Commerce and manufacturers to whom we have appealed for aid in circulating this pamphlet have completely ignored it, and that is one minor reason why I describe the indifference of captains of industry to Bolshevistic propaganda as criminal indifference."

## An American and an English View on Six to One

[From Manufacturers Record, September 25, 1919.]

### GREAT BRITAIN CAN STRENGTHEN AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP OR CREATE BITTERNESS: WHICH WILL IT DO?

IF the diplomatic leaders of England are wise, they will voluntarily take the ground that the United States should, in the League of Nations, have the same voting strength as the British Empire. If these English leaders are short-sighted and unwise, they will endeavor to continue the present arrangement, by which the United States is given one vote and the British Empire is given six. If they are wise, they will recognize that the arrangement as now planned—six votes for the British Empire against one for the United States—will just as certainly produce friction as it is that the sun will rise tomorrow. If they are as short-sighted as were some of the British leaders in 1776, then they will stick to the six to one, but if they do so they will produce a friction of the most serious character, which will endanger that permanent friendly relationship which should forever exist between Great Britain and America.

In the delicacy of the present world situation it behooves the leaders of Great Britain to be the first voluntarily to take the position that the United States should have equal representation with the British Empire in the League of Nations when adopted in some amended form. Any other course on the part of Great Britain would be impolitic and unwise to the extreme. If Great Britain would voluntarily take the position that the United States should have an equal voice, either by limiting its own membership to one instead of six, as it now has, or else by increasing the representation from this country to six in order that we might be on a par with Great Britain, it would tremendously strengthen the friendship between the two countries and lead the way to a clearer understanding of how they can work in harmony. But this country will never accept six votes for the British Empire and one for the United States without a bitter contest, and if the power of the Administration should be enabled to force the measure through the Senate, it would rankle in the hearts of all Americans and create a bitterness which would bode ill for the future of the world.

If the statesmen of Great Britain are not willing to lessen the representation of their country, or increase that of the United States, so as to put the two on a par, then from their point of view there must be some decided advantage in having a larger vote than the United States. And if this be true, it is the bounden duty of every American, with a full recognition of his responsibility to his own country, to insist that we shall not as a nation be placed at the disadvantage of having one vote only as against six of the British Empire. If Great Britain does not voluntarily bring about a change, then it is the duty of Americans to insist upon a change, or else to remain out of the League of Nations.

Will the great statesmen of Britain recognize and heed the situation?

[From Baltimore Sun, September 27, 1919.]

### WOULD AMEND LEAGUE

Editor Of London News Says Britain Doesn't Want To Control.

### ADMITS REED IS JUSTIFIED

A. G. Gardiner Declares Covenant Should Provide That Empire Would Vote As Unit.

[Special Cable to The Sun.]

London, Sept. 26.—"Great Britain doesn't want any loaded dice; the British Empire is a unit, one and indivisible."

Admitting that the present draft of the League of Nations covenant gave the Empire a preponderance of votes in the assembly, A. G. Gardiner, editor of the London Daily News, advocated today an amendment stipulating expressly that when one section of the British Empire is involved in a matter all other sections be prevented from voting.

The editor is one of the strongest of British proponents of the League of Nations and has been a staunch supporter of President Wilson.

"If asked to accept such an amendment, I am sure the British people willingly would do so," Gardiner said.

"The spirit of the covenant certainly contemplates the British Empire as a unit. But it fails to specify this, probably because the omission never came to the attention of the peace conferees. Now that the issue had been raised, however, it will not be difficult to make the wording conform to the spirit and to eliminate America's cause for fear. Perhaps the wording could be changed without resubmitting the covenant to the nations concerned if Great Britain, as the interested party, would request the change.

"Although the intention of the conferees obviously was not to give the British Empire more votes than the United States, the text of the covenant justifies Senator Webb's assertion. He believes that in case of a dispute between the United States and one section of the empire, the other sections would be sitting in judgment on the matter. Personally, I think it is debatable how much the scales would be loaded—it is conceivable that Canada's or South Africa's interests might be opposed to those of the empire, or even allied with America's. But I readily understand the American concern in the matter and recognize it as a real objection which should be met. Perhaps the best way would be to insert a ruling in the covenant specifically covering this exigency.

"I am convinced the English sentiment would support such a move, for we do not want an unfair advantage.

"Just now, of course, President Wilson's answer to this criticism may well be that the veto power protects the United States. Undoubtedly this clause has the most practical bearing on the question of power. There exists in the covenant an absolute safeguard, a guarantee that nothing injurious can be done to any power. I don't like the idea of settling affairs on that basis, however; there is a better way out of the dilemma, and I think that eventually the unanimity and veto clause will be modified, anyway."



## EVERY PATRIOTIC LABOR-UNION MAN SHOULD SEE THAT RADICALISM IS USING HIM FOR REVOLUTIONARY PURPOSES.

**T**O JUDGE E. H. GARY, Chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, the Southern Metal Trades Association on September 27 sent the following telegram:

"This Association of more than a hundred Southern iron and steel industries stands for open shop, endorses your position and congratulates you on the firm but right stand you have taken, and hopes you will not waver and does not believe you will."

From all parts of the country letters and telegrams of commendation have poured in upon Judge Gary, and it is well that this should be so. Judge Gary today stands for American liberty, and upon his shoulders, to a greater extent than upon any other individual man in America, rests the question as to whether this is to be a nation of free men or a nation of slaves.

If Judge Gary had faltered and for the purpose of temporary peace, had yielded to the radicalism which was seeking through strikes to overturn this Government, he would have done more to help destroy America than any other one man could possibly have done. No man could at such a crucial hour have done more to preserve American liberty than has Judge Gary in his stand for the open shop, which is a stand for liberty. It is a stand for free labor as against slave labor, or union labor as now constituted.

As suggested by Mr. Charles Catlett of Staunton in a letter to the MANUFACTURERS RECORD, the word "free labor" should everywhere be substituted for non-union labor, for free labor is positive; non-union labor is a negative way of expressing the matter.

**Free labor** stands for the right of the individual man to direct his own life and to decide when and where and by whom he is employed.

**Free labor** expresses the right of individual men to claim freedom and to demand the right to be free and not to be slaves.

Disguise it in any way that union labor may seek to do, the union laborer is a slave. He is a slave mentally, for he gives up his right of independence of thinking and of acting the moment he permits union labor leaders to dominate every act of his life.

The Civil War was largely fought on the question as to whether slave labor should exist in America or not. The slave labor of the old South was not as complete in its enslavement of the black man as is the slavery which exists today to a large extent among union laboring men.

When the **free labor** man is assailed by being called a "scab," he has a right to retaliate and call the union labor man a slave.

Let it be fixed definitely in the public mind that the man who permits the galling chains of union labor to be fastened around his neck becomes mentally and physically a slave, and then we can get a clearer idea of the contest which is now being waged for the right of men everywhere to stand for the open shop, which is the right of free men to be saved from the domination of men in slavery.

Judge Gary stands for the open shop. He represents the element in this country which is determined that human liberty shall not perish from America through the power of the slave in seeking to destroy the freedom of free labor.

The slave traders of olden days, who were of all men most despised, even by the men who bought slaves of them, were not as despicable as are the radical labor leaders who today are using enslaved labor for the purpose of destroying free labor. They would substitute universal slavery for universal freedom. They do not represent a very large proportion of men who unwisely have permitted themselves to be dominated by labor union leaders. They represent only a minority composed of the active, aggressive, radical element which hopes to overthrow this Government and all other governments and

make slaves of men, denying to everybody the right of **free labor** to work, the right of **free men** to buy without having to look to see if the union label is on what they purchase.

The most diabolical scheme for the enslavement of man and the destruction of all human liberty, more diabolical even than the work of Germany itself, is that of the radical labor leaders, who are today in this country and elsewhere trying to make all men slaves in body, in mind and in soul. Let it never be forgotten that **free labor** means **free men**; union labor under radical control means the slavery of every member and a combination of all these members to enslave the rest of mankind.

It is time for the splendid Americanism of hundreds of thousands of union labor men who are honest of heart and of purpose to see that unless they control their unions for good the unions will use them for evil under the desperate game of the Bolshevistic element now in temporary control.

## A QUESTION THAT MUST BE SETTLED NOW.

**I**N their private weekly letter to their clients, the Whaley-Eaton Service of Washington, writing under date of September 27, said:

"It has been a bitter week for Mr. Gompers, who fought desperately to hold the superb strategic positions he had won for labor, by delaying the steel strike, but was unable to keep the radicals in check. As a result Labor is fighting its first major after-the-war battle on ground selected by the opposition. The most astute men in Congress tell us that the stand of the steel interests will be of incalculable benefit in sobering labor circles. We find everywhere, however, a dread lest the Administration intervene. We are privately advised that the labor leaders will struggle desperately to keep the strike alive until the President's industrial conference sits, in the expectation that its recommendations will lead to a compromise without loss of prestige. Mr. Gompers himself, our informant tells us, is relying on the President to help him save the situation. If the President does not act and the industrial conference does not show a way out, a plan has been tentatively considered, we understand, for a general strike in support of the steel strike. There are so many objections to this plan that it need not be considered seriously, particularly as the leaders themselves are being governed by events day by day, but it is just as well to bear in mind that almost any move may be made by the Soviet group if they can get beyond Mr. Gompers. Congress is overwhelmingly opposed to labor terrorism, and, which is more important, members are being supported by what we may call the middle-class sentiment of their districts, elements which formerly were somewhat sympathetic in the matter of labor demands. If a new industrial order is going to be established by law, some other Congress will have to do it; this one never will."

Not only in Washington, but everywhere else the thoughtful men of this country are earnestly hoping that the Administration will not undertake to interfere in the labor situation.

Radical leaders of union labor have definitely undertaken to bring on a revolution. Mr. Gompers has permitted the American Federation of Labor to be used for that purpose. The question is, whether America or union labor is supreme. Any interference by President Wilson on behalf of union labor would prove in the end as disastrous as was the yielding to the four brotherhood railroad leaders in 1916.

There is but one thing for the officials in this country and State and National affairs to do and that is to see that law and order are maintained; that every man who wants to work shall have the right to work undeterred by threats of labor-union men.

**This is either a free country in which free men can work, or it is an oligarchy in which we are all slaves to minority but organized union labor. The question must be settled now.**

It is a matter of profound satisfaction that so large a proportion of the intelligent labor people in the country are not siding with the radicals in this effort to overthrow the Government.

## SAMUEL GOMPERS THREATENS CONGRESS.

WHEN Samuel Gompers threatened the American Congress and the sovereignty of this country by saying that if a certain section of the proposed bill was passed

**"the section would simply create lawbreakers; if this section is passed I would have no more hesitancy in participating in a strike than I would now,"**

he placed himself at the head of a revolutionary gang which has dared to threaten Congress and say that if a law not satisfactory to him and his associates were passed he would not hesitate to violate it. That is anarchy. That is the blatant threat of a demagogue, of a revolutionist; and surely the Government of the United States cannot afford to be bulldozed by Mr. Gompers or by any other man, or set of men.

There are orderly ways for contesting the legality of laws passed by Congress, but when any man, it matters not what may be his position in the business or the labor world, point-blank says to Congress that if it passes a certain law he will not hesitate to break it, Congress must meet the issue as to whether it will be brow-beaten by such a revolutionary speech, or whether it will rise to the emergency and see that any law which is passed is enforced.

If some inconsequential individual who had no influence with other men had made such a statement as that of Gompers it might be ignored as the rapid mouthing of irresponsibility. But Gompers stands before the country as the leader of some millions of men who believe in his advice. When he makes such a statement as this he is, therefore, a revolutionist, and backs his revolutionary statement with whatever influence he has with the labor men of the country.

We do not believe that Mr. Gompers can control the labor men to such an extent as to make a large proportion of them follow a revolutionist. But we must know the whole situation in time to save this Government from the power of the revolutionary crowd which now seeks, as Trotsky said when he started for Russia "to destroy the dirty and rotten Government of the United States." That is the definite program of a large proportion of the men who are urging on strikes and of many of the un-American element among the strikers.

## HISTORIC NAMES IN PITTSBURGH'S STRIKE.

THE Herald-Dispatch of Huntington, W. Va., calls attention to the names of some of the strikers who were injured in the recent clash between the officers of the law and the strikers in Pittsburgh. The entire list, as given by the Associated Press, is as follows:

**Mrs. Sara Johnson, curious bystander.**  
**Fred Diano, aged 24, shot in neck; condition serious.**  
**James Kappisilier, aged 36, shot in the arm.**  
**John Smzmora, aged 40, shot in abdomen and right leg.**  
**C. Galasso, wound in right leg.**  
**Mrs. Mary Balazo, wound under right eye.**  
**Levi DePrano, aged 34, shot in left arm and neck.**

In this list there is only one name which could by any manner of means be considered as American, and the woman who bore that name was merely a bystander and was accidentally injured. And that is what is likely to happen to all of us if radicalism is not suppressed.

Read carefully the other names: Kappisilier, Smzmora, Galasso, Balazo, and DePrano.

These names represent the class of people who largely compose the strikers. They are the people who are seeking to disrupt America and overturn this Government. They are led by radicals who have openly boasted of their belief in the destruction of the American Government. William Z. Foster, the secretary of the Steel Strike Committee, and the one whose name most frequently appears in the papers as

leading in this strike of the steel men, is the author of a book entitled "Syndicalism." Here are some extracts from it:

"The wage system must be abolished."

"Only after such a revolution will the great inequalities of modern society disappear."

"Capitalism is organized robbery."

"Capitalists have no more right to the wealth they have amassed than a burglar has to his loot."

"The so-called legal and inalienable rights of man are but pretenses with which to deceive workmen."

"In modern society, as in all ages, might is right."

"The end justifies the means."

"The thieves at present in control of the industries must be stripped of their booty. This social reorganization will be a revolution."

"The syndicalist sees in the State only an instrument of oppression. He sees no need for any general supervising governmental body."

"The prospect of bloodshed does not frighten the syndicalist worker."

"The syndicalist \* \* \* allows no consideration of legality, religion, patriotism, honor, duty, etc., to stand in the way of his adoption of effective tactics."

"The syndicalist accepts on principle the anarchist positions of the modern school, non-Malthusianism, marriage, individualism, religion, art, the drama, literature," etc.

This voices the sentiment of a man who is seeking through these foreigners, the Kappisiliers, Smzmoras, Galassos, Balazos, etc., to destroy America.

Are the people of America ready to be destroyed by any such element?

America must remember that an organized minority can often destroy an unorganized majority. It has been estimated that the revolutionists in Russia comprise less than 10 per cent of the population. But this 10 per cent was organized for destruction. The other 90 per cent was not organized for protection, and the result is that the 10 per cent minority has caused the streets of Russian cities to flow with the blood of thousands and tens of thousands of the 90 per cent majority.

## GREAT SPECULATION IN ENGLISH COTTON MILLS AT BIG PRICES FOR STOCKS.

MANY sales of cotton mills in Lancashire recently, states the Manchester Guardian, mark the opening of a new period of speculative finance in the industry. The transactions, involving about \$25,000,000, are of various kinds, and are promoted by divers types of speculators, whose resources and intentions vary. There are features about the new movement, however, which are said to bear a close resemblance to those of the last speculative period (the mill building boom of 1906-8), from the effects of which the trade is only just working itself free.

Mill building, states the Guardian, is rather out of the question now, with building and machinery costs so high, but there are big surpluses of money awaiting investment. The public is tumbling over itself to find outlets in industry for its capital, and the high dividends recently earned in the cotton trade offer an attraction. To meet this spirit, it is thought, is the reason the speculator has entered the industry, and without increasing production manages by refloating companies to increase the capital invested by anything from three to four times the old figures. In the new cotton mill flotations the greatly increased capital is issued to the public, and at a premium in the bargain. The increased capitalization has thus become not a paper affair, but an inflation, for which cash is paid.

A late dispatch states that for the stock of the Dawn Spinning Co., Oldham, a price amounting to £20 10s. per share is being offered for shares which have a nominal value of £3 each, although the actual amount paid in was 30s., the other 30s. being made up out of profits. Even, however, on the basis of £3 per share, the price is nearly seven times the capi-



talization. Evidently English mills have been making more money than Southern cotton producers.

The article in the Manchester Guardian, in part, is as follows:

The speculator's view of the matter is simple. The cotton trade seems good for another three or four years of abnormal profits. Production has decreased with the reduction of hours. No new mills can be built to inflict competition, and the world's demand will be such that foreign competition will not be felt. He counts, therefore, on making fair profits for a time even on the high prices he is paying for mills. What will happen when the cotton trade passes through its next cycle of bad trade is another thing, which does not trouble those who long before will have been sharp enough to unload their shares in the highly capitalized companies on the unsuspecting and less wary investor who buys at the top of the market and, as the cant phrase has it, "carries the baby" in the lean years, when companies drift into court to ask for a reduction of capital or an issue of preference shares. The view that these mill buying speculations are a bad thing for the trade and a slippery path for the small investor is taken by many of the soundest men in the industry. It is desirable that the public should consider very carefully what this present movement leads to.

Before setting out in detail the extent of the mill sales, it should be pointed out that as far as is known to the ordinary man in the trade there is a distinction between most of the mill-buying that has gone on in the Oldham district and that brought recently before the public in the prospectus of a body like the Amalgamated Cotton Mill Trust or its allied body, the Dunlop Rubber Co. Whatever the ultimate financial backing of the "syndicates" that are buying up Oldham mills and refloating them at a much bigger capital, the effect of their operations will be to leave the concerns independent and self-supporting. The Amalgamated Trust, on the other hand, has taken over 20 mills, and will have "complete co-ordination in the management and administration." The following list cannot be put forward as completely accurate in a matter where much is still unsettled and obscure. It gives the terms either accepted or in process of consideration by the shareholders of the companies affected. The number of spindles involved is over 2,800,000:

Company.	Year formed.	Amount of share. £ s. d.	Amount paid up. £ s. d.	Price offered. £ s. d.	Cost of purchase. £	No. of spindles.
Fernhurst, Chadderton.....	1894	5 0 0	2 0 0	15 5 0	310,000	112,500
Rugby, Hollinwood.....	1907	5 0 0	1 15 0	7 15 0	120,000	113,600
Avon, Oldham.....	1901	5 0 0	4 0 0	8 0 0	48,000	57,000
Hope, Fallsworth.....	1874	3 5 0	2 5 0	12 0 0	144,000	76,900
Swan, Middleton Junction.....	1875	5 0 0	5 0 0	13 0 0	156,000	106,900
Saxon, Droylady.....	1906	5 0 0	3 10 0	12 5 0	171,500	89,300
Jas. Cheetham and Sons, Ltd., Shaw.....	1906	5 0 0	1 5 0	11 15 0	117,500	70,500*
Hansey, Hollinwood.....	1906	5 0 0	2 12 6	10 0 0	163,000	90,000
Gorse, Hollinwood.....	1906	5 0 0	3 10 0	10 10 0	.....	.....
Gorse, Hollinwood.....	1914	5 0 0	1 5 0	3 15 0	243,000	100,200
Butterworth Hall, Milnrow.....	1908	5 0 0	2 0 0	12 0 0	192,000	96,700
Wye, Shaw.....	1914	5 0 0	0 10 0	16 0 0	320,000	67,900†
Hyde.....	1906	5 0 0	3 17 6	12 0 0	240,000	116,500
Hartford, Oldham.....	1906	5 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	.....	.....
Do, Preference.....	1915	1 0 0	6 5 0	2 0 0	256,000	120,000
Morsey, Fallsworth.....	1915	1 0 0	4 0 0	12 0 0	.....	.....
Do, Preference.....	1915	1 0 0	0 5 0	2 0 0	.....	.....
Mouton.....	1905	5 0 0	3 10 0	7 0 0	105,000	113,200
Do, Preference.....	.....	2 0 0	0 10 0	not ascertained	.....	.....
Palmer, Stockport.....	1887	5 0 0	3 0 0	10 10 0	212,613	167,400

\*Besides 480 looms; †Ring spindles.

Another company changing hands is the Irwell Bank Spinning Co., Stoneclough, which has 362,100 mule spindles. The prices paid for its shares are £35, 12s. 6d. for £10 full paid shares, £20 for the £10 fully paid 10 per cent cumulative preference shares, and £12 for the £6 paid 10 per cent preference shares. The Chadderton Mill (1890), which has been bought at £195 for each £40 paid share, has 102,400 mule spindles. The Pine Mill, Oldham, has been bought at £145 per share, taking £145,000. It has 126,700 mule spindles. The Tay Mill, Oldham (105,400 mule spindles and 33,000 ring spindles), and the Pear Mill, near Stockport (140,000 spindles) have also been recently transferred.

It is also reported that Sir John Leigh of the Oldham waste firm of John Leigh, Limited, who has already considerable interests in many mills in Lancashire, is connected with the latest movement for purchasing mills. It is not two months since the registration was announced of a private company called the Leigh Trust, Limited, with a capital of £3,000,000. It is generally understood that there are three main groups of men interested in the new purchases. Other reconstructions are much more local affairs, promoted sometimes by members of the board of the company affected. The largest number of associated purchases is, perhaps, that arranged by Councilor W. Hopwood of Shaw, who has been active in the sales of the Palmer, Irwell Bank, Hyde and Pear mills, which between them have nearly 800,000 spindles. He is spoken of as a prospective purchaser of other mills. Mr. Frank Platt, of the High Crompton Mills, has acted in the purchase of the Wye Mill, James Cheetham & Sons, Limited, and the Victoria Mills, Shaw, of Messrs. William Halliwell & Sons.

## WHAT THE RADICALS WANT AND HOW THEY WANT TO GET IT.

MR. GEORGE W. COOKE of the Lansing Mining Co., Lansing, N. C., gives among his reasons for discontinuing his subscription to the MANUFACTURERS RECORD that it is too strong in "upholding the socialistic element in the labor organizations." That is a new crime charged against us, but it is offset by a letter from Mr. George H. Corey of DuBois, Pa., who takes a couple of pages of typewritten stuff to denounce the MANUFACTURERS RECORD for its opposition to socialism and radicalism. He says:

"It is only the radicals who seem to know what they want and how to get it."

It is quite true that they do appear to know how to try to get what they want, and the way they try to get it is through bloodshed and riot and murder; and what they want is something that does not belong to them. They are very much like the description of Prussianism by Poulteney Bigelow, who, referring to the recent war, said:

"This war is but one of a chain of wars that commenced when the first German saw that his neighbor had something."

As the first German sought to rob the first neighbor who had something, so the radicals would seek to rob all others who have something, and Mr. Corey says that they know what they want and they know how to get it. That remains to be seen. Writing of these radicals he says:

"We shall eventually accomplish our purpose, despite the untruths, the slander and the abuse you heap upon us in your publications in the sacred name of patriotism, because you are few and we are many. Being just as 'good fellows' as you are, we shall probably let you live, although your collective records during several centuries by no means entitle you to this inestimable privilege, and we may even go so far as to give you an even chance with the rest of us. But, make no mistake about this: Despite all your furious puffing and blowing, and 'observing with

alarm' and 'noting with indignation' and all the rest of the approved formula, including the 'grand old flag,' this worn-out, rotting and slowly disintegrating order you are so busy upholding is going and going fast."

We appreciate Mr. Corey's disposition to permit us to live; that is, if he does not change his mind after the radicals have controlled the situation, but as a matter of fact we believe that when this country reaches that state where the Bolsheviks have controlled it, we would prefer to cross over into the other world free of the Bolsheviks whom Mr. Corey upholds. He says that "the Bolshevistic party of Russia, of all the contending forces in that unfortunate country, was the only one that knew precisely what it wanted and precisely how to go about getting it."

The precise thing that the Bolsheviks wanted was everything that anybody else had, and they went about getting it by cold-blooded murder, where a seeming minority through organization cold-bloodedly murdered all who got in its way and who were not organized to defend themselves.

When America reaches that position we would rather not be in this world unless we could be a factor in destroying the condition of rottenness such as that which has ruled in Russia, and which the Bolsheviks and Anarchists are eagerly seeking to bring about in America.

## ONCE MORE UNTO THE BREACH.

R. B. Slaughter,

Robbinsville, September 18 1919.

*Editor Manufacturers Record:*

I was glad to have your reply to my questions as contained in your issue of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD of the 4th inst. with reference to position of ex-President Taft and others on the League covenant.

Is it not a fact that he, as President of the League to Enforce Peace endorsed the covenant as drafted and that when he criticized Senators Lodge and Knox for their attack upon the covenant that you denounced him?

In your issue of March 13, 1919, you paid your respects to Mr. Taft in the following language:

"Former President Taft, in denouncing those who in Congress opposed the League of Nations as men he would not trust with the Constitution over night, has shown that Colonel Roosevelt knew what he was doing when he made a vigorous fight against Mr. Taft. Colonel Roosevelt realized that he had made a mistake in his judgment of Mr. Taft and had the courage to change it and to bitterly oppose him. Mr. Taft has now ruled himself out of any organization of right-thinking men by saying that Lodge and his associates could not be trusted over night."

Is it not a fact that Mr. Taft's acceptance of reservations and interpretation as suggested by Mr. Root and Judge Hughes was based more on the idea of bringing about a compromise between the two political parties in the Senate to save the League and to save the Republican party from the political consequences of a Senate blunder than to change the covenant? Mr. Taft explained in a letter of late date to Chairman Hays that though he personally would prefer the ratification of the treaty as it stands he did not believe that the necessary Republican votes for ratification could be secured, and went on to say that he hoped the suggestion for interpretation which he had formulated would "suggest a basis of agreement between the Democrats and sufficient Republicans to ratify the treaty." His object, he said, was "that of securing a ratification of the treaty, a freeing of the Republican party from the burden of defeating the treaty and the removal of its issues from the next political campaign."

Mr. Taft's own words make clear his position with reference to the covenant, and any one "should know if he has followed the discussion at all" that he is in favor of the ratification of the treaty as submitted, but is willing, in the interest of harmony and to keep the issue out of politics, to accept interpretations. I quote from the petition of 250 Americans prominent in all walks of life, appealing to the Senate to ratify the treaty.

"The American people cannot, after a victorious war, permit its Government to petition Germany for its consent to changes in the treaty.

"(Signed) Ex-President Taft, ex-Attorney-General Wickersham, President Lowell, Judge Garv. Samuel Gompers, Lyman Abbot, Luther Burbank, John Burroughs, Alton B. Parker, Oscar S. Straus, Jacob H. Schiff, Henry P. Davison and other well-known men of the country."

With reference to Mr. Wickersham's support of the treaty, will say, that the American Bar Association, composed, I take it, of some of the ablest lawyers of the country, at a recent convention at Boston, passed a resolution declaring for unqualified ratification of the treaty of peace and the League covenant, and that proposals for amendments be submitted after the treaty came into full force and effect, which is perfectly in line with the position taken by Mr. Wickersham.

Surely if the covenant as now submitted to the Senate is as dangerous to our Government as you say it is, it looks like the American Bar Association would have foreseen and would not have hesitated to take a stand against it and warned the country of the dangerous consequences of its ratification.

I note your assertion that the opinion of Judge Hughes is entitled to more weight than President Wilson. No one could question the great legal attainments, honor and integrity of Judge Hughes, but it is not unfair to him to say that he is not unmindful of the political danger that threatens his party on account of the bitter Republican opposition in the Senate and while he would not be expected to indorse the League lest he might pay too great a compliment to President Wilson he cannot stand for its defeat—hence he suggests interpretation and reservation, out of which, if accepted his party could get some credit.

I quote from an editorial in one of the leading daily papers of the East:

"Mr. Hughes' letter to Senator Hale is to be accepted in the spirit in which it is written. Like the former Republican President, the former Republican candidate perceives clearly that the Senate Republicans are in a wholly untenable position from which they must be rescued as quickly as possible. He is trying to show them a way out which will save their faces without impairing the treaty, and if he has not wholly succeeded, he has

at least helped to make plain some of the insistant facts of an impossible situation."

R. B. SLAUGHTER.

Mr. Taft is not a reliable guide, and it is quite true that when he attacked the integrity of Senator Lodge and his associates in their fight against the League of Nations by saying that such men "could not be trusted over night with the Constitution," the MANUFACTURERS RECORD vigorously criticized him. We have never accepted Mr. Taft as a very reliable adviser of this country, either when he was President or since.

The statement of Mr. Slaughter in reference to 250 American people having signed a petition to the Senate that the American people cannot after a victorious war permit its Government to submit to changes in the treaty hardly counts in opposition to a petition signed by 5000 returned soldiers sent a few days ago to the Senate, protesting against the adoption of the League of Nations. These soldiers have learned from experience and know the conditions abroad. We have been informed that on a steamer which arrived in this country recently there were 65 American officers and that a secret ballot was taken as to their views on the League of Nations and that 65 ballots were against the League.

It is not at all surprising that Samuel Gompers, who has within the last few days threatened Congress that if it passes a bill contrary to his views he will not abide by the law, should be a signer to that petition to Congress of that 250 men. But it is rather surprising that an intelligent business man should advise the country, as Mr. Slaughter apparently does, to follow Mr. Gompers' advice. Nor is it surprising that Jacob Schiff of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and Henry P. Davison of J. P. Morgan & Co. should be advising that the League of Nations should be accepted without a change because from the beginning it has been understood that the great financial interests of this country and of other countries were doing their utmost to force the League of Nations through; but the American people have not always found it wise to follow all of the advice of the financial interests of the world.

And as to Mr. Slaughter's statement that the American Bar Association had passed a resolution declaring for unqualified ratification of the Treaty of Peace and the League Covenant in connection with a somewhat similar statement made by General Wickersham, Mr. Slaughter is as mistaken in this as he is in many other things. The American Bar Association has not passed any such resolution. The American Bar Association appointed a committee of five and this committee made two reports. Three members of the committee favored the acceptance of the League of Nations as it now stands; the other two members of the committee made a minority report against doing this. But as it was late in the session of the Bar Association, the matter was not considered by the association itself, and, therefore, no action whatever was taken by it. If any lawyer should advise a client to enter into a contract upon which his entire future hangs with a distinct statement that the contract is not entirely satisfactory, and with a full knowledge of the fact that some of the other parties to the contract have been tricky and sharp in the past, and take a chance when later on he is in the complete power of the other member parties to the contract that they will perforce make the changes that he desires, he should be debarred from practice. Certainly no sensible business man could accept his advice.

The quotation which Mr. Slaughter gives "from an editorial in one of the leading daily papers of the East" has no bearing on the subject unless Mr. Slaughter had stated from which paper he is quoting. There are a good many papers in the East whose advice is worse than worthless. The attempt of Mr. Slaughter and others to discredit the honesty and honor of the members of the Senate and others who oppose the

League of Nations is an unfortunate evidence of the weakness of the position of those who uphold the League of Nations. Abuse seems to be their chief argument. They are not willing to give to millions of people in this country, as high in character, as patriotic in every respect as they can possibly be, any credit whatever for anything but working for political gain. Charges of that kind are unworthy of any man. We greatly regret that President Wilson himself has most lamentably failed to maintain the dignity of the Presidential office and of his own work by this form of abuse, even going to the extreme of suggesting that the effort against the League of Nations is German propaganda. The MANUFACTURERS RECORD for one is perfectly willing to have its anti-Germanism from August, 1914, put alongside of President Wilson's.

### A QUESTION AS TO THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND A REPLY.

Atlanta Ga., August 30.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

You object to the League of Nations, among other reasons, because the United States may be forced into a war on account of its obligations under Article 10. Inasmuch as the United States has a vote in the Council which recommends the action to be taken under this article, how can the United States be forced into a war of which it disapproves, the vote of the Council having to be unanimous?

JOHN C. MARSHALL.

A reply to Mr. Marshall may appropriately be given in an extract from a leaflet entitled "League of Nations Primer," by George Wharton Pepper, a leading attorney of Philadelphia, who has made a legal analysis of the situation, which happened to be lying on the desk with Mr. Marshall's letter. From that Primer we take the following:

Q. What is the League, anyway?

A. On paper and in sermons it is a peace partnership between many nations. Actually, it is a scheme to lodge the control of the people's business in the hands of a little group of international politicians.

Q. How is the scheme worked out?

A. By creating an Executive Council of nine men representing nine nations and by attempting to put it in the power of these nine to decide in all great emergencies just what everybody shall do.

Q. Who are the nine to be?

A. A Belgian, a Brazilian, a Britisher, a Frenchman, a Greek, an Italian, a Jap, a Spaniard and a citizen of the United States.

Q. Where are they to sit?

A. In Geneva, Switzerland.

Q. How will the representative of the United States be chosen?

A. Nobody knows. It does not make much difference, however, how he is chosen because it is not possible for one man really to represent 100,000,000. The vote that he casts in the name of the United States might very well cause such a storm of protest from the people of the United States as would discredit our so-called representative and crack the League wide open.

Q. Assuming that the members of the Council have been appointed somehow or other and are actually in session, what will happen when a dispute arises between nations which their Governments do not settle by arbitration or otherwise?

A. The Council of nine will pass upon the dispute, unless the Council itself or one of the disputants refers the case to the so-called "Assembly of Nations."

Q. What may the Council do with the dispute?

A. The best way to answer is by supposing a case. If, for example, Japan were to claim the right of free admission to the United States for Japanese subjects and we were to object, Japan would refer the case to the Council. We would claim, under Article 15, that this was a domestic and not an international question. The Council would have power to decide against us on this point. The question would then be before the Council whether our restrictions upon immigration should or should not hold. If seven of the Council voted against us and if we then attempted to prevent by force a shipload of Japs from landing at San Francisco we should be committing an act of war against every member of the League.

Q. Is this suppositious case the only one that could arise?

A. Certainly not. The same course of events might follow if the dispute related to our protective tariff policy, or to our coastwise trade, or to the status of the Panama Canal or to any

other matter vital to our national interest. By the vote of seven foreigners we should be put in a position where we would have to surrender our independence of action or else fight the world.

### HOW ONE LOUISVILLE MAN ANSWERED A PLEA FOR MONEY FOR THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS CAMPAIGN.

HON. HENRY WATTERSON, in a letter to the New York Herald, vigorously denounces the effort made by George W. Wickersham, Cleveland H. Dodge and others to persuade business men in America to subscribe \$100,000 towards a campaign for pushing the League of Nations through the Senate. The telegram from these gentlemen, as our readers will remember, stated that "a crisis is at hand," and urged that the League should be adopted without any reservation. It asked all to whom it was sent to be one of ninety-nine others to give \$1000 each for immediate use in the propaganda campaign for arousing the country in behalf of the League.

Mr. Watterson denounced this movement with all the scathing power of his invective, and in closing gave a telegraphic reply sent to Mr. Wickersham and others by Mr. William Heyburn of Belknap & Co., one of the leading business concerns of Louisville. The reply from Mr. Heyburn was as follows:

"Louisville, Ky., Sept. 19, 1919.

"George W. Wickersham, Cleveland H. Dodge, Vance McCormick, Oscar S. Straus, Herbert S. Houston, Bush Terminal Sales Bldg., New York City:

"Answering your telegram asking me to join 99 others in giving \$1000 each for the purpose of procuring the consent of the Senate to the Peace Treaty, presumably without reservations or amendments, I regret to say that I cannot approve of the position your committee is taking, but, on the contrary, believe that the proposed reservations by the Senate represent the minimum that the American people demand by way of changes in the treaty. I believe a large majority of level-headed, patriotic Americans are justly indignant that such a treaty should be presented to the Senate for consent, showing, as I believe it does clearly, that our representative at the conference was outraged, outgeneraled and bamboozled by experts to an extent that brings humiliation to us all. There is no reason, in my opinion, why, in the matching of minds with the big men of other nations, America should be at such a disadvantage as is shown by the results of this conference. The American people did not sanction the waiver in advance of all American interests or approve of the subordination of American rights to those of people of other nations or the assumption of such far-reaching obligations as might well jeopardize the peace and safety of our country; but, on the contrary, distinctly gave warning at the November election of their disapproval of the objectives announced by the President, and now as distinctly, in my opinion, disapprove of the treaty as offered. The obligations on America imposed in the treaty are too numerous and too serious to be entered upon lightly, and, in my opinion, those who are attempting to force the Senate to hasty action are jeopardizing the future peace and welfare of the nation.

"WILLIAM HEYBURN."

### TRYING TO MAKE GHENT COTTON MARKET FOR CENTRAL EUROPE.

An attempt is under way to make Ghent, Belgium, the chief cotton distributing point for Central Europe, states the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York in its summary of foreign market news. The harbor is being expanded and deepened, modern warehouses are being built, and the transportation system is being reorganized and rail facilities increased in order to facilitate the handling of cotton to the spinning centers of Europe. It is reported that the Association of Belgian Spinners and the financial interests of Flanders are doing their utmost to attract buyers from European countries to bid for the raw material which will be brought from New Orleans and Galveston.

Ghent is said to be geographically nearer a greater number of spinning centers than any other European port, and that with the development of warehousing, docking and port facilities, it should become a great cotton distributing center.



## AMAZING BLACKMAILING DEMANDS OF LABOR MEN IN CHICAGO CHEMICAL EXPOSITION.

SOME of the methods pursued by labor-union representatives, causing irritation and annoyance to business interests, were brought out in a forceful way at the recent Chemical Exposition held in Chicago. During the period when exhibitors at this exposition were hurriedly endeavoring to prepare their exhibits for the opening, representatives of labor unions were constantly in the hall and endeavoring to see that none but members of various labor unions performed any part of the work necessary to prepare for display the booths or the equipment and products that were to be shown in them. Those in charge of booths were asked by these labor representatives as to whether or not the men doing the work were members of the respective unions, and if not, they were peremptorily told that they must cease work and employ union men; otherwise, as the labor representatives expressed it, they would "pull the show," by which they meant they would have every laborer and mechanic employed in the exposition building stop work and thus prevent the exposition from being held. They made their demands in tones of commands and would tolerate no explanation, accepting nothing but that the demands be acceded to. Of the 350 exhibitors at the Chemical Exposition, it is probable that a majority of these were interfered with in one way or another by these labor representatives. They went so far as to try to prevent the unpacking of cases, the hanging of signs and pictures, moving of machinery and placing it, handling any electrical, pipe fitting or other mechanical work. Even the decoration of the booths was stopped until performed by union labor.

The U. S. Bureau of Mines had quite an elaborate exhibit and, in order to install it and properly prepare it for display, a number of employees of the Bureau were brought from Washington. The men from Washington were busily engaged in opening the cases and setting up the exhibits when a representative of one of the unions inquired if they were union men. Upon being told that they were Government employees, he remarked that it made no difference, they could not do the work of installing the exhibits and that union men would have to be employed; otherwise the "show would be pulled," and it is said that the labor representative even went so far as to say in effect that while the Government formerly was able to tell labor what to do, the labor unions were now telling the Government what it should do. The result of this was that labor union men had to be employed to unpack and install the Government exhibit, and the Government men that were brought from Washington had to be sent back.

In another instance, an exhibitor had an electric sign which had been previously made and wired by union labor in another city. He was preparing to have this sign elevated in place over his booth when he was informed by the union representative that the sign could not be used unless it was re-wired by Chicago electrical union men. A letter was exhibited showing that the sign had already been wired by union men in another city, but this did not satisfy the Chicago man, the result being that the exhibitor had to pay this union the equivalent of what it would have cost to re-wire the sign.

The Newark Wire Cloth Co. had two especially built show cases to display some of their wares, and these had been wired in a way to carry concealed electric lights that would illuminate the interior of the cases. They were told that they could not have current turned on them unless the cases were re-wired by the Chicago union men. The job was a delicate one, and had been done in the shop of the company and they did

not care to entrust the cases to any Chicago men who were not familiar with the construction, and they would not pay the equivalent of re-wiring it. The result was that these cases were exhibited without lights.

The Duriron Castings Co. had a number of large castings to be placed in position and some members of the Machinery Movers Union were employed to do this work. While this was being done one of the officials of the company started to move some of the smaller pieces when he was told to cease, with the statement that the Machinery Movers would take care of all the work, large or small. When the large work was moved they started to leave the booth and when told that they had not placed the small pieces, they finally admitted they did not have time to do so, and the company's men would be allowed to put them in place themselves.

The labor men also tried to stop the representative of the Sowers Manufacturing Co. from touching up with a paint brush some little places in their kettles which had been marred in shipping, telling him that union painters should be employed for that work.

These are but a few illustrations of similar cases that happened at many booths throughout the show, the effort being made to prevent any work being done by any exhibitor or any of his employees unless they were members of some Chicago labor union.

That labor representatives many times make demands of this character for selfish gain was illustrated by an exhibit held a few weeks ago at the Coliseum, when some labor representatives endeavored to prevent current being turned on a certain electric sign. Their action in this connection took place just prior to the opening of the show, the sign was in place and connected up, but the labor men claimed it had not been wired by Chicago electrical union men. The labor delegate, however, when offered a sum of money was willing to waive this condition and allow the current to go on without making any trouble. He had hardly gotten outside of the building before another union man came to the manager with a similar statement that the current could not be turned on the sign, and he also agreed to make no trouble when he received some money. Following him four others came in, so that all together six of these labor representatives received money to allow that particular sign to be used. The only reason money was given these men was because it was just prior to the opening of the show, and it was thought that this was the easiest way out to prevent trouble and interference with the holding of an exhibit that had drawn men from all parts of the country.

It is acts of this kind which have brought labor unions into disrepute among many business men who have been thrown into contact with such leaders. They have not hesitated to unreasonably interfere with work, essential or non-essential, nor have some of them hesitated to indicate a willingness to receive, and to actually receive, money to alter their demands. The exhibitors at the Chemical Exposition were important business men from many sections of the country, and it is safe to say that none of them left Chicago with any kindly feelings toward the labor unions because of the unreasonable and petty demands that were made upon them while there.

### Glad to Have All Other Subscribers Do the Same.

C. W. GARY, Purchasing Agent, Camp Manufacturing Co., Franklin, Va.—Replying to your favor of the 19th instant, in regard to our check sent you on September 18, we beg to advise that this check was intended to cover a new subscription to your magazine to be sent to C. W. Gary, purchasing agent, Franklin, Va. Please address it as above, and do not address it to the Camp Manufacturing Co., as the writer wishes it to come directly to his desk. There is such a demand for it in our office that I find it necessary for me to have a copy addressed to me individually, in order that I may get hold of it.

## The Cotton Situation

[With the permission of the United States Department of Agriculture Mr. Bradford Knapp, Chief of the Extension Work South of the Department, has prepared for the Manufacturers Record the following illuminating discussion of the cotton situation and its relation to the welfare of the people of the South. The facts given by Mr. Knapp in regard to the number of women who work in the cotton fields of the South, in order to make cotton to be sold at the starvation prices which have prevailed the greater part of the last half century, should bring a blush of shame to the cheek of every man, North and South alike, who has helped to keep these women and children in the cotton fields by fighting against a fair price for cotton. It is a lamentable fact that there are in the South, as well as in other parts of this country and in Europe, very many people who have vigorously co-operated in trying to hold down the price of cotton.]

They are false to civilization, for they are helping to keep the smaller tenant farmers, white or black, and their families in the chains of economic slavery for their own individual profit.

Some of them have boasted that cotton farmers could never be brought together in a close alliance for the purpose of reducing acreage or holding cotton, because a large proportion of the cotton was raised by small farmers whose wives and children were their only help in the cotton field. The man who takes that position is doing his utmost to hold a large proportion of the population of the South in financial slavery, and this means mental and physical slavery, and slavery in illiteracy and in desperate poverty, which in the end must react upon the whole South.

The day will come when the people who have been held in this kind of slavery will assert their rights. It would be infinitely better that these rights be granted to them in advance.

Mr. Knapp's article should be carefully read by every man who has at heart the welfare of millions of people who are cotton producers and by every man who realizes how vital a factor cotton is to all the world.—Editor Manufacturers Record.]

By BRADFORD KNAPP, Chief Extension Work South, United States Department of Agriculture.

With all of the turmoil in the country about the high cost of living and with the minds of the city people disturbed over the cost of both food and clothing, it is well that we should understand some of the basic facts. The great body of citizens in the cotton States, who are the producers of the material that goes into the clothing of the country, have been greatly misunderstood by consumers, especially in the Northern States, during the past few months, and no doubt are being misunderstood at the present time. Some people may not understand what it was which forced the reduction of cotton acreage from 35,890,000 acres in 1918 to an estimated planting of 33,960,000 acres, as shown by the June estimates of 1919. Those who have kept advised have seen the price of cotton also go up since this was accomplished from about 26 cents per pound to as high as 33 and 34 cents per pound. Possibly it may be a good thing to review the situation, not in a scientific way, but just in a popular and simple way, and present some of the facts regarding the situation facing the cotton farmers of the South during the winter and spring of 1919.

The Southern cotton farmer came up to the date of the signing of the armistice with three relatively short crops of cotton produced with a shortage of labor and at a price not above the range of prices of other commodities, and especially farm commodities. Cotton at the highest point last fall was not so high as wheat, nor nearly so high as cotton goods, compared with previous prices.

The Northern farmer and consumer of cotton should not forget that in normal times less than 50 per cent of the cotton produced in the United States was consumed by the spindles of this country, while from 50 to 60 per cent was forced to find its market across the seas. From 1908 to 1912, inclusive, we used in this country only a little over 38 per cent of the total cotton production, and 62 per cent had to be shipped overseas. From 1913 to 1918, inclusive, we used an average of 48 per cent and shipped overseas only 52 per cent. During the period of large gunpowder manufacture and heavy purchasing of cloth, canvas, etc., by the United States and the allied countries, the cotton crop of the South just about met the situation. With the armistice immediately came a reduction in the buying by the National Governments. So the farmers of the South met with the following situation in 1919: disturbed international trade, heavy freight rate for sea transportation, unsettled economic conditions the world over, unsettled minds of business men in America, and a prospective "carry-over" of three to four million bales of cotton, much of which needed a foreign market. What were they going to do?

In 1914 the South produced the largest cotton crop in its history, and came near to financial ruin through the war in Europe, the embargo, and six-cent cotton. The price was below the cost of production, and the losses excessively heavy. The crops of 1915, 1916, 1917 and 1918 were all less than 12,000,000 bales, as

against more than 16,000,000 bales for 1914, mainly because of unfortunate weather conditions rather than greatly reduced acreage. Reduced acreage controlled the crop of 1915, but that of the next three years depended very greatly upon the drought in Texas and Oklahoma. The Texas crop for these four years averaged over 1,250,000 bales less than for the four years previous to 1915, while Oklahoma produced in these four years an average of 294,000 bales less per annum than the four-year period previous to 1915. Cotton farmers knew that a good year in 1919 and an acreage equal to 1918 would produce a large crop of cotton, with all the attending risks of heavy production. Cotton farmers have known for years that when the acreage is large and the good Lord is kind to them, and the crop large, they have generally taken a lower price for it, and they expected no exception to this rule in 1919. Under normal conditions the wheat farmer is in the same fix.

When the city man hears that cotton used to be 12 cents a pound in 1914 and that in 1918 the farmer got 24 cents, and the general market price ran to a little over 30 cents a pound, he is apt to draw the wrong conclusion, just as he draws the wrong conclusion when he compares the price of wheat in 1914 with the price of wheat in 1919. Cotton at 24 cents and even at 30 cents a pound was not high as compared with other things. Indeed, it was not high even at 32 and 33 cents a pound. All cotton was doing was keeping pace with other things. Money is merely a medium of exchange. What the cotton farmer is really doing is buying the necessities of life with cotton. The facts are that he got more money for his cotton, but the truth is that he could not buy any more, and in many cases, not as much of the necessities of life with a pound or a bale of cotton as he could in the spring of 1914.

Ignorance regarding cotton prices has been widespread. On April 1, 1914, the price was 11.9 cents a pound; on April 1, 1919, 24.5 cents a pound, or an increase of 106 per cent. The price of wheat on the same day in 1914 was 84.2 cents a bushel, and on the same day in 1919, 214.2 cents a bushel, or an increase of 159 per cent. In the same way the prices of hogs increased 105 per cent. The retail price of "mess pork," or salt pork, in the South was 10 cents a pound when cotton was 12 cents. When the farmer got an average of 24 cents, or even when he got 30 cents a pound for his cotton, he had to pay a retail price of 33 to 35 cents a pound for his "mess pork." If he wanted hay for his mules he used to pay \$15 a ton; during the past year the retail price in the South has ranged from \$30 to \$42 per ton. If he had to buy corn, the prevailing retail price used to be 75 cents a bushel before the war. During the season of 1918 it retailed as high as \$2 and more per bushel through the Southern States. He could not purchase any more flour with a pound or bale of cotton in 1918, or in the spring of 1919, than he could prior to the beginning of the war in Europe. The bacon that used to sell at 15 cents a pound when cotton was 12, sells at 40



to 60 cents a pound, when cotton sells from 24 to 30 cents. The axes that cost him 96 cents in 1914 cost \$1.85 now. The plows which cost \$12.10 in 1914 cost double that now. The sugar that used to cost around 6 and 7 cents a pound, retailed in the South at from 11 to as high as 20 cents a pound during the past year. On the average, throughout the Southern States in 1918, a pound, a bale or an acre of cotton did not exchange for as much of the necessities of life as these units of measure would in 1914.

If automobiles are any indication of wealth and prosperity in an agricultural region, it is only necessary to say that statistics show that Nebraska and Iowa stand at the top in the number of automobiles in proportion to population, having one for every 7.6 and 7.8, respectively, of the population of these two States, whereas States like Arkansas and Alabama have one for every 49½ and one for every 63 of their population.

Bank deposits might be considered as another index of wealth and prosperity. Unfortunately this article is written before the report of the Comptroller of the Currency is issued in June, 1919. By examination of his report for June, 1918, from all State and National banks, we find that the individual deposits in the banks of the 11 cotton States amounted to \$2,211,403,000. If the individual deposits in the banks in the States of Minnesota, Iowa, South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas are taken, we find they amount to \$2,246,896,000; in other words, the bank deposits of five States in the Northern wheat, corn and pork-producing section equal the entire bank deposits of the 11 cotton States. In no case do the bank deposits of any cotton State, except Texas alone, equal the bank deposits of Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, or Ohio in June, 1918. The bank deposits of Ohio and Illinois on that date were more than the bank deposits of the 11 cotton States. It probably is not fair to take the bank deposits in National banks alone, but we have later figures for these showing that on March 4, 1919, after the cotton crop of the last year was marketed and sold to a considerable degree, the National bank deposits of the 11 cotton States did not equal the National bank deposits of 6 Northern States, including Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas, and here again in no case do the National bank deposits of March 4, 1919, of any cotton State, except Texas and Oklahoma, equal the bank deposits of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska or Kansas.

The Bureau of Crop Estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture in its December, 1918, report estimates the average value per acre of cotton and other crops in the country on a basis of December 1 prices, thus: The average value of an acre of cotton in the United States was \$45.03 in 1918; the average value of corn \$32.82, of wheat \$31.70, and of hay \$27.20. When one considers the hand labor necessary in producing a crop of cotton, and the horse-power and machinery so generally used in the production of wheat, corn and hay, the slight advantage in favor of the cotton crop entirely disappears. An acre of corn in Iowa, for example, was worth \$43.92; in Wisconsin \$52.65; in Illinois \$42.60; in Maine \$75.15; in Pennsylvania \$62.00. The cotton crop, with its great labor expenditure, and its many difficult and uneconomic methods of production, gave a return of \$43.00 in Arkansas; \$44.28 in Louisiana; \$69.96 in North Carolina; \$51.70 in Georgia; \$31.02 in Texas, and \$21.68 in Oklahoma. Why, even the wheat crop returned, with its minimum of labor, with no cultivation, and with its wonderful opportunity for the use of most modern machinery, a crop value of \$45.25 in Illinois; \$43.68 in Indiana; \$37.40 in Iowa; \$59.61 in Wisconsin, and \$28.06 in Kansas.

But there is another difference which must not be forgotten, and that is the average production and its money equivalent per farm. The farmer in South Carolina or Georgia cultivates less than one-half as many acres in cotton per farm as the Kansas farmer does wheat, or the Iowa and Nebraska farmer corn. If we take the values of production per acre and multiply them by the average number of acres of the crop per farm, we find that again the apparent advantages in favor of the cotton farmer entirely disappear; first, because of the high cost of production due to fertilizer, hand labor and high-priced supplies; and, second, the relatively smaller acreage per farm. Let us make a selected list of States producing cotton, wheat and corn, and find out the average production per farm in terms of money. In reading this tabulation please remember that the cost of production is not subtracted. Out of the items contained in the last column

must come the farmer's cost of production. This is simply the gross value in terms of market prices:

State.	Crop.	*Yield per acre 1918.	†Av. Acres per farm.	*Value per acre 1918.	†Value per farm.
South Carolina....	Cotton	235 lbs. Lint	17.2	\$64.86	\$1,114.60
Georgia .....	Cotton	188 lbs. Lint	18.3	51.70	946.11
Arkansas .....	Cotton	155 lbs. Lint	13.04	43.09	576.40
Texas .....	Cotton	119 lbs. Lint	26.8	31.02	831.31
Kansas .....	Wheat	14.1 bu.	40.7	28.66	1,142.04
Minnesota .....	Wheat	21.3 bu.	24.5	42.84	1,041.01
North Dakota .....	Wheat	17 bu.	104.	35.30	2,745.56
Iowa .....	Corn	36 bu.	48.97	43.92	2,111.13
Indiana .....	Corn	33 bu.	23.7	39.27	832.70
Nebraska .....	Corn	17.7 bu.	53.6	22.66	1,214.57

\* Corn Reporter for December, 1918.

† Found by dividing total acres in 1918 by number of farms in State by last census.

‡ Found by multiplying average acres per farm by value per acre.

Of all the general farm crops, with the possible exception of tobacco, cotton requires the greatest amount of hand labor. Until machinery is perfected for chopping cotton and for picking cotton, there is a heavy cost in the hand labor, which must be reflected in the price. The heavy items are cost of fertilizer, hoeing, chopping and picking.

Many persons have attempted to estimate the cost of cotton production. There are reasons why these costs are difficult to tabulate. It is not the purpose here to attempt to say how much it costs to produce an acre of cotton. It is easy to make calculations which are mere estimates. In a large number of cases where the production is low, it always costs more to produce the cotton than the farmer receives for it, if any reasonable value is put on the labor of himself and of his family. The year 1918 has been no exception to this general rule. Let us mention the items which enter into the cost: they are rent, cost of plowing, seed, planting, fertilizer, distribution of fertilizer, chopping and hoeing, picking, delivery to gin, ginning and pressing costs, bagging and ties, marketing, repairing implements and incidental expenses. Efforts are being made now to compile the figures to show the cost. Just as in the case of wheat, a large proportion of the farmers in the South who make low yields can show that it is a pretty close proposition to make both ends meet at the end of the year. Likewise, as in the case of wheat, there are some who are fortunate enough to secure a high yield per acre who made a very good profit for their undertaking in 1918.

Figures published before the war are almost valueless because of the changed conditions and increased cost of fertilizer, labor, food, feed, supplies, seed and equipment. Even pre-war published statements showed the margin to be narrow, and that low yields brought meager returns, netting the owner almost nothing for his labor beyond existence. The relative position of cotton prices as compared with other prices leads to the conviction that war did not change this situation.

The average yield of cotton in 1918 was 155.9 pounds of lint per acre. In the South we figure, on an average, two pounds of seed to every pound of lint. Cotton varies somewhat in proportion of lint to seed, but this is a pretty safe basis for statistical purposes. This means that it takes 279.4 square feet of surface to produce a pound of cotton and two pounds of seed, for which the average Southern farmer in 1918 received 30.9 cents, or 24½ cents for his lint and 3½ cents a pound for the two pounds of seed. This plot of ground which returns the farmer 30.9 cents is about 16 feet one way by about 17½ feet the other way. Let me ask you in all seriousness whether you would spade that amount of ground to get it ready for a garden for 30 cents, to say nothing of doing all the other things necessary to produce a pound of cotton and two pounds of seed?

Another thing which ought to be known is the great use of the labor of women and children in the production of the cotton crop. By the last census 84.94 per cent of all women engaged in agriculture were located in the 11 cotton States.

Where Iowa only had a little over 9000 women scheduled as engaged in agriculture by the last census, Texas had 184,000, and Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia more than 200,000 each. The tenant's wife and the negro tenant's wife and daughter work in the field doing the hoeing, the chopping and the picking. I know that the world wants cheap cotton to clothe its nakedness, but may God forgive the man who wants it at the price of women's labor and children's labor in the cotton fields. Those of us who have loved the South because of its possibilities, who have real-

ized the wrongs of its past history, and who have devoted long days, months and years of hard work to help solve its difficult and intricate problems in order that it might be a stronger, safer and better agricultural part of this great nation, have dreamed of a change of economic conditions which would put the Southern farm woman on a better basis in her relation to production and the farm home.

Poultry and the garden, the canning and the preserving, and the home making which she is now so rapidly gathering to herself in the cotton States, through the home demonstration work of the State Agricultural Colleges and the United States Department of Agriculture, are working a revolution. But that end can not be achieved by simply asking for a maintenance of the cotton acreage. Cotton enough to supply the world can be produced without so much women's labor. To compete with the world in cotton production requires brains, a well-balanced system of farming which produces the family living, and a stop to the exploitation of labor.

Through all these recent years those who have thought and worked hardest on this problem have urged the farmers to reduce their cotton acreage and to produce their own food and feed as a measure of safety as well as good agriculture. The South is now making tremendous strides toward what some people call diversified farming but which we would like better to call a well-balanced system of farming—a type of farming which produces food for its people and feed for its livestock on the farm, maintains the soil fertility, and produces, not one, but a number of crops and other farm products to become a part of the commerce of this great nation and the world. Just call it safe farming—safe in war, safe in peace, safe when boll-weevil and other pests come, safe when ships are sunk by insane German pirates, safe when prices are high, and safe when they are low, just food and cotton and safety and prosperity.

The old cotton system of the South was the outgrowth of the years following the war between the States, when the South was poor and without credit, while the world wanted cotton. A large proportion of the entire crop was grown on a credit basis, depending upon the acreage of cotton. The farmers bought their food, a great deal of the feed for their livestock, their fertilizer, and all other supplies through the store. Necessarily, the credit prices were high and they were forced to pay what it cost the Northern farmers to grow their food and feed, transportation charges and the cost of distribution to them. This was no light burden. The interest rate on money in the cotton territory has always been higher than in most other sections of the United States, and the retail prices of meat and flour and other necessities of life have generally ruled higher than up North. Do you wonder that the cotton farmer wanted to work out of this, and do you wonder that those who have had the interests of that section most at heart during these years of upbuilding her agriculture have thought in terms of an independent and well-balanced agriculture? Such a change is necessary in order to maintain and increase soil fertility and to avoid disasters which come from failing markets, speculative productions, high credit prices for fertilizers and supplies, the inroads of insect pests, plant diseases and the other things which so sorely beset every section which places its dependence for cash upon one crop.

Henry W. Grady, that brilliant Southerner, who was one of the first great exponents of the New South and who edited the *Atlanta Constitution*, some 30 years ago, wrote regarding this very subject words worthy the consideration of agricultural people everywhere:

"No one crop will make a people prosperous. If cotton holds a monopoly under conditions that make other crops impossible, or under conditions that make other crops exceptional, its domination will be despotism. Whenever the greed for a money crop unbalances the wisdom of husbandry, the money crop is a curse. When it stimulates the general economy of the farm it is the profit of the farm.

"The soil that produces cotton invites the grains and the grasses, the orchard and the vine. Clover, corn, cotton, wheat and barley thrive in the same enclosure; the peach, the apple, the apricot and the Siberian crab in the same orchard. Herds and flocks graze ten months every year in the meadows over which the winter is but a passing breath, and in which spring and autumn meet in summer's heart. Sugar cane and oats, rice and potatoes all come together under our skies.

"To raise cotton and send its princely revenues to the West

for supplies and to the East for usury would be a misfortune if soil and climate forced such a curse. When both invite independence, to remain in slavery is a crime. To mortgage our farms in Boston for the money with which to buy meat and bread from Western cribs and smokehouses is folly unspeakable."

Now, the South has made great strides in the past ten years because she has seen a great light. The acreage and production of corn, oats, wheat, peanuts, velvet beans, hay, sweet potatoes and Irish potatoes, and the production of home gardens have all increased very wonderfully in the past decade. The number of hogs in Florida has increased 86 per cent since 1910, in Mississippi 76 per cent, in Alabama 75 per cent, and in Georgia 70 per cent. The number of beef cattle in Alabama has increased 50 per cent. The increase in dairy cows in Mississippi the last year is 41,000, Louisiana 33,000. These few figures are given as slight examples of the progress made toward that safer and better-balanced agriculture. The boll-weevil which threatened to devastate the cotton fields of the South has proven almost a blessing in disguise, and hence she is fast building the fortifications to defend herself against the boll-weevil, the pink boll-worm, the leaf-worm, the root knot and the wilt, and the war and the shortage of labor and all these other things by producing corn and hogs, poultry and eggs, gardens, small grain and cattle, milk and many other things.

There is another phase of the cotton situation which I must bring to your attention, and that is the shortage of labor. When a Northern man cries out for more acreage in cotton, he forgets that more acres of cotton stood in the field unpicked in 1918 than ever before in two or three decades of the history of the South. Cotton valued at 25 cents a pound stood in the field in the winter and much of it was still to be picked in March. If there was so much profit in it, surely this would not have occurred; also what folly to plant more acres than there are hands to pick!

You go to the store to buy calico, gingham, cotton sheeting, dress goods, voiles, and georgette crepes, and you wonder why they are so high. The farmer knows about this also. He knows that he used to be able to buy calico in 1914 at an average of 6.3 cents a yard. Suppose it required as much as a quarter of a pound of cotton to make a yard of calico. A quarter of a pound of cotton, which represents the farmer's part, was worth about 3 cents at that time. The average price farmers have paid for calico in 1918 has been 22½ cents per yard. The price is fairly representative. If his part in the calico is still one-fourth of a pound, it is now a little over 6 cents. I am not complaining; I am just stating facts. There is a garment worn by farmers called a jumper, which is made of cotton. The average price of it in 1914 was 83 cents; the average price in 1918 was \$2.38. I do not know what fraction of a pound of cotton there is in a yard of muslin, but I have general statistics which show the price in 1914 at 9.3 cents per yard and in 1918, 28.8 cents. When cotton was 12 cents a pound you could buy a yard of sheeting at 18 cents. When the farmer's price of cotton was 24.5 cents the sheeting retailed at 50 cents a yard. When you pay 60 to 90 cents a yard for cotton goods which you used to buy from 15 to 25 cents, just remember that when that article sold at the smaller price, the farmer's price of cotton was from 10 to 12 cents, and at the higher price it averaged from 24 to 27 cents. By consulting the statistics of the Department of Labor, collected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, we learn that the price of calico per yard in Chicago on May 15, 1915, was 6 to 7 cents; May 15, 1918, it was 18.3 cents, and on October 15 of the same year it was 24.6 cents. Bleached sheeting at the same time and place in 1915 seems to have been from 35 to 40 cents a yard, in 1918 it was 82 cents a yard.

With the conditions facing them after the signing of the armistice, the cotton farmers of the South had a right to be seriously concerned. Those who read and were thoroughly posted knew that there would be more than 3,000,000 bales of cotton to be "carried over." They knew we had been trying to increase the production of corn, forage crops, cattle, hogs, gardens, etc., and we had made progress in that direction in the Southern States. They knew also that if they planted the same acreage as in 1918 and had a good year, the production would be around 14,000,000 bales, which, together with that carried over, would make it necessary to market between 17,000,000 and 18,000,000 bales during the season 1919-20. They knew that the spindles

of the United States probably could not consume more than 8,000,000 bales. They knew that the shipping of the world was greatly reduced. They knew that the purchasing power of European countries was likewise. They knew that the process of readjustment and reconstruction on the part of the manufacturing industries of Europe might possibly be slow. They knew that world trade would be disturbed, and that it was folly to gamble with uncertainties. Likewise, they remembered their experience in 1914 and the experience of 1911, when a large acreage and a good season brought a big crop and a short price and netted them less than smaller crops. Likewise, they had been advised that the world was hungry and that food was still an important problem, and, that being the case, they had no business to exchange cotton, and especially cheap cotton, for high-priced food. They knew that what little prosperity had come to the South had come as much through the saving incident to the production of a larger proportion of food and feed as from any so-called high price of cotton. What were they to do? Were they to go blindly ahead repeating the old story of increasing acreage on a speculative market, gambling with the prosperity of the South under the most difficult situation in the history of that territory? Were they to throw progress toward a better-balanced agriculture to the winds and sacrifice all for one plunge on cotton with the chances about 100 to 1 that they would lose? No! No man has any business to ask other men to take such chances. The South wants to produce cotton, but its cotton farmers want to produce that cotton on a safe and dependable basis. That safe and dependable basis means getting its people out of debt, getting them into cash farming instead of credit farming, producing the food and feed for its people and its livestock, and the cash sale from the farms of the South of more than cotton alone. To keep from scrambling the whole situation the eggs must not be all in one basket. Hence, farmers and business men in the South held meetings and discussed the situation in an effort to decide on the wisest course, and I venture to say that it was the unanimous opinion that an over-production of cotton in 1919 was a serious danger. This conclusion they reached in the face of repeated arguments from Northern sources with trumped up figures to show the enormous profits to be expected from raising cotton, and a lot of other foolish and unwise counsel from those who know nothing about the trials and tribulations of this great cotton-producing section. A great campaign to safeguard the situation was determined upon. Nobody knows what percentage of cotton farmers signed statements of intention to reduce the acreage of cotton and produce more food and feed, but I imagine from what I know about the situation, that no very heavy percentage of the cotton farmers of the South ever signed any such formal document. I am quite sure, nevertheless, that a very considerable percentage of them decided wisely to limit their cotton acreage in order that they might safeguard the economic situation by producing their own food and feed, and that they might take this opportunity to strengthen the South in her new agriculture founded upon a broader plan of production, a safer and more dependable agriculture, and a confident hope of a greater prosperity.

What do business men do in the manufacturing industry when prices seem to be falling and it is difficult for them to market the product of their factories? I venture to say that it is no misstatement of the facts, and, indeed, it is a compliment to their good judgment, to say that they slow up on production until the demand for goods has increased or consumption has overtaken production. If a large number of manufacturers engaged in manufacturing the same sort of an article should each decide, after reading trade journals and posting themselves fully regarding the situation, to slow down their production as a measure of precaution and safety, should we at once conclude that there was collusion, and that a manufacturing strike was on? The labor interests of the country along various lines have, in the past few years, made demands for an increase of wages, threatening strikes, and by so doing have secured the wage increase. How can there be a misunderstanding of those who seek, through wise counsel and constructive program, to strengthen themselves and increase the productive power of a great section of the country?

It must be remembered that a constructive program in the South involves the production of cotton as a part of a whole, well-balanced system of agriculture and not as an absolute dependence. Therefore, when the farmers of the South decided in 1919

not to speculate when times were difficult, but to insure their crop by the production of food and feed, they were pursuing not only a wise but a constructive course.

I have heard business men and farmers everywhere in the South endorse the appropriation of \$1,000,000,000 to safeguard the interests of the wheat farmers of the North, and have heard them speak of the responsibilities the nation owes to these farmers for the part they played in helping to win the war. I think I know our Northern brethren intimately enough to have faith that they will be as fair.

The lives of her people, their social, economic and moral welfare, their high regard for the type of Government for which this country stands, their allegiance to the ancient landmarks of the country itself, demand sympathetic interest on the part of the people of the United States in their struggle for economic independence and such prosperity as will make them a regular asset to this nation.

There are a lot of problems to solve in this country; problems of production, problems of conservation, and, most important of all, problems of marketing and distribution. None of these problems are to be solved by misunderstanding either the social, political or economic problems of different sections of the United States. The strength of this nation depends upon the growth, the education, the economic freedom and prosperity of each section. The welfare of its most distant sections is intimately associated with the welfare of the people of every State; its strength in time of war is measured by that of its weakest economic unit or section.

### Cotton Marketing Reform Essential to All Cotton Interests.

By HARVIE JORDAN, Monticello, Ga.

I have read with deep interest and satisfaction the strong and loyal stand you have taken in behalf of Southern cotton growers against the adverse criticism of selfish or ignorant outsiders.

I think the position of the cotton growers has been misunderstood and ignored, largely because of their indifference generally in the methods employed in the handling and marketing of the cotton crop. For years the labor, capital and brains of the cotton-growing population have been prodigally poured into the planting, cultivating and harvesting of the crop. The baling, handling, sampling, storage, pricing, shipping and delivery of the staple has been absolutely controlled by middlemen, speculators and spinners upon such plans and methods as best suited them. It is no wonder, then, that the growers, while they splendidly solved the problems of production, have made a complete failure in the successful marketing of their product. It will always be so until the growers take the bit in their own teeth and exercise the same sort of control in the baling, warehousing, financing, marketing and distribution of the crop that they have manifested in the field of production.

The labor unions have grown powerful because of their complete unity of action; the cotton farmers have failed because they have pursued the fatal idea of individuality in action when placing their product on the market.

I have been a close student of the raw cotton industry in all of its varied phases for the past 20 years, and my conclusions now cover the necessity for three separate and distinct reforms, which I believe are imperative for permanent relief from existing uneconomic methods of selling and unprofitable prices. The adoption of these three economic reforms will emancipate the cotton growers from that obnoxious system of agricultural slavery to which they have been so long subjected. I will enumerate the three as follows:

First—The high density compression of cotton bales at the ginnery, with uniform tare.

Second—Bonding of all cotton warehouses under State or Federal control, with a competent, expert cotton sampler and grader in charge of each such warehouse.

Third—The organization of county co-operative cotton marketing societies in each cotton State, applying the joint capital of such societies into a centralized fund for capitalizing and operating a State cotton buying and marketing corporation, through which every grower can market their cotton direct to cotton-consuming centers in this country and Europe.

The spinners of the world have for years demanded the gin-compressed high-density bale, and an abolition of the present



wasteful, disreputable system of baling, handling and marketing employed. Neither economy in baling nor efficiency in handling can ever be obtained until the bales are finally and completely finished for the spinners, for storage and transportation, at the gins.

The American Compress Association, the Jute Bagging Trust; the Steel Tire Trust and many cotton firms and factors fight gin compression from the standpoint only of selfish interests, totally disregarding the wishes or pockets of either the growers or the spinners.

The modernized State or Federal-controlled cotton warehouse will enable the growers to get possession of a receipt showing correct weights and grades of bales, and a receipt which is at once acceptable to the Federal Reserve Banks or other banks for loans at the lowest rates of interest.

With sufficient warehouse facilities cotton bales could be safely stored, financed, marketed slowly and protected from the heavy losses of country damage. This would tend to regulate the supply of raw cotton on the market to meet the legitimate demands of consumption, and thereby stabilize the value of the staple to the growers and mills. The joint ownership and operation of large, well capitalized State cotton companies by the growers would eliminate not only the present control of the middlemen, but also the continuous and harassing manipulation of the cotton market by speculative cotton exchanges. The entire capital could be

easily and promptly raised by the subscription of \$1 per bale by each cotton grower, on a basis of an average year's production. This would give a liquid working capital for the State of Georgia, for instance, of about \$2,000,000. This system would embrace a total of 800 counties throughout the cotton belt, the products of which, including both lint cotton and the seed, could be handled by 10 big State cotton companies dealing directly with the consuming mill centers. The questions of cotton acreage, seed selection, ginning, baling, warehousing, financing, slow movement of the staple on the market and stabilizing prices upon fair and equitable values to the growers would be quickly and definitely established.

If the American Cotton Association will incorporate these three planks, as outlined above, into its platform, and make their speedy adoption a certainty, it will render a service of incalculable value to our entire Southern section and to the balance of the civilized world as a whole.

I cannot conceive of any permanent or satisfactory solution of this vexed problem in any other way. The cotton growers must control the cotton industry from the field until final delivery of the product to the consuming establishments. The time is ripe for the initiation of these reforms, because economy and efficiency in all lines of industrial development are now imperative under this reconstruction period of the world's rehabilitation.

## English Cotton Manufacturers in America

MANY NOTED MEN TO TAKE PART IN WORLD COTTON CONFERENCE.

[Special Correspondence Manufacturers Record.]

New York, September 27.

English delegates to the World Cotton Conference at New Orleans have arrived in this country, and their personality and representative character demonstrate the importance they attach to the meeting at New Orleans. Arriving on different ships during the week, there are here now about 80 visitors from England, and at no previous cotton conference have so many interests been represented. Not only are there leaders in the spinning industry of Lancashire, as well as less important textile centers of England, but there are representatives of the various exchanges, bankers and others, so that every branch of the cotton trade is represented. Regularly appointed delegates are present from all sorts of organizations, and there are definitely specified committees appointed to consider various features of the cotton industry. For instance, there is a committee on the growing of cotton; another on ginning, baling and compressing; one on warehousing and country damage, transportation and insurance; on buying and selling; on exchanges, classification, contracts and purchases; on financing foreign credits and exports; on research reports and statistics; on world requirements and the stabilizing of production and prices, and lastly, a committee on permanent organization.

The British textile industry has evidently taken the New Orleans conference altogether seriously, and preparations have been made for thorough investigations and discussions covering every feature of cotton growing, handling, spinning and the merchandising of the finished product. Leaders in every line are in the list of delegates already in this country. The representative character of the delegates is indicated in the fact that associations, federations and institutes are represented as follows: British Board of Trade, Federation of Master Cotton Spinners, Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers' Association, Manchester Cotton Association, Liverpool Cotton Association, Oldham Master Cotton Spinners' Association, Ashton Federation of Cotton Spinners, Employers' Federation of Dyers and Finishers, Federation of Calico Printers, Employers' Federation of Bleachers, Employers' Federation of Yarn Bleachers, Dyers and Sizers, Port of Manchester; Manchester Importers and Exporters, Textile Institute, Manchester Chamber of Commerce, Leicester Chamber of Commerce, Nottingham Chamber of Commerce, The Central Bankers, National Federation of Textile Managers, The British Cotton-Growing Association, and the Empire Cotton-Growing Committee.

From expressions of opinion given by some of the delegates, it is evident that a serious shortage of cotton is greatly feared by British spinners, and this in face of the fact that some of the

American cotton bears have figured on an embarrassing oversupply. Illustrating the English view, Mr. Frank Nasmith, secretary of the British delegation, declared England could use a million more bales than it is now receiving, and a cotton famine is feared unless American growers greatly increase their production.

Sir Frank Warner, one of the two delegates from the Board of Trade, said there is a shortage in all textile materials with the exception of wool, of which he said "there is enough to go around." "In silk," he said, "there is a 10 per cent increase in production annually in Japan, but America's 10 per cent increase in consumption absorbs that increase, leaving the situation generally as it was. Russian conditions have affected the flax supply, and there is no immediate relief in sight. In cotton the demand is increasingly for the better grades, and the supply is largely of off grades and of the poorer kinds.

"There is great interest in the production of more good cotton," Mr. Warner continued. "What are you doing here in the way of research work? It seems to us very important that better seed should be planted, that there should be better baling and handling methods employed, and that efforts should be directed toward increasing the production per acre and in improving the quality of the crop harvested.

"We expect very important results to come from this New Orleans meeting, otherwise so many of us would not have undertaken the long trip. We expect the whole cotton industry, in all its ramifications, from A to Z, to be seriously considered at the World Cotton Conference, although, of course, it will be impossible to settle everything at one four or five-day meeting. This will be a definite beginning, however, and we are hopeful that a start will be made that will lead to highly important permanent results.

"One thing of tremendous importance would be the stabilizing of the supply. That is a difficult problem, to be sure, but it would be of the greatest possible advantage if some way could be devised to overcome the disastrous effects of wide variations in the size of crops. The tremendous crop, that sends prices down, following the slim crop, that sends prices sky high, is bad for the spinner and the merchant and bad for the cotton grower. Anything that can be done to more nearly stabilize the production should certainly be done."

Asked if labor unrest in England, as shown in the railroad strike, might manifest itself in the textile industry, Mr. Warner replied that he did not think so. "Skilled men are not so likely to strike as the ordinary laborer," said he. "The textile worker thinks more of his job, is a more conservative citizen, and cannot so easily pick up and go somewhere else," he continued. "Even

the trainman is not so attached to one place and one job, and he regards it as much easier for him to get a new job than does the specialized textile worker.

"There is much room for improvement in labor conditions in England, but in general we have faith that the country will not go Bolshevik; so, while concerned, we are hardly apprehensive."

As to the great railroad strike in England, Mr. James M. Thomas, one of the six representatives of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners, declared he was glad that a showdown had come. Mr. Thomas is of the Crawford Spinning Co., Ltd., Rochdale, which company operates 170,000 spindles. He attended the World Cotton Convention at Atlanta in 1907, and is on two of the British committees at this time. Commenting on the strike situation, he said:

"Under war conditions workmen got everything they asked for, but there is no such thing as satisfying them. There has got to be an end to that sort of thing, so let's fight it out right now. Let everything come to a halt. If all the industries are shut down, the strike will quickly end. I'm never afraid of a big strike. So the bigger the better, and I hope it will be a fight to the finish, with no flinching by the Government."

While the New Orleans conference does not begin until October 13, no time is being lost by the delegates who are now here. For instance, a large party which arrived on the Nieuw Amsterdam Tuesday evening, almost to the last man started out within a few hours for a trip to the cotton mills of New England. They are not expected back in New York until the middle of next week. The intervening time will be spent in trips to the leading textile centers of New England, with trips to Niagara Falls by some of the visitors, at which place water-power developments will be studied.

An earlier arrival, Sir Herbert Dixon, who is the chairman of the British delegation, is now traveling through the West in company with Prof. J. A. Todd, professor of economics, Nottingham University College, and an authority on economics and public finance.

A number of the visitors planned to attend the Chamber of Commerce Convention to have been held at Atlantic City next week, but which has now been postponed to a date in October.

The entire party will assemble in New York on the 8th of October, and will board a special train leaving for the South on that date. Stops will be made at Charlotte, N. C., and at other points along the route, the train arriving at New Orleans on the morning of the 12th. Returning, the train will leave New Orleans on the 17th for Memphis. Cotton plantations and ginning plants in Mississippi will be visited, and some time will be spent at Memphis, where an inspection will be made of the large cotton warehouse, and the visitors will be entertained with a banquet in the evening. From Memphis the train will return directly to New York.

### The British Delegation to the World Cotton Conference.

The official statement issued by this association gives the following facts in regard to the delegates:

It can be stated authoritatively that the British delegation to the World Cotton Conference represents every phase of the British cotton industry, and is unique in the annals of the trade. Previous conferences have been sectional. The most striking example of such sectional conferences has been the annual meetings of the International Federation of Spinners and Manufacturers held in various countries, but discontinued during the war. Although of extreme importance, the delegates at such conferences represented only two sections of the trade—spinning and manufacturing. The appeal in the present case has been to every section of the industry, and the response has been remarkable. It is the most representative and important industrial delegation that has ever been got together to attend a conference. The cotton industry of Great Britain is the largest industry in the world, and no section has been denied representation. Official delegates have been nominated from the following associations, federations and institutes:

British Board of Trade,  
Federation of Master Cotton Spinners,  
Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers Association,  
Manchester Cotton Association,  
Liverpool Cotton Association,  
Oldham Master Cotton Spinners' Association,  
Ashton Federation of Cotton Spinners,

Employers' Federation of Dyers and Finishers,  
Federation of Calico Printers,  
Employers' Federation of Bleachers,  
Employers' Federation of Yarn Bleachers, Dyers and Sizers,  
Port of Manchester,  
Manchester Importers and Exporters,  
Textile Institute,  
Manchester Chamber of Commerce,  
Leicester Chamber of Commerce,  
Nottingham Chamber of Commerce,  
The Central Bankers,  
National Federation of Textile Managers,  
The British Cotton Growing Association,  
The Empire Cotton Growing Committee.

It will be seen from the foregoing that representatives from bodies connected with cotton growing, cotton broking and merchandising, spinning, weaving, bleaching, dyeing, printing, finishing, knitting, lace-making, transportation, warehousing, banking, merchandising, shipping and research are all included in the delegation.

Such associations as the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners, Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers' Association and Oldham Master Cotton Spinners, Association speak for the employers, and delegates from these and similar bodies represent some 50,000,000 spindles, 700,000 looms and 1600 different firms. These associations are the active directing organizations of the spinning and manufacturing section of the industry, and in their official capacity have not been represented hitherto at such a conference as that to be held at New Orleans.

They are entirely distinct from such a body as the Textile Institute, for example, which was formed to act as a trade educational institute and to initiate research and educational propaganda for the general good of the whole textile industry. The National Federation of Textile Managers is a comparatively new association, comprising some 1100 members, who are the managers of the textile mills, and if they do not actually control the destinies of such mills, are responsible for their practical operation.

The finishing end of the industry will, for the first time, take part in a conference of this sort, each of the four constituent sections of the Allied Association of Bleachers, Dyers, Printers and Finishers being represented. Brought together largely to deal in common with labor questions during the war, they have found scope for joint action in many other directions, and as their membership in each case embraces almost the whole of the industry, they are able to speak with considerable authority. The Employers' Federation of Bleachers and the Employers' Federation of Dyers and Finishers are the oldest of these bodies; the Federation of Calico Printers, though only formed three years ago, already embraces about 97 per cent of the production of machine printing as well as a considerable proportion of the block printing production of the United Kingdom, and the Federation of Yarn Bleachers, Dyers and Sizers, though formed less than a year ago, already includes all the important firms engaged in these processes.

The work of chambers of commerce is no doubt well known, and this is the first time representatives from the various chambers of commerce have been co-delegates with the representatives of the productive end of the trade. The work of the Liverpool Cotton Association is no doubt well known, but the fact to be emphasized is that the constitution of the delegation is absolutely without precedent, and reflects the feeling as to the great importance of the New Orleans conference.

The chairman or leader of the British delegation is Sir H. Herbert Dixon, Bart., the chairman of the Fine Cotton Spinners and Doublers' Association, Ltd., a combine of mills which have 7,000,000 spindles. Sir Herbert Dixon is also a delegate from the British Board of Trade. He was the chairman of the Cotton Control Board, and is a director of the Manchester Royal Exchange and the Great Lever Spinning Co., Ltd.

The general secretary to the British delegation is Mr. Frank Nasmith, who acted as European secretary for the conference between the return of the European Commission to the United States and the formation of the British delegation. Mr. Nasmith is joint editor of the Textile Recorder, member of the Council of the Textile Institute, and of the Council of the British Association of Textile Works Managers, acting at New Orleans as delegate for both bodies.

British delegates have been appointed to each committee. The committees and appointments are:

Committee on Growing of Cotton, Seed Selection, Methods of Cultivation and Picking—Mr. J. S. Addison, Mr. F. W. Barwick,

Mr. John Crompton, Mr. T. E. Gartside, Prof. J. A. Todd, Mr. J. M. Thomas.

Committee on Ginning, Uniform Baling and Compressing—Mr. Harold Cliff, Mr. H. P. Greg, Mr. Fred. Holroyd, Mr. J. Barber Lomax, Mr. F. A. Tomlinson, Mr. Jesse Thorp.

Committee on Warehousing and Country Damage—Mr. E. Ramsey Moodie, Mr. H. Robinson, Mr. J. M. Thomas, Mr. Marshall Stevens, M.P.

Committee on Transportation and Insurance—Mr. H. M. Gibson, Mr. J. P. Rodier, Sir James Hope Simpson, Mr. Jesse Thorp, Mr. R. Worswick.

Committee on Buying and Selling, Equitable Tare and Net Weight—Mr. T. Hadfield, Mr. Richard Hamer, Mr. O. Mallalieu, Mr. E. B. Orme, Mr. H. Robinson, Mr. R. Threfall.

Committee on Exchanges, Classification, Contracts and Purchases—Mr. G. A. Heginbottom, Mr. A. B. Ireland, Mr. E. Ramsey Moodie, Mr. E. L. Paget, Col. J. J. Shute, D.S.O., Mr. J. Whitham.

Committee on Financing, Foreign Credits and Exports—Mr. C. Dukinfield, Mr. Arthur Foster, Mr. J. T. Gee, Mr. E. B. Orme, Mr. F. A. Tomlinson, Sir James Hope Simpson.

Committee on Research, Reports and Statistics (International and Domestic)—Mr. C. Dukinfield, Mr. Clare Lees, Mr. J. Sugden Smith, Mr. F. Thornber, Mr. R. Threfall, Mr. John Taylor, Mr. Thos. Warburton.

Committee on World's Requirements and Stabilizing Production and Prices—Mr. J. K. Clegg, Mr. H. K. Gill, Mr. Fred. Holroyd, Mr. J. Barber Lomax, Mr. James Smith, Prof. J. A. Todd.

Committee on Permanent Organization—Mr. Harold Cliff, Mr. T. N. Grant, Mr. Frank Moore, Col. J. J. Shute, D.S.O., Mr. J. T. Walsley, Mr. R. Worswick.

Appended is a list of a number of delegates, giving details of their business connections, etc.:

Sir A. H. Dixon, Bart.—Chairman of the British delegation; chairman Cotton Control Board; chairman of board of directors of Fine Cotton Spinning and Doublers' Association, Ltd.; director Great Lever Spinning Co., Ltd.; Manchester Royal Exchange, Ltd.

Mr. Frank Nasmith—Secretary of British delegation; delegate Textile Institute; delegate National Federation of Textile Managers; joint editor Textile Recorder and Industrial Engineering; consulting textile engineer; author "Recent Cotton Mill Construction and Engineering;" lecturer on "Cotton Trade and Markets" for Municipal School of Commerce, Manchester; member Council Textile Institute; member Council British Association of Textile Managers.

Mr. Fred. W. Barwick—Delegate of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, manager of the testing house and laboratory of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce; member of Council of the British Cotton Industry Research Association; member of the Joint Studentship Committee of the Empire Cotton Growing Committee and the British Cotton Industry Research Association; member of Council of the Textile Institute; late manager of the Belfast Corporation Testing and Conditioning House; formerly at the Imperial Institute, London, where he held a Mercers' Company's Research Fellowship in the Scientific and Technical Research Department.

Mr. Charles Barrowdale Carriger—Delegate Leicester Chamber of Commerce; director Moore, Eady & Murcott Goode, Ltd., hosiery manufacturers, Leicester; chairman of W. T. Ellmore & Sons, Ltd., willow growers and cane manufacturers, Thurmaston, near Leicester.

Mr. Harry Cooper—Delegate of the Textile Institute; director of the British Cotton Waste Association, Ltd.; junior partner in the firm of Edwin Cooper, River street, Bolton, cotton waste merchants and hydraulic packers; educated Manchester Grammar School and Victoria University.

Mr. Charles Dukinfield—Delegate of the Liverpool Cotton Association; resided in Southern States of America in the seventies; started in business on his own account in 1883; joined Liverpool Cotton Association 1883; member New York Cotton Exchange 1907; served board of directors Liverpool Cotton Association for 10 years, president 1908-9.

Mr. J. L. Edmondson—Delegate of Federation of Calico Printers; secretary of the Federation of Calico Printers, and other Society of Master Calico Printers; formerly news editor of the Manchester Courier, and at the Manchester office of the Daily Mail; was lent by his federation during the war to act as secre-

tary of the Cotton Textile Industries' Association for Oils and Fats, and of the Allied Trades Priorities Committee, set up under the authority of the War Cabinet.

Mr. Arthur Foster—Delegate of the Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association; member of the firm of Geo. Dewhurst & Co., Ltd., Preston; deputy-chairman Preston Employers' Association; member Executive Committee Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association, and member of the Finance Committee of that association.

Mr. William Frost, J.P.—Delegate of the Textile Institute; managing director Wm. Frost & Sons, Ltd., Park Green Mills, Macclesfield, silk throwsters; chairman Ashton & Holmes, Ltd.; chairman Wardle & Barber, Ltd.; Alderman of the Borough of Macclesfield; Hon. Secretary Textile Institute; member Council Silk Association of Great Britain and Ireland; treasurer and member of Joint Industrial Council for Silk Industry.

Mr. T. E. Gartside, J.P.—Delegate of the Oldham Federation of Master Cotton Spinners; chairman and managing director of the Shiloh Spinning Co., Ltd., Royton; chairman of the Holly Mill Co., Ltd., Royton; chairman of Vine Mill Co., Ltd., Royton; chairman Grape Mill Co., Ltd., Royton; chairman Park Mill and Park and Sandy Lane Mills; director Royton Spinning Co.; director Smallbrook Spinning Co., Ltd., Shaw; director Pearl Mill Co., Ltd., Oldham; director Messrs. Bradbury & Co., Ltd., Oldham, sewing machine and motorcycle manufacturers; member local board of the London & Lancashire Insurance Co.; member committee of the Oldham Master Cotton Spinners' Association; member committee Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations.

Mr. Herbert M. Gibson, O.B.E.—Delegate of the Port of Manchester and the Manchester Association of Importers and Exporters; Manchester Ship Canal Co.; has been with Ship Canal Co. since the year 1892, and has been responsible for securing and developing the traffic of the port. Nominated to serve on Committee on Transportation and Insurance.

Mr. Henry K. Gill—Delegate of Federation of Calico Printers; managing director of Messrs. F. Steiner & Co., Ltd., calico printers and dyers, Church, near Accrington; chairman of the Society of Master Calico Printers; member of the executive of the Federation of Calico Printers; of the Committee of the Allied Association of Bleachers, Dyers, Calico Printers and Finishers, and of the Council of the Color Users' Association.

Mr. T. N. Grant—Delegate of the Employers' Federation of Dyers and Finishers; chairman of the Allied Trades Committee of Bleachers, Calico Printers, Dyers and Finishers; member firm of Wright, Howarth & Co., Ltd., Albert Works, New Mills, near Stockport; ex-president Employers' Federation of Dyers and Printers, now vice-president of that body.

Mr. T. Hadfield—Delegate of the Employers' Federation of Bleachers; Managing Director of Messrs. J. J. Hadfield, bleachers, Birch Vale and Chinley.

Mr. Richard Hamer, Oldham; Delegate Manchester Cotton Association; President of the Manchester Cotton Association; Director of Owl Mill Co., Ltd., Oldham; Director of several other cotton mills; Director of Manchester Cotton Association since 1911; Member of General Committee of Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations; also of the Oldham Master Cotton Spinners' Association.

Mr. F. A. Hargreaves, J.P.—Chairman of the Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers' Association, which is a federation of 14 cotton employers' associations, representing nearly 700 cotton spinning and manufacturing concerns, with over 5,000,000 spindles and over 500,000 looms; formerly joint secretary of that association for upward of 20 years, and also secretary of numerous local cotton employers' associations; member of the Board of Referees under the Finance Act of 1915; justice of the peace for the county borough of Burnley, and for the county palatine of Lancaster. During the war acted as a member of the Recruiting Officers' Advisory Committee under the Military Service Acts, and on numerous other committees; senior partner in the firm of Rawlinson, Hargreaves, Smith & Wood, chartered accountants of Manchester and Burnley.

Mr. A. E. Hawley, Jun., M.C.—Delegate Leicester Chamber of Commerce; representing hosiery bleachers, dyers and finishers' section; member of the firm of A. E. Hawley & Co., Ltd., hosiery dyers and finishers, and general garment dyers.

Mr. Harry Heaps—Managing director Standard Manufactur-



ing Co., Ltd., Poiner Mills, Radcliffe; proprietor Sun Bleaching Co., Ltd., Brindle Heath Bleachery, Pendleton.

Mr. George A. Heginbottom—Delegate Manchester Cotton Association; managing director the Junction Mills.

Mr. Fred. Holroyd, J.P.—Delegate of Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations; vice-president of Yorkshire section of that body; senior vice-president of Halifax Chamber of Commerce; senior partner R. & J. Holroyd, Ltd., cotton spinners and doublers, Halifax; director Pine Mill Spinning Co., Ltd., Oldham; chairman Bradshaw & Dickinson, Ltd., worsted spinners, Huddersfield; director Thos. Binns & Co., Ltd., silk spinners, Brighouse, Yorks.; justice of the peace for West Riding of Yorkshire.

Mr. A. B. Ireland—Delegate Manchester Chamber of Commerce; director Manchester Cotton Association; member Committee National Health Insurance; sole partner C. W. Ireland & Co.

Mr. W. Johnson—Delegate Leicester Chamber of Commerce; member hosiery bleachers, dyers and finishers' section, Leicester Chamber of Commerce; member of the firm of Hawley & Johnson, Ltd., hosiery and yarn dyers and finishers, Leicester.

Mr. J. Clare Lees—Delegate of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce; manager of the River Etherow Bleaching Co., Ltd.; director of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce. During the war acted as Deputy Chief Executive Officer of the War Department (cotton textiles), Manchester.

Mr. Herbert Livesey—Yarn merchant.

Mr. Frank Moore—President and delegate Leicester Chamber of Commerce; chairman board of directors of Moore Eady & Murcott Goode Ltd., hosiery manufacturers; chairman of the Hosiery Manufacturers' Association; member Executive Council of the Federation of British Industries; past master Worshipful Company of Framework Knitters.

Mr. E. Ramsay Moodie—Delegate Liverpool Cotton Association; partner in firm of Watson & Co., cotton importers; represented his firm at Memphis, Tenn., 1890-1907.

Mr. Thomas Morley—Delegate Leicester Chamber of Commerce; member of the Council of the Leicester Chamber of Commerce; member of the firm of Thomas Morley & Son, hosiery manufacturers, Leicester.

Mr. Herbert Noble, J.P.—Delegate of the Cotton Spinners' & Manufacturers' Association; managing director of the Perseverance Mill Co., Ltd., Padilham; director and chairman of the Parkside Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Prospect Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Alexandria Mill Co., Ltd., Cobden Street Mill Co., Ltd., all of Blackburn. During the war chairman of the Padilham Military Tribunal; member Central Committee Cotton Spinners' & Manufacturers' Association; justice of the peace for county of Lancaster.

Mr. H. Robinson—Delegate of the Manchester Cotton Association; secretary Manchester Cotton Association; editor association's official journal—Cotton.

Mr. Iban Sagar—Delegate National Federation of Textile Managers; partner in firm of Carrington Dewhurst, Ltd., manufacturers; author of papers on "Humidity of Sizing Rooms," "Loom Production," "Atmospheric Influence on Sized Yarns," "Winding and Beaming," "Tape-sizing Machines."

Lieut.-Col. John J. Shute, C.M.G., D.S.O., J.P.—Delegate of Liverpool Cotton Association; partner firm of Reynolds & Gibson, cotton brokers; director Liverpool Cotton Association; to be nominated as vice-president in September; served on Western Front throughout the whole campaign from February, 1915; awarded D.S.O., June, 1916; C.M.G., January, 1919; mentioned in dispatches six times; director Alexandria Cotton Co.

Sir James Hope Simpson—Delegate of the Central Bankers' Association; director and general manager of the Bank of Liverpool and Martins, Ltd.; secretary, 1911-1912, European Bankers' Conference on cotton bills of lading.

Mr. J. Sugden Smith—Delegate of the Textile Institute; governing director of John Hind & Co., Ltd., manufacturers of mixed fabrics, specialties, fine cotton dress goods, etc.; chairman and director of the Woodside Mill Co., Ltd.; director of the Bradford Textile Employers' Mutual Insurance Co., Ltd.; director of Lefortowo Weaving Factory, Moscow, Russia; on the advisory committee of silk production, Imperial Institute, London; Council of Textile Institute; vice-chairman and member of

the Council of the Silk Association of Great Britain and Ireland; Joint Industrial Council of the Silk Industry; Federation of the British Industries, member of the Grand Council.

Mr. J. Thorpe—Delegate Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations; managing director Pearl Mill, Ltd., Oldham; senior vice-president of Oldham Master Cotton Spinners' Association; member general and other committees of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners.

Professor J. A. Todd—Secretary of the Empire Cotton Growing Committee (Board of Trade); professor of economics Nottingham University College since 1912; lecturer in economics Balliol College, Oxford; Department of Industries and Manufactures, Board of Trade; lecturer on "Economics and Public Finance" in the Khedival School of Law, Cairo, 1907-12; special lecturer on "Economics," University of Punjab, Lahore, 1915-16; author "Political Economy for Egyptian Students," "The Banks of the Nile," "The World's Cotton Crops," "The Mechanism of Exchange."

Mr. J. T. Walmsley—Delegate Cotton Spinners' & Manufacturers' Association; of Walmsley & Co., Accrington, manufacturers; member of Executive Committee Cotton Spinners' & Manufacturers' Association; chairman Accrington & District Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers' Association.

Mr. T. Warburton, O.B.E.—Delegate of the Employers' Federation of Bleachers and of the Employers' Federation of Bleachers, Dyers & Sizers; a managing director of the Bleachers' Association, Ltd.; member of the Bleaching Trade Advisory Board; and chairman of the newly-formed Employers' Federation of Yarn Bleachers, Dyers and Sizers; received the O.B.E. for services in connection with war work.

Sir Frank Warner, K.B.E.—Delegate of British Board of Trade; member of firm of Warner & Sons, silk manufacturers, London; president Silk Association of Great Britain and Ireland, 1910-17; member Textiles Committee, Board of Trade, 1916; member of Linen and Silk Committee, War Trade Department, 1916-18; Foreign Office expert delegate at Silk Congress of Allies, Paris, 1916-17; chairman Silk Advisory Committee, Imperial Institute, 1917-18; adviser to Board of Trade on Textiles, 1918; vice-chairman of Empire Flax-Growing Committee, Board of Trade, 1918; president of Textile Institute; member of Council of Royal Society of Arts; member of Royal Commission for the Brussels, Rome and Turin International Exhibitions; member of Standing Committee of Advice for Education in Art, 1911-1915.

Although representatives to committees have been appointed and meetings held, the delegates are here to wholeheartedly enter into the true spirit of discussion in an endeavor to find means for the betterment of the industry as a whole. They recognize that it is not possible to immediately arrive at conclusions which may seriously affect the conditions at present existing in such an old-established industry as that devoted to the supply of raw material, spinning of yarn, and manufacture of cloth. They do, however, believe that the present conference affords opportunities for an exchange of views which should lead to a more intimate and clear understanding of the difficulties met with in sections of the industry other than their own. It is by this interchange of ideas that ultimate good will result, and the British delegates are willing and ready to devote their energies to the work of the conference, imbued with a belief that it is a milestone in the life of the industry, and an occasion of importance and significance.

In addition to the officially credited delegates, the British party embodies a number of visitors, all of whom are closely connected with the industry. Their names have been appended.

The New York address of the British delegates is: Care of Manchester Ship Canal Co., Rooms 24-25, Morris Bldgs., 68 Broad St., New York City, U. S. A. Headquarters in New York are: The McAlpin Hotel. The New Orleans address is the Hotel Grunewald.

The International Trade Conference, which was to be held at Atlantic City from September 30 to October 3, has been postponed to the week beginning October 20, due to the inability of the Allied Commissions to prepare their statistical and other material in time for the original date set.

## GREAT ACTIVITY IN SOUTHERN COTTON MILL BUILDING.

More Than 558,000 Spindles and 5600 Looms the Record for Nine Months, With Large Proportion of These During Last Three Months.

Cotton mill building activity in the South is on a larger basis than for many years. During the last three months figures compiled by the MANUFACTURERS RECORD show that the new mills undertaken and the enlargement of old mills will represent a total exceeding 424,000 spindles and 4700 looms as the projected increase in textile plants in the South for the three months of July, August and September. This is probably the largest number of spindles ever reported in any one quarter and greatly

exceeds the total increase in some years. The aggregate investment will considerably exceed \$25,000,000.

For the first nine months of this year the total number of spindles reported as to be built is about 558,000, with a total of 5696 looms, requiring an expenditure of more than \$33,000,000.

The number of spindles projected during the last three months is more than three times as great as the number for the preceding six months.

Of the total number of spindles reported during the last three months about 194,000 will be installed by entirely new companies, while about 230,000 will be added to the equipment of existing mills through new machinery installations and building additional mills.

North Carolina leads with a total of about 182,000 spindles and 1700 looms.

The third quarter's announcements, briefly summarized, are as follows:

Alabama.			
Name of Mill.	Location.	Spindles.	Looms.
*Alexander City Cotton Mills.....	Alexander City.....	6,500	140
*Lafayette Cotton Mills.....	Lafayette.....	8,000	...
*Madrid Cotton Mills Co.....	Madrid.....	3,328	...
*Opelika Cotton Mills.....	Opelika.....	12,500	...
*Ozark Cotton Mill Co.....	Ozark.....	3,000	...
*Rainbow Manufacturing Co.....	Ozark.....	2,000	...
*Coosa Manufacturing Co.....	Piedmont.....	18,000	...
*Mingon Mills.....	Sylvauga.....	30,000	...
		\$8,328	140
Georgia.			
*Cedartown Cotton & Export Co.....	Cedartown.....	10,000	...
*Bibb Manufacturing Co. for Macon and Columbus Mills.....	Macon.....	50,000	1,500
*Peerless Cotton Mills.....	Thomaston.....	25,000	500
*Sargent Manufacturing Co.....	Wahoo.....	3,000	...
		88,000	2,000
North Carolina.			
Aene Spinning Co.....	Belmont.....	5,000	...
Crescent Spinning Co.....	Belmont.....	10,000	...
Sterling Spinning Co.....	Belmont.....	18,176	...
Goldberg & McLean.....	Ressemer City.....	4,900	...
*J. M. Odell Manufacturing Co.....	Bynums.....	4,000	...
*Howell Manufacturing Co.....	Cherryville.....	5,000	...
*Dixon Mills.....	Gastonia.....	6,144	...
*Hedge Mills.....	Gastonia.....	6,500	...
*Winget Yarn Mills Co.....	Gastonia.....	8,000	...
*Pomona Mills.....	Greensboro.....	10,000	200
*Belle-Vue Manufacturing Co.....	Hillsboro.....	10,000	...
*Margrace Mills.....	Kings Mountain.....	5,000	100
*Mason Cotton Mills Co.....	Kings Mountain.....	6,048	...
*Prince Cotton Mills Co.....	Laurinburg.....	12,000	...
*Carolina Cotton Mills.....	Maiden.....	6,000	...
W. E. Heffner.....	Maiden.....	5,000	...
*Red Springs Cotton Mills.....	Red Springs.....	1,920	...
*Roanoke Mills Co.....	Roanoke Rapids.....	...	700
*Barringer Manufacturing Co.....	Rockwell.....	3,192	...
*Ronda Cotton Mills.....	Ronda.....	5,000	...
*Grace Cotton Mills Co.....	Rutherfordton.....	6,000	...
*Hannah Pickett Mills.....	Rutherfordton.....	5,000	200
*Spencer Cotton Mills.....	Rutherfordton.....	2,000	...
*Rowan Cotton Mills.....	Salisbury.....	10,000	...
*Diamond Cotton Mills.....	Salisbury.....	7,500	...
*Eastside Manufacturing Co.....	Shelby.....	10,000	...
*Shelby Cotton Mills.....	Shelby.....	5,000	80
*Spindale Mills Co.....	Spindale.....	5,984	...
		182,454	1,730
South Carolina.			
*Anderson Cotton Mills.....	Anderson.....	...	320
*Cash Mills.....	Gaffney.....	15,000	400
*Globe Mills.....	Gaffney.....	1,727	...
		16,727	720
Tennessee.			
*Thatcher Spinning Co.....	Chattanooga.....	8,704	...
*Cherokee Spinning Co.....	Knoxville.....	7,500	...
*Knoxville Spinning Co.....	Knoxville.....	10,000	...
*Superior Thread Mills.....	Knoxville.....	5,000	...
*Prendergast Cotton Mills.....	Prendergast.....	15,000	...
		46,204	...
Texas.			
Miller Cotton Mills Co.....	Waco.....	7,500	200
Total for first quarter of 1919.....		30,080	546
Total for second quarter of 1919.....		103,862	360
Total for third quarter of 1919.....		424,223	4,790
Total for nine months of 1919.....		558,165	5,696

\*Established mills enlarging.

### Swiss Mission Visits American Industrial Plants.

With the object of visiting the most important industrial plants in this country, a Swiss mission of 200 business men and bankers is now on a tour of the United States. The mission is divided into several groups, according to the various lines of business or profession represented, and is being conducted by Leroy A. Kling as American director, acting for the Liberty Steel Products Co. of New York.

### Prince Cotton Yarn Mill.

Final details have been decided for the Prince Cotton Mill Co., Laurinburg, N. C., recently incorporated with \$600,000 capital. J. S. McNair is president and R. C. Biberstein of Charlotte is the engineer-architect. This company will erect a concrete and brick standard mill construction building 458 feet long by 158 feet wide and equip it with 12,000 electrically-driven spindles for manufacturing cotton yarn. All contracts have been awarded.

### Possible Revolution in Cotton Picking Through the Artificial Ripening of the Cotton Bolls.

Last week the MANUFACTURERS RECORD published an account of a system which is being tested of cutting unripened bolls of cotton, drying them out and cause their artificial opening and picking by machinery.

Years ago it was suggested in this paper that the time might come when the system of cotton picking would be completely changed by the gathering of the unripened bolls by machinery and the threshing out of the cotton under some invention yet to be made. Tests of the system to which we referred last week may prove that this suggestion of 15 years ago may yet be developed by some inventor who will make possible the gathering of cotton in this manner and thus create a revolution to the great benefit of the South and of the world.

On April 7, 1904, in editorially discussing this subject, the MANUFACTURERS RECORD said:

"After the freeze about the middle of last November, catching cotton plants in Northern Texas before their bolls had matured, a novelty in cotton harvesting was introduced by a farmer, who made the experiment of opening the bolls by running them through an ordinary thresher. Though the cotton thus obtained was graded low, the price paid for it was sufficient to make it profitable to handle the unopened bolls by the novel process, and a careful investigator made an estimate that by it \$2,000,000 were saved to growers in Northern Texas and in the Indian Territory. The idea worked out in this threshing of bolls ought to be pushed and developed. In it, just as in many another idea evolved from economic necessities, may be the germs of a solution of the problem of raising enough cotton in the South to meet the demands of the mills at a profit to the grower, the main factor of which has come to be the speedy harvesting of the crop. It is right here that the pinch usually comes. To have the crop matured and picked before the killing frost is, after all, the great task of the farmer. What has been done so successfully in Texas in an emergency with the unopened boll may, perhaps, be done in the whole cotton belt with opened bolls. It is suggested that to make this possible cultural methods should first be devised giving us a cotton plant upon which all the bolls should mature about the same time, or in sufficient numbers in an expanded cotton area to overcome the possible loss of unopened ones on the same plant. In spite of its ever-increasing importance, the cotton plant is full of possibilities for the experimenter, and while the cultivation of early maturing varieties to be hand-picked is extending, there might be wisdom in seeking to produce a plant with all its bolls maturing practically at the same time. The hint of the methods to be adopted to such an end is given in the experience of the plants last season in Northern Texas. There the hopes of the planters were raised by a slight frost early in November ahead of the killing freeze. This frost nipped the tops of the stalk, checking further growth of the plant and turning all its energy into boll-maturing. The principle of this natural effect may be studied in the artificial treatment of rose bushes, chrysanthemum plants and other growths upon which it is desired to have a full bloom at one time. Such a modification of the cotton plant, which would probably have to be brought about after it has appeared above the surface of the ground, might be obtained, and, once obtained, it begins to simplify the question of harvesting. It brings one immediately face to face with the comparatively easy task of picking by mechanical device the cotton from the bolls after they have been taken from the field.

"All of the mechanical cotton pickers so far proposed, and some of them promise to contribute to a hastening of the solution of the problem, seem to have merely followed the suggestion given in the human cotton picker working in the field. They have simply undertaken to do the work of half a dozen or more men without change in the location of the work. But the history of great invention is full of instances of the economic workable success coming to the man who deliberately or by chance turned his mind from what it appeared ought to be the natural order.

"The development of bookmaking is full of examples of this tendency. The earlier thought of the cylindrical press, for instance, not being able to escape the idea of using the type directly, looked to type fastened upon a cylinder. But the idea which ultimately prevailed was to save the wear and tear upon type and to insure greater speed and more perfect impression by adopting the suggestion in the flat electrotyped book plates to the

printing of newspapers in which the type is used only as a basis for the matrix of the cylindrical casting.

"So, too, it was in the case of the substitution of machinery for hand in preparing the type for the matrix. The hand had set type. The machine must also set type. But that idea could not prevail in the stereotyping age against the idea of casting the type, and we have the typecasting machine instead of the typesetting machine.

"Thus it may happen as to cotton-picking. Once let the mind get to dwelling upon the thought that with a modified cotton plant the cotton may be harvested by an application of the method of the harvesting of the wheat crop, for instance, and add to that process the thought of a thresher gin, and we are on the straight road to adding immensely to our cotton-picking energies, or, as it probably the more correct view, of becoming independent in the cotton field of the labor drawn away to other productive operations, such as lumbering, mining, railroad construction and occupation in cottonseed-oil mills, foundries and other industries, or to worthlessness.

"The revolution will require a machine for picking the plant at the stage found to be the right one by experiment, a machine to gather the plant in such manner that the bolls will lie in the same direction in the sheaf, a machine combining the operations of thresher and gin, and possibly a machine to prepare stalks, leaves and other waste for economic utilization. The revolution is worth dreaming of."

A number of leading experts were asked for their views on this subject and the matter was rather widely commented upon. In reply to one of these comments made in the New York Tribune, the MANUFACTURERS RECORD said:

"The original suggestion in the MANUFACTURERS RECORD, taking its hint from the effects of a nipping frost in hastening the maturity of cotton bolls, was that the growing plant might be nipped mechanically, so as to hasten and to synchronize the maturing of all the bolls, or to ripen so many that the gain through mechanical harvesting and subsequent handling in some combination of a thresher and a gin might more than counter-balance the loss of the comparatively few immature bolls. Naturally, a majority of the experiment stations viewed the proposition from the standpoint of long absorption in experiments on the line of agricultural chemistry or cultivation. That view missed the essence of the suggestion that, to be sure, was purely non-technical, but which contemplated a nipping of the growing plant at different stages to discover whether results might be obtained with the bolls similar to those seen in the complete flowering of such plants as chrysanthemums and roses.

"The suggestion as to harvesting was not primarily concerned, as the Tribune seems to infer, with the question of cheapening the cost of picking cotton, but with the solution of the problem of picking cotton at any cost, the problem of meeting for all time the difficulties of labor in the cotton fields here and there in the South, made acute by the drift of human labor from the fields to other occupations or to worse than unproductive life in the cities and towns.

"The difficulties are now temporary and are not by any means universal, in that white labor, either native or of foreign origin, is taking the place of negro labor in the cotton fields. Still this shifting has its annoyances and its drawbacks and unless the supplanting of negroes by whites be accelerated the difficulties may be prolonged indefinitely and expanded. Moreover with the increasing demand in the South for all sorts of labor in agriculture, in mining and in manufacturing there is no reason why any labor, black or white, should be wasted, more or less, in picking cotton if machinery in the cotton fields may release it to more efficient endeavor. The Southern experiment stations might, therefore, do well to change their point of view from the purely agricultural to the mechanical standpoint and seek to discover whether that harvestable cotton plant may not be evolved."

In view of the possible success of the method of cutting unopened bolls, ripening them by artificial heat and picking the cotton from them by machinery, as given in some detail last week, it has seemed worth while, at the time of the World Cotton Conference, which will discuss every problem of cotton, to republish these statements which may yet prove somewhat prophetic, made by the MANUFACTURERS RECORD 15 years ago.



# A Mexican Appeal for Friendship Between Mexico and the United States

[Special Correspondence Manufacturers Record.]

Monterey, Mexico, September 23.

On the eve of President Venustiano Carranza's departure from the City of Mexico for his old home at Cuatro Ciénegas, State of Coahuila, in the far northern part of the republic, his political enemy, General Alvaro Obregon, comes out with the announcement of his plans to make a visit to the capital and other parts of Southern and Central Mexico in the interest of his campaign for the Presidency. In well-informed circles the expression is heard that Carranza may not be able to get back to the City of Mexico as soon as he anticipates, in event he really carries out his plans of vacating the capital for a visit to his former home.

It is notorious in Mexico that Carranza is rendering all possible political and financial aid to General Pablo Gonzales in the latter's campaign for the Presidency. It is even openly declared by partisans of Gonzales that in event Obregon's election should seem certain to Carranza, the latter would issue a decree postponing the election on the ground of the unsettled condition of the country, thus perpetrating himself in power for an indefinite time.

General Obregon has just issued an address to the "American people," in which he outlines his attitude and policies on various phases of the relations existing between Mexico and the United States. He says, in part:

"I desire to protest that no credence ought to be given to the statements published in some newspapers which assert that there exists a large number of Mexicans who would welcome intervention in our country by the United States. I can assure that there would not be a single Mexican—well-balanced—who would not feel wounded in the deepest of his sentiments if he should see vanished all hopes of an intelligent understanding between both nations, and an armed conflict should appear inevitable, and I am sure, because I understand the sentiments of patriotism that animates our people, that even knowing that they are sacrificing themselves, all of us would group ourselves around the first magistrate to defend our rights, the sovereignty of our soil and the honor of our flag.

"To establish intervention on the lamentable incidents provoked by a group of bandits who on account of their crimes have been declared outside of the law, and who are precisely the ones who hope for an intervention because they believe that by intervention they would be saved from answering to justice, which sooner or later will have them answer to their crimes, would be equivalent to the Government and people of the United States placing a premium on the conduct of these men. The intervention would signify for them the realization of the only hope they have to defeat justice, instead of it being the means to insure their punishment; because as they are the ones that provoke intervention, we can suppose logically that upon seeing realized their criminal propositions they would feel profoundly satisfied and would unite their efforts, directly or indirectly, to the invading forces. Then the consequences of intervention would weigh directly on the great majority of the Mexican people, for whom the people and Government of the United States have repeatedly declared they entertain sincere sympathies and for whom they have always expressed the desire to give normal help.

"It is a fact universally acknowledged that Mexico counts natural resources more than sufficient to satisfy all her obligations, all of those contracted before the revolution as well as those growing out of the revolution. I am sure that my country will never evade or elude these obligations, and will give them preferred attention; but it is natural that on account of the abnormal conditions that have prevailed during the last few years, the satisfaction of these obligations will require the time logically necessary and indispensable for the economic reconstruction of my country.

"The nation that has just taken such a great part in the world drama is called and will reach a decisive and legitimate preponderancy in the world affairs, but her future is intimately aligned with her political situation, which she must follow with the Latin governments of America. Geographical situation has made all these nations brothers. Our best efforts should be to the end that

our evolution should develop simultaneously and along parallel lines, so that in the future we may have joint action with all our mutual interests, marching together, arm in arm.

"Friction between both nations in these moments would forever banish these hopes and would open a new era of race hate, hate that in the future would be taken advantage of by other powers who could not view with pleasure the preponderancy reached by the nations of this continent.

"All men and all nations always watch out for their future, and to guarantee the future we must insure the present. Consequently, it becomes necessary for the citizens of the country of Washington and Lincoln, as well as the sons of the country of Cuahemec and of Hidalgo, to make an effort to banish all bad understanding and all incidents that tend to obstruct our harmony, pointing clearly and showing to the world the origin of these errors and initiating frankly and sincerely a period of fraternity on the basis of reciprocal respect for our rights and institutions, so that there may disappear from this continent all obstacles that have been planted by our enemies, who are the enemies of existing harmony between and among these nations. Let us leave the work of cultivating hate and awakening distrust to nations who have not known how to consummate such acts of greatness as the one just consummated by your great nation when she loaned a decisive contingent in the world war. She now feels fully satisfied with having guaranteed her liberties and rights and the liberties and rights of the weak nations of the world.

"I consider absolutely unjustifiable and unfruitful the work of the investigating committee named by the Senate of the United States, which is at this very moment conducting an investigation relative to the situation of our country so as to find some point of support that might serve them to discover an enemy in Mexico. I am in a position to affirm that if the United States has enemies, these are more distant than Mexico or any of the nations of Central and South America. I therefore cannot find any justification for a conflict, and I assure that a different attitude on the part of the United States would be much more fruitful, because then the way would be paved to make friends and the United States would soon become convinced that it is easier to find them on a basis of good-will, this act being more in consonance with the spirit of peace that predominates in the world, 'that the war that has just concluded shall be the last.'"

## Extensive Motion Picture Theater Plans.

Norton, Bird & Whitman, engineers, Munsey Building, Baltimore, and 501 Fifth avenue, New York, have been retained by Baltimore, New York and Cleveland interests to design, construct and develop in Newark, N. J., a modern 3500-seat motion-picture theater with other features that will, it is predicted, make the selected locality the amusement center of Newark. The firm has already acquired the site, which has a frontage of 181 feet on Broad street and a depth of over 350 feet on Rector street, with a total area of over 52,000 square feet. W. Albert Swasey, consulting architect to the firm, is now preparing plans to be completed in 30 days. Norton, Bird and Whitman, under the direction of the same interests, are also making investigations in 12 or 15 other Eastern cities as to their availability for the immediate construction of large theaters. In addition to this work the firm are offering their services to others for the proper location for a theater or for its correct design and economical and rapid construction. They also consider the question of financial aid in construction and operation. Besides W. Albert Swasey, who has designed and built some 40 theaters, they have with them as real-estate adviser, Joseph P. Day, widely known as a real-estate auctioneer and agent, and who represents some leading corporations and operators, including several large chain stores. W. J. Norton, head of the firm, says: "The motion-picture industry is just beginning further exceptional development. We believe we can aid the real-estate owner and exhibitor in securing the best theaters, and that we can aid the banker to see that a good motion-picture theater is as sound a banking proposition as any industry."

# The Steel Strike Started for Purpose of Inaugurating a Revolution

IGNORANT FOREIGNERS MISLED BY DESPERATE RADICALS HOPING TO OVERTURN  
AMERICAN GOVERNMENT—JUDGE GARY'S STAND MAY HAVE SAVED AMERICA  
FROM REVOLUTION.

[Special Correspondence Manufacturers Record.]

Pittsburgh, Pa., September 29.

Strikes are usually won or lost in the first week. Barring accidents and unforeseen developments, the iron and steel strike is lost to the men, but it may be many weeks before it is entirely ended.

There are certain salient features of the strike:

(1.) In the "organizing" campaign that preceded, the affair was paraded as being largely a matter of 24 unions of more or less skilled crafts, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, these crafts having with two exceptions only very limited employment in the iron and steel industry, but when the strike occurred it proved to be a strike of common labor rather than of these crafts.

(2.) While the strike was almost wholly of common labor, it was chiefly of foreign-born common labor, men speaking Polish, Croatian, Slovak, Magyar and Italian. They are named by languages rather than races or countries of origin, because it is chiefly their ignorance of our language and therefore of our institutions and customs that caused them to strike.

(3.) A large proportion of the men who went out did so because they were intimidated. In such a matter 20 per cent can intimidate 80 per cent.

(4.) Large numbers of men, particularly skilled men, were thrown idle because works could not operate by reason of defection of other men.

(5.) The agitators desired a strike rather than a settlement of definite terms, since they did not name definite terms. No demands whatever were made upon the independent producers, yet when the strike occurred it was stronger at independent plants than at Steel Corporation plants.

(6.) Judge Gary has been fully vindicated in refusing the only demand that was made before the strike, the demand made by the strike committee of six for a "conference." Judge Gary, in writing to the Fitzpatrick committee, said: "We do not think you are authorized to represent the sentiment of a majority of the employees of the United States Steel Corporation and the subsidiaries." Questioned by the Senate Committee on Education and Labor September 25, Fitzpatrick said the organizing committee had 100,000 at that time. Assuming that meant half Steel Corporation and half independents, the 50,000 would compare with an average of 268,710 men the Steel Corporation employed in 1918, of which 190,029 were in manufacturing properties, apart from the coal, coke, iron ore, transportation and miscellaneous properties. Fitzpatrick also admitted he knew nothing about mill conditions, wage scales and rates, etc., hence obviously could not negotiate if met in conference.

## History of Strike.

A brief history of the first week of the strike is necessary to show its character, scope and progress—its character, that it was almost wholly of common labor, and of ignorant foreign-born common labor at that; its scope, that it played out promptly in certain districts and became strong in others, so that it did not represent a general desire of the workmen to strike; its progress, that it gained notably for two days, showed gains and losses about evenly balanced for a day or two, and then began to show no changes but losses.

The steel mill week begins at 6 P. M. Sunday night. In the annual report of the Steel Corporation dated March 18, 1913, is the statement: "The six-day week has been and is being rigidly observed in all of our plants and departments." Years before some steel plants ran continuously, the new rule being that there should be a cessation in the production of ingots for the 24 hours, 6 P. M. Saturday to 6 P. M. Sunday. Blast furnaces operate continuously, but the rule is to give each man one day off out of the seven.

Thus the steel mills were to start 6 P. M. Sunday, September 21, while the strike was called for 6 A. M. Monday, September 22.

At a few plants, for instance, the Mingo and Bellaire steel works in the Wheeling district, work was not started Sunday night because it was apparent to the management that strikes would occur there. At other plants the resumption was made and the issue awaited whether the men would strike.

The condition the morning of the strike, including plants voluntarily closed and the actual striking, was substantially as follows: East of Johnstown, Pa., and Buffalo, N. Y., practically no idleness. The large Cambria works at Johnstown, but not the smaller works, closed tight. The great Lackawanna plant near Buffalo closed tight, also the four Rogers-Brown blast furnaces immediately adjacent, closed tight, but the Seneca sheet mill, equally near, not closed, while the other blast furnaces in the Buffalo district but a few miles from Lackawanna operating. In the Pittsburgh district, municipal Pittsburgh was practically all working, including the large plant of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Co., on the South Side, the two pipe plants of National Tube Co., the smallest of the company's plants, the Painter, McCutcheon, Clark and Upper and Lower Union mills of the Carnegie Steel Co. of relatively minor importance, and nearly all the small plants of various interests. The Allegheny valley, a small part of the Pittsburgh district, was working at least 50 per cent. The Monongahela valley, a large part of the Pittsburgh district, Page and Pittsburgh Steel, at Monessen, the head of the valley as to steel manufacture closed tight; Clairton, farther down, practically all closed. In McKeesport, farther down, McKeesport Tin Plate Co. had closed the preceding Friday, through an expectation, afterwards appearing to have been erroneous, that a strike would close the works, while the great blast furnace, steel and pipe plant of the National Tube Co. was running fairly well and the small steel and sheet plant of the American Sheet & Tin Plate Co. was operating. Farther down the river, and within a few miles of Pittsburgh, the large steel plants and blast-furnace groups of the Carnegie Steel Co. showed an average of about 75 per cent employment.

Fifty to eighty miles north and northwest of Pittsburgh are "the valleys," the Shenango Valley, in Pennsylvania, the Mahoning Valley, in Ohio. The Shenango Valley was running well at its lower end, New Castle, while three of the six furnaces in the northernmost town, Sharpsville, were down, Farrell and Sharon, intermediate, being more than 50 per cent idle. In the Mahoning Valley, Youngstown, the farthest downstream town, was under 50 per cent, there being three big steel and blast-furnace plants, the Ohio works of the Carnegie Steel Co. and the works, respectively, of the Republic Iron & Steel Co. and the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. and the smaller plant of the Brier Hill Steel Co. Up the Mahoning Valley the major portion of the various plants, of smaller size, were operating.

The Wheeling district, just west and southwest of Pittsburgh, was closed almost completely, but a few of the smaller plants were running.

The Calumet district, meaning Chicago and Gary, showed about 50 per cent employment.

The South showed various small strikes, but there was much more than 50 per cent employment. The Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. plant was closed entirely.

This was the situation on the first morning of the strike. The question then was how the strike would trend. It seemed probable that where a plant or a district showed 50 per cent idleness it would soon be down entirely, while if the strike were small, the plant or district would gain. Accordingly, the Wheeling district and the Mahoning Valley were given up, temporarily, by the manufacturers, and the Calumet district was regarded as probably gone for the strike. The Monongahela Valley presented a distinctly favorable aspect, and it was argued that if it could be kept in operation the strike could not possibly win, because workmen in the Youngstown district would elect to go back to work

soon and the Calumet district would eventually be favorably affected. Steel men in Pittsburgh had no doubt about the correctness of this analysis, and developments in the Monongahela Valley were watched hourly with the keenest interest.

Blast furnaces being conducted in the open and chiefly by common labor presented the most critical case. The history of the three great blast-furnace groups of the Carnegie Steel Co. in the lower Monongahela Valley was as follows: Edgar Thompson, eight previously working, four working Monday morning; Duquesne, five working and still working; Carrie, six, and only two working. Monday night Edgar Thomson lost a furnace and the two Carrie went out. Tuesday night the lost Edgar Thomson furnace went back, and Wednesday and Thursday three Carrie furnaces resumed. Friday night a fourth Carrie resumed, and Saturday morning a fifth Edgar Thomson resumed. The five Duquesne furnaces stayed in operation. Thus furnace operations first regained the ground lost after the strike had started, and then became better than they were on the morning of the strike. Employment at the attendant steel mills moved in much the same manner.

There are more than 400 blast furnaces in the United States. Why were men watching the operations at these few stacks with such devouring interest? Because they believed that they would show whether the strike would eventually disappear or would develop into a general strike in the iron and steel industry, be followed by sympathetic strikes elsewhere, if the agitators who had brought on the strike had their way, and if they had their way farther than a bloody revolution would seize the country.

At the end of the first week the Monongahela Valley was working better than at the beginning, the Mahoning Valley had gone down tight, keeping company with the Wheeling district, while the Shenango Valley was doing very well at its foot, New Castle, and was showing a little operation at its head, Sharpsville. The Calumet district was doing very poorly. The South showed nearly full operation, the initial strikes not having been big enough to spread.

In terms of plant facilities that were made idle, averaging the country as a whole, there was about 35 per cent idleness at the outset, this increasing to more than 40 per cent by Tuesday night, then receding a trifle to about 40 per cent at the end of the week.

#### What the Strike Was.

The strike was a strike of common labor, chiefly of foreign-born common labor. The organizing campaign sought to influence all workmen. It was conducted under the auspices of the 24 unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Fitzpatrick, chairman of the committee set up by these unions, testified before the Senate committee that the unions had agreed to allocate among themselves an amount not to exceed \$5000 monthly in the aggregate to pay expenses of the organizing campaign. The organizing work brought out few men but common labor. In "joining," the man simply paid \$3 initiation fee. The argument the agitators used with the common labor was, in substance: "In future we are going to control employment at this plant. For \$3 you can join now and protect your job. Afterwards we are going to raise the price to \$25 or \$50." The employers of the organizers who worked along that line then demanded a "conference" with Judge Gary, claiming they "represented" these men!

There was practically no idleness of any plant facilities due to skilled men striking. Such men were out of employment, in large numbers, through plants being closed by the common labor going out, or by their being intimidated.

That there was much intimidation was clear, and as intimidation occurred wherever the civil authorities were unable or unwilling to prevent it, it is fair to assume it would have been practiced where the civil authorities took such precautions that it could not occur.

For instance, at Sharpsville, above the related towns of Farrell and Sharon, in the Shenango Valley, there are six merchant blast furnaces, three owned by one interest, Shenango, the other three by three separate interests. The three latter were closed at the outset. The three Shenango operated during the Monday on which the strike started. One of the three is separated from the other two, and it went down Monday night. Tuesday night the other two went down. The management had every evidence that the men had been intimidated from men coming up the valley from Sharon. On Tuesday and Wednesday State troopers gath-

ered up "Bolsheviks" in Farrell and Sharon. One raid produced enough firearms and ammunition to stock a small arsenal, and 75 men were taken from three city blocks which had been marked as a "Bolshevist nest." Then employment began to improve at Sharpsville, and one furnace resumed Thursday night. The atmosphere of the whole valley had been greatly improved. Operations increased also at Farrell.

Numerous threatening letters received by workmen in the Pittsburgh district were made public. Innumerable cases were reported at various points of men going to homes of workers and threatening wives and children that the man would be killed and his home burned.

#### Who Caused Strike.

Fitzpatrick, chairman of the organizing committee, testified before the Senate committee on September 25 that he was a horse-shoer by trade, but had been a labor organizer for the past 20 years. Asked about common labor receiving \$6 a day, he called that "a mere pittance for the work they do," when, in fact, the men at blast furnaces, for instance, have long rests between casts. He admitted he knew nothing about wage rates in detail. The extent of his desire to tell the precise truth is indicated by the reply he gave to one question. He had said that steel mill common labor received 40 cents an hour in the Chicago district. Asked if common labor in Chicago outside the steel industry received more than that, he replied: "Oh, my; yes. I think so." It should be mentioned that 12-hour men receive pay for 14 hours on the principle of the eight-hour basic day.

Reference to Foster, secretary-treasurer of the organizing committee and in charge of the operation in the Pittsburgh district, Fitzpatrick being at Chicago, is practically unnecessary, as the public has been fully informed about him. Ten years ago he was publisher and joint author of a pamphlet on syndicalism, which advocated utter lawlessness, and referring to "the general strike," said: "The general strike is the first stage of the revolution proper." Foster was then with the I. W. W. and presented himself at a labor congress in Zurich in 1911, contesting the credentials of James Duncan of the American Federation of Labor, and claiming as the I. W. W. delegate to represent "American labor," but Duncan was seated. Soon afterwards he failed in his ambition to be editor of "Solidarity," the I. W. W. organ, whereupon he announced he would join the American Federation of Labor and "bore from within." Gompers knew all this, yet supported Foster and testified before the Senate committee September 26 that Foster "changed, took a constructive position" and "he is not now an executive officer of the strike. He is merely chosen to perform the secretarial work." Nevertheless, no one appears above him but Fitzpatrick. Gompers himself seemed to be trying to carry water on both shoulders. He had not supported the strike, yet he does not seem to have tried very hard to prevent it, and if he did, he should not be defending it before the Senate committee. That the heads of the "24 unions" are not "executive officers of the strike" is indicated by the fact that the strike committee called representatives of the 24 unions to meet in Pittsburgh on the third day of the strike, surely at a very important juncture, not one president attended, other representatives being sent, or none. Three days before the date of the strike one of the 24, the International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers, sent an order to all its locals not to join in the strike. On the sixth day of the strike officials of another of the 24, the International Seamen's Union of America, denied the published report that they were considering so much as the taking of a strike vote among the membership, and none had gone out.

#### General Strike and Revolution.

The organization was inconceivably flimsy for producing a strike, and could succeed in producing even the small strike that resulted only by appealing to Bolshevik feelings. The more ignorant the men, the more commonly they struck. The strike could not have been postponed until after the White House Conference of labor of October 6, because the excitement—it was nothing else—the "organizers" had produced would have resulted in some men striking anyhow, while the other men would have lost their excitement.

Foster, the I. W. W. syndicalist, joined the A. F. of L. in order to "bore from within." Success in the steel strike would have



meant attempts at extending the strike to other industries. Success there would have meant ambition for "the general strike." Success in that would have meant that "the first stage in the revolution proper" would have been reached.

The sun shines through the pretext that the strike was called because, forsooth, Judge Gary refused to enter into conference with these men. They did not want to negotiate, did not know how, because they had not the facts. They wanted simply to produce a bigger split, a more attractive set of grievances to make greater the strike they were bound to bring about. It was, and is, a Bolshevik affair pure and simple, but this is the United States of America, and soon it will be nothing.

What is left is for the people of the United States to see that such a thing cannot occur again. The magnificent State Constabulary of Pennsylvania, the finest organization in the United States for preserving peace and order, which Fitzpatrick called "Cossacks" and "strike-breakers" before the Senate Committee, should be duplicated in every State in the Union where Bolshevism is in danger of showing its ugly head. The "ignorant foreigners" are to be pitied, not blamed, for most of them, educated, would make better citizens than many Americans. They must be educated in language and in the knowledge of American institutions and ideals.

There is another thing. The White House conference on labor should be a bringing to the bar of Samuel Gompers and the American Federation of Labor. They have not denied responsibility for this thing, and cannot do so. If that is what unionism permits and fosters—it certainly undertook to finance the operation—this United States must have something better.

It was thought this was going to be a contest of "open shop" or "closed shop." It proves not to be, but nevertheless sentiment for the open shop must certainly be strengthened when one observes what crimes can be attempted in the name of opposition to the open shop.

### Strike Regarded as Virtually Done For in Pennsylvania

[Special Dispatch Manufacturers Record.]

Pittsburgh, Pa., September 29.

With the single exception of the closing of two tinplate plants in West Virginia all the news of iron and steel operations today is of favorable character.

In the Monongahela Valley the Carnegie Steel Co. is operating one more Carrie blast furnace than on Saturday, making four furnaces operating at the Carrie group. At the four steel plants of the company in the Valley operations are either full already or are increasing.

In the Shenango Valley, a second Carnegie blast furnace at Farrell has gone in since Saturday and seven of the 12 open-hearth steel furnaces are operating, this being more than double the average number operated last week. At the upper end of the Valley four of the six merchant blast furnaces are operating against one on Saturday.

Today was the fourth day set for the Jones & Laughlin Steel Co. employees to strike, and for the fourth time they have failed to do so.

Advices from the East are that 940 men at the various plants of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation have also failed to strike today.

Mill and furnace operations in Pittsburgh, the Monongahela Valley and Shenango Valley are now very nearly normal and the gains in operations since last Tuesday night have been so steady and consistent that the strike may be regarded as virtually over in Pennsylvania.

The Mahoning Valley in Ohio and the Wheeling district continue to be closed practically tight, with no attempts made to resume and none likely for a few days at least. It is considered inevitable that the showing made by Pennsylvania will force these districts to yield eventually, particularly as nearly all the skilled men as well as many of the American common laborers are in favor of working. In this connection a difference is clearly observed in the Monongahela Valley, the American labor having largely returned to work while few of the foreigners have returned.

The tinplate plants at Weirton and Clarksburg, both in West Virginia, failed to resume operations today although operating last week.

### Washington Realizes That the Strike Is of Bolshevik Origin and a Fight Against Everything American.

Washington, D. C., September 29—[Special.]—The consensus of opinion in Washington is that the steel strike represents a distinctly Bolshevik assault on government itself and the whole industrial system of America. There are some apologists who see in it an economic struggle, pure and simple, but they are in the hopeless minority.

In these circumstances there does not appear to be any likelihood whatever of any interference by Congress of the sort devised to subject industry to the irresponsible dictates of labor agitators. The agitators, in fact, have long ago catalogued the present Congress as hopelessly reactionary, which means that it is an American Congress which will not be swept from its feet by any threats of industrial chaos, at least in the present instance.

If the strike, therefore, is revolutionary in purpose, it is also a conspiracy to sweep from power the conservative leadership of labor and substitute therefor a radical leadership, and by radical leadership is meant that sort of leadership which abhors the entire American system, seeks to wipe out profits and aims at the destruction of representative government and the substitution therefor of a labor autocracy, maintaining control by coercion and threats.

Reports reaching the capital indicate that sobriety and common sense are about to achieve a great triumph in the steel districts, provided there is no interference by government. As it is certain that Congress will not intervene, even if it could, eyes are anxiously turned toward the White House.

The illness of the President seems to preclude the possibility of Mr. Gompers being able to make a personal appeal. But some fear has been expressed lest the President, in spite of his illness, demand that Judge Gary consent to the unionizing of the steel industry.

Following reports that Secretary Lane would resign within 24 hours of the President's return to Washington, there were rumors abroad that the Industrial Conference would be abandoned or postponed. These rumors were denied today. There was evident in Congress and elsewhere, however, a feeling that the conference would be able to accomplish little, and that even its recommendations, if it made any, would hardly form the basis for a legislative program.

As a matter of fact, owing to the many hearings which have been held on almost all important industries, there is no body so well informed on industrial conditions as Congress itself, which ought long ago to have formulated a program of its own, and which has been singularly lax in not taking up the Overman report of last session on Bolshevism and enacting legislation devised to prevent the free use of propaganda by Bolsheviks in the United States.

It is quite probable, if the Industrial Conference fails to make headway, that the Republican leaders will take up their own plans, temporarily abandoned, and prepare a complete program of their own, to be enacted into law at the regular session beginning in December.

As it is, things are just drifting. There must be a pilot somewhere, but the trouble is to find him.

### OPEN-HEARTH FURNACES AND ROLLING MILLS.

An expenditure in excess of \$1,000,000 has been decided upon by the Kansas City (Mo.) Bolt & Nut Co. for additions to its plant. The company wires the MANUFACTURERS RECORD confirming this announcement and gives details which may be briefly summarized as follows: Increase monthly capacity to 65,000 tons by next March; build 5 open-hearth steel furnaces, each of 50 tons daily capacity; D. S. Nesbit Construction Co., contractor, Pittsburgh; complete 3 furnaces by spring; adjacent to furnaces build 22-inch rolling mill, with traveling tilting tables and overhead cranes; heat furnaces by fuel oil; consume 6,000,000 barrels annually; for emergency install gas producers burning Kansas gas coal from nearby fields; electric power installations.

# The Open Shop America's Safeguard\*

## A STRIKING PRESENTATION OF THE LABOR UNREST AND THE DUTY OF THE HOUR.

By THEODORE W. ROBINSON, First Vice-President, Illinois Steel Co.

As an aftermath of the war we are faced with momentous social changes which in their extent and intensity are unparalleled in history. To fail to recognize their power is to endanger not only our industrial supremacy but the very stability of our institutions. We have essentially changed in a comparatively few years from a nation of agriculture to a nation of industry. The increase in our population is rapidly segregating more and more into our centers. The city has become peculiarly the forum through which our national policies are discussed and settled. From our cities largely emanate the constructive influence of calm discussion and truth, or the destructive influence of passion and rabid agitation. The city instead of the farm is now the objective toward which flow the unamalgamated people of other countries, and upon the city to an ever-increasing extent depends the character of the Americanization. Clearly our cities are placed under a heavy responsibility. Unfortunately, the world demand for change in the social order is largely predicated not upon increasing the production of wealth but upon the division of such wealth as may already exist.

If our people were more vitally interested in discussing means for increasing production rather than so generally advocating measures that mean reduction of production, we could look upon the situation with greater equanimity.

The causes of our social discontent are partially psychological and partially economic.

Ninety-nine per cent of men are innately honest, but they are at the same time innately selfish.

Human activity is based essentially on a struggle to gain something that one has not, and oftentimes to gain something that another has. Now, human nature cannot be changed, but it can be influenced.

The danger lies not so much because labor is asking a larger share of the fruits of its industry, but because, willfully or otherwise, it is so often sought in violation of economic law—and sometimes in defiance of statute law. There is too much confusion in respect to the difference between dividing by legislation or force the wealth that already exists and dividing the wealth that is now being or shall in the future be produced.

The distinction between a man unjustly taking the property of another and a man obtaining a larger part of what he may produce is the difference between robbery and increased industrial reward. That the ethics of this distinction sometimes rests lightly even in high circles is occasionally evidenced by actual and proposed vicious legislation.

The popular mind greatly exaggerates the number and relative wealth of the superlative rich. It is not sufficiently understood that the savings of the nation are preponderately represented by the savings of the people, and that pre-eminently in this land the laborer of today is the capitalist of tomorrow. If these things were more strongly emphasized and better known, the public would be more impressed with the vital fact that any act which is inimical to the property rights of capital will sooner or later adversely affect the property and the rights of labor. A man may not be averse to economically killing another, but he will not wittingly commit financial hari-kari.

But the burning questions of the hour are the high cost of living, higher wages and shorter hours. Throughout the land there are strikes on strikes. Chicago is no exception.

H. C. L. has become a social as well as a chemical symbol. Both spell corrosion, but with the essential difference that hydrochloric acid is the handmaiden of industry, and high cost of living is apt to be the handmaiden of anarchy.

In many trades and industries the increase in wages has more than reasonably offset the increase in living costs, and the demand for shorter hours fails to recognize the vital necessity for maximum output at a time when the waste of war as well as current needs must be met.

**The power of example is a force second only to the resultant power of public opinion. If our last constitutional**

**amendment may serve as a lesson, why not then, as with prohibition, make the necessity of increasing industrial efficiency and the exercise of personal economy a moral issue. If there could be developed against the spendthrift and the industrial shirker a popular sentiment akin to that which during the war obtained against the army slacker, the high cost of living and our social unrest would soon disappear.**

Our people are sovereign in their power. To an increasing extent is their voice being lifted from the confines of our cities.

If knowledge and clear thinking do not lead, ignorance and blind self-interest will.

**If you believe that the throes of the present world-wide social revolution are fraught with danger to our traditions, to our property rights and to our institutions, then it is your duty to preach in all cities and throughout the land the gospel of hard work, thrift and loyalty.**

How vitally necessary is such action is demonstrated by the wide and nationally momentous strike that has been inaugurated against the United States Steel Corporation and other interests.

The steel strike is foreign radicalism transplanted.

It was not based upon demands in respects to wages or working conditions.

It was distinctly predicated upon forcing the principle of the closed shop upon this country and the later formulation of grievances will in no wise mislead nor detract from the vicious attack upon the rights and freedom of our people.

Judge Gary recently declined to meet certain labor leaders, because he rightfully did not feel that they were authorized to speak for a large number of the employees, and because a conference with them would have been treated as a recognition of the closed shop principle.

The United States Steel Corporation has always stood for the open shop, and the union men and the non-union men have satisfactorily worked side by side in its mills for years.

The corporation feels that the principle of the open shop is vital to liberty of conscience and freedom of action, and a benefit to both employer and employee. It believes that the country will not stand for the closed shop because it means decreased production, stunted initiative and high cost of living.

The present contest marks a grave crisis in the industrial history of our country. It is not a fight for the right to unionize, nor against the right to unionize. It is a fight of a militant minority to try to force class distinction and power upon a peaceful majority. It is a conflict upon the result of which will largely depend whether 4,000,000 organized men shall dictate to 25,000,000 unorganized men how they shall work, where they shall work, or whether they shall work at all. This is not Americanism; it is not true unionism, and I have faith that the patriotism and common sense of the American people will see that right and justice shall prevail.

### Big Pontoon Construction Contract.

The Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation has awarded contract to M. M. Davis & Son, Inc., shipbuilders, Solomons Island, Md., with offices at Baltimore, to construct 10 wooden pontoons. Each pontoon will be 116 feet long by 41 feet wide and 13½ feet deep, requiring 2,500,000 feet of Oregon fir lumber with 850,000 pounds of iron and steel fastenings. They will be towed to Quincy, Mass., where the Fore River Shipbuilding Co., controlled by the Bethlehem company, will utilize them for a dry dock which will accommodate 10,000-ton vessels. This contract is understood to approximate \$500,000, and was awarded to the Maryland corporation in competition with New England bidders.

### Entire Force Reads the Editorials.

SHELBY E. CORBITT, Sales Engineer High Point Machine Works, Inc., High Point, N. C.—Trust that it is not out of place here to express a word of appreciation of your editorials. Our entire force reads them with much interest, and we applaud you most heartily.

\*Extracts from address delivered by Mr. Robinson at the banquet of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, Chicago, September 24.

# Is Labor Signing Its Death Knell?

By E. T. HOLLINGSWORTH, JR., Jacksonville, Fla.

Charles Lamb wrote "a man is a personality within himself," which is all true. Man's brains cannot be standardized, as no two men, even though they be brothers, think along the same lines, nor do they have similar ambitions or aspirations, or, given the same advantages, do they attain the same stage of development at the end of a given period.

Yet organized labor, in its endeavor to bring the various crafts together into a common bond of fellowship for the protection of its individual members, seems to have overlooked these undeniable facts, and, as President Wilson stated in part in his Baccalaureate address before the graduating class of Princeton University in 1900, "labor is standardized by the trades-unions, and this is the standard to which it is made to conform. No one is suffered to do more than the average workman can do; in some trades and handicrafts no one is suffered to do more than the least skillful of his fellows can do within the hours allotted to a day's labor, and no one may work out of hours at all, or volunteer anything beyond the minimum." This standardization of labor, without due regard to the individual capabilities of the men, which means the "personality" of the man, will soon sign the death knell of organized labor.

Leaders of organized labor will point out that being a member of a labor union unquestionably denotes the holder of a union card to be an expert in his particular craft; also that in closed shops any man who, although a member of a union, but inexperienced or inefficient, is more easily expelled from the plant than if he were employed in an open shop. In other words, the union will see to it that inefficient help is not permitted to work alongside the efficient, even though a union card is held.

But this does not work out in actual practice; it is merely one of the many reasons organized labor places before the industrial world for recognition of a closed shop.

In my opinion, the underlying principle of organized labor is most worthy and, if practiced, would tend toward greater efficiency on the part of him who toils for his daily bread, but in no industry has it yet been shown where organized labor recognizes efficiency, even though the plant management might do so.

For instance, in no industry in this country is efficient labor more necessary today than in our shipyards. Started and maintained during the war largely with inexperienced labor, which means inefficient labor, the various yards have since the armistice been gradually leaning toward the closed shop. Under Government supervision the closed shop was impossible, yet in many of our yards the open-shop practice has been a farce, in that foremen and leaders of organized labor would bring enough pressure to bear to force the discharge of an efficient yet non-member of a labor union.

The man who, through utilizing his brains in studying his job, thereby becoming more useful to his employer and more efficient and proficient, could not be promoted by the plant management because organized labor does not recognize efficiency, but impresses seniority or length of service. This efficient laborer, of possibly superintendency timber, is kept down, his "individuality" or "personality" killed, while another man whose sole claim for promotion is based upon his length of service is promoted. The newly promoted, through his former inefficiency and narrowness, is a failure on the job. He never used his brains, but maintained the standard set by his labor union, and in the new job, with more responsibility, failed to "deliver the goods."

During this period he was a loss to his employer, and the department over which he was promoted was disorganized, showing a loss instead of a profit in production. Then, if he was demoted and another man raised to that position, organized labor would be petitioned and a strike would ensue unless the "seniority in service rule" prevailed. For this reason many industries seek elsewhere than among their own employes for foremanships and other responsible positions.

Men employed in our shipbuilding industries today work 44 hours per week during June, July, August and September. Their wages were set and maintained by the Emergency Fleet Corporation, through the Macy Award, yet there is no award that can at any time specify a wage scale for brains. Brains cannot be standardized, and there are hundreds of thousands of workmen in

this country who would utilize their God-given faculties to the advantage of themselves and ultimate benefit of their employer if not handicapped by the standard set by organized labor, but they are not allowed to do more than the least skillful among them.

These facts have a great deal to do with the hue and cry against the high cost of living. Capital exclaims that the advance in commodity prices is caused by a higher wage scale. Labor declares a higher wage scale is necessary to meet the advance in commodity prices. Neither are more than 10 per cent correct, yet both are right in some respects. Higher wages tend to better the working and living conditions of the worker. With increased wages the worker moves into better neighborhoods; his pleasures are cleaner and more wholesome and his ideals are higher. His family wears better clothes and his table carries a larger variety and more wholesome food. He owns a second-hand automobile and enjoys in a way the pleasures enjoyed by his employer. These things no man will deny the workingman has a right to; he is just as human as the millionaire.

Yet these things the workingman wants and he is getting without doing his part, or rather without earning them to the fullest extent, and in paying the higher wage capital, instead of utilizing other means to reach the same goal, raises the price on its particular commodity; therefore as wages go up, so will prices climb commensurate thereto.

However, the solution to the problem is now dawning upon many of the most considerate employers of labor, and if only organized labor leaders and their respective organs would co-operate, the high cost of living would in a measure disappear and labor still maintain its standard wage.

This solution is simply a "survival of the fittest." Organized labor must recognize efficiency; allow deserving promotions within the respective plants, and cease to require its members to do as little work as possible during the eight-hour day. This is already being done in a small way in plants where "piece work" schedule is maintained, but it should be done in all crafts.

With each worker studying his particular job and doing his utmost to increase his efficiency, production would be increased and it would be needless for the industry to raise its commodity prices to meet wage advances. The advances would be met through an increased output, although a smaller margin of profit would be realized upon each article manufactured.

Organized labor is facing a serious problem; one upon which rests the probable future of unionism in this country. Capital also faces a problem no less serious. Increased prices on commodities is not felt solely by the worker or union man, it is felt by every living person in this country, and as these are in the vast majority without understanding as to the reasons, a chaotic condition cannot but surely transpire.

Organized labor in its underlying principles is not a menace to this or any other country, but organized labor under its present system is signing its own death knell. Its members must be willing to give value received in labor for wages paid by industry. These men might say they are giving value received for wages, yet what do they know of the actual cost of any article manufactured? Are the workers in the industrial world versed in raw material costs, labor costs, selling costs and credit? They know they each receive a specified wage in their respective crafts, but do they know how many articles must be turned out per minute, per hour or per day in order that the plant might make a profit?

Their statements to the effect that they are "delivering the goods" is based solely upon the fact that their respective plants continue operations. They do not know whether it is returning 2 per cent or 20 per cent to its stockholders, neither do they care, so long as the industry remains open and pays their wages.

Members of organized labor are producers. Without labor, capital could not exist. There would be no large farms, no big manufacturing plants, no railroads, no banks, no ships. Man would live from hand to mouth; the soil would remain uncultivated and the mines undiscovered. Yet, without capital to exploit the mines, to build shipyards and ships, to finance banks and railroads, labor could not exist; therefore, capital is also a producer. Capital and labor are almost synonymous terms; one is dependent



upon the other, yet both are always pulling in opposite directions.

Capital demands, and deserves, a fair return for its investment, based upon costs figures. Labor demands a fair return for its work, based upon personal expenditures only, and is oblivious of costs. The average workingman cares not whether his individual daily occupation makes a fair return for his employer, yet if the plant management cannot show this fair return for money invested the stockholders demand his resignation.

If organized labor and capital would combine their interests, and, through co-operation, secure an increase in efficiency among the workmen themselves, a material reduction in commodity prices would soon prevail. Labor deserves more than a living wage, but it must give value received.

### The Railroad Wage Situation Viewed by a Railroad Engineer.

THE MANUFACTURERS RECORD has insisted that a very large proportion of railroad men are honest-hearted, patriotic Americans, but that the organization was being misled by the officials who stir up strife in order to make the members believe they are achieving something of value for them. The following recent letter from a railroad engineer to the Columbia (S. C.) State puts the case very clearly:

To the Editor of the State:

In your issue of July 31 you report a call made by the grand chief engineer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers on President Wilson for the purpose of getting the President to reduce the cost of living, to be ready to raise the wages of engineers to suit the present high prices. The President is evidently too modest to tell that dignitary of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers what he really thinks on the subject, or else he would ask why the grand chief has so many men working short hours on railroads requiring big pay which could be dispensed with and they sent back to the farms to make something to eat, where they should have always stayed.

It must be remembered that three years ago the railroad brotherhoods were all up in arms for an eight-hour day with no reduction in pay. They got it, and as their jobs were working day and night one more crew had to be used on all yard engines and even down to the watchman at a crossing. This caused many men to be hired from the farms, where our bread and butter is made. Farmers, as a rule, do not claim to have much sense, but they do have some, and when they saw the railroad men working a short day and demanding a long day's pay the farmer loaded his barrel half full of potatoes and demanded as much for it as if it were full. The farmer liked that game well. The little load was easier pulled, and it did not take so much land to make it on. And was he not right, for why should I work all day plowing and give you what I make for what you make in a few hours at much easier work and less skill and interest?

If the mechanic will work all day so will the farmer, and at night they will exchange commodities. The farmer will make more corn and potatoes in a whole day than he will in half of a day. So you see the mechanic would have more to eat for a day of his exchanged labor. I wonder if the grand chief can understand this simple transaction? From his suggestion to the President to raise the wages as a last resort he leads us to believe he is a man who thinks the hind wheel of a wagon will catch up with the fore wheel if made a little larger, and on account of the hind wheel being the size it is, is the reason it is no further behind. The prosperity of the country depends on the amount of labor done and nothing else. The price of the labor has nothing to do with it. The excessive profits made by some hurt the general average and should be stopped, at the same time it makes a good thing for the cheat who takes that advantage. Excessive profits are just what every labor organization in the world is aiming at. The organized man expects to get more pay for the same work that the unorganized man gets, or that men in other organizations. In fact, each organization expects to give a few of its wares for all of the others, and the organization known as the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers was the first to start this profiteering. For over a generation this order stood for mutual protection and personal improvement, but now it stands for what the others do, which is Germany going through Belgium. When members of this organization depended on merit their pay was twice or nearly twice what the conductors' was, and three times that of anyone else in train service. You, of course, know

that pay is a relative condition, not any actual amount in the same way that opportunity to see is. If you can stand up at the circus you have decided advantage of others, but if all stand you have none. Now, since this organization has changed its tactics to get compensation and amalgamated with other organizations in train service, which was done under the leadership of the present grand chief, Warren S. Stone, I will give you the figures of some of the men in yard service. The engineer gets \$5.60 for eight hours' work, the yard conductor, who goes with each engine, gets \$5, and the switchman gets \$5. This engineer has served three years in some kind of apprenticeship either in the shop or on the road, while the yard conductor and switchman may be doing the first work they ever did about a railroad which requires neither experience nor education. If the editor of a paper spends five years of study and \$10,000 on an education, so he can run a newspaper, what should he think if I can make as much money holding a cow to graze. But this editor must remember that I eat as much as he does, and my family eats as much as his family eats, and therefore I need as much pay as he gets. This is the argument put up by the thousands of incompetent and irresponsible persons now working for the railroads. They argue that what you need is what you should get; that merit has nothing to do with the case. But when they use their money they do not spend it for worthless goods. They do not buy green watermelons or rotten potatoes, although it cost the farmer as much to raise ripe melons and sound potatoes, besides the farmer needs the money just as badly as these railroad men need theirs.

Mr. Stone tells the President to be ready, and if he cannot reduce the cost of living he must raise the wages of engineers. On the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad orders were given last month by the officials of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers to put into effect what is known as the Chicago agreement, which forbids that any engineer shall run over 4800 miles in passenger service and not over 3800 in freight per month. If the runs are such that putting in another man will not cut the mileage below 4000 in passenger or 3000 in freight one more man must be put on the run. If one more man cuts the mileage too much, then the regular man must run 4800 and lie off until next month. There are six of us running in passenger service between Florence and South Rocky Mount, N. C., running six different trains 172 miles daily, which makes 5160 miles for each of us in 30 days. To put in another man will cut the mileage to 4400 for each of the seven in the run. The schedules on these trains average less than six hours. I have run on it for over 10 years, and the conditions now are better than they ever were, for nearly all of it is double-track. What sense is there in stopping me from work and then complaining that I am not able to make a living without a higher rate of pay is given? You see the man who comes in the run will have to have his place filled by promoting someone lower down and hiring someone from the farms to fill that place. The reason for this is that the younger men are in the majority and want a division of the best jobs on both freight and passenger. They are not willing to wait until these jobs come to them, as did the men who now run them, but, like a child, wishes to start the meal with cake. So the grand chief and all the officers of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers will do what the majority want and spread out these jobs so two can do what one should do or nearly do and then let the public pay a higher freight rate so these little jobs will be a living for each man.

To put the matter in better form, the whole of railroad people are a highwayman's association backed up or at least tolerated by Congress. Just now the whole of the shop people are on strike for 85 cents an hour. They were getting 68. It is sad to see the best among the machinists and carpenters line up with the rest of the mob. But I suppose it is right. If a college professor goes off with a negro to rob a State I guess the negro should have half of the spoil.

I see the officers of the railroad inspecting trains, coupling engines, loading coal on engines, putting water and doing each of them what four or five men did do. The public is under obligation to these men and will be for some time to come. If it were not for them every train would stop.

Right here let me ask the editor of the State a question: If the railroad would hire me to help you clean out your well, you going in the well while I did the drawing out of the mud and I got dissatisfied with my pay and quit, leaving you in the well, when you get out in two or three days, who would you want to see? The public is in the well and the strikers don't care if they die. I

suppose of all the shop forces now on strike it is only the smallest per cent of them when at work who cares a d— whether their work serves or not. They have no more interest in what they do than a horse does on the farm when you see him walk on the corn as quick as on the grass. Over half of these strikers are asking \$5 cents an hour for work that anyone can do. They stand in about the same relation to their jobs that a negro at the livery stable does to hitching up a horse. Anyone can hitch up the horse and anyone can fill their places.

Last Saturday morning a little wreck occurred at Contentnea Junction, 18 miles south of Rocky Mount, which blocked both tracks. The wrecking train was gotten ready to leave, when one of the officials of their order came out and took the men off the wrecker. The superintendent of motive power went to the wreck and got one track clear and we are using only one track at that point now.

If these men want more money, why don't they work 10 hours instead of 8 and make \$1.36 more each day? No, they don't want to work 10 hours. They want to work 8 and get off at 3 o'clock, which is 2 o'clock, the very time the farmer is going back to do his evening's work.

The glee with which the labor leaders publish to the world what a complete tie-up they are making ought to charm the farmers who are trying to ship perishable freight and the railroad won't receive it. Their treatment of the public shows how much moral there is among them which is none so far as anyone can see. Still they are not half so bad as the men in train service would be if they were on strike. When the public gets tired of such treatment they can stop it. But the truth of the matter is that the average man has so much h— in himself that he can't help but like it in others.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers is more to blame for what these shop people are doing than they are themselves. Three years ago the Railroad Brotherhoods were threatening to do worse than the shop people will ever be able to do and nothing to justify it but an abuse of power, for they all believe if they have the power they have the right.

The League of Nations will be fully as good as the individual nation and the individual nation will certainly be as good as the individual in the nation. So there you have it.

The morale of the world is breaking down. It was never founded on anything but fear, and with the spread of knowledge people are no longer afraid. The worst is not come. No one ever got over a fool idea. They die and the idea dies with them and others grow up without it, but strikes and raising h— will be with us for at least another generation.

E. A. RAY.

Florence, August 4.

### Building \$1,500,000 Steel Plant Additions.

Outlining progress on its extensive additions decided upon several months ago, the Scullin Steel Co. of St. Louis, F. B. Menner, works engineer, writes to the MANUFACTURERS RECORD:

In order to establish another outlet for the product of our 12 open-hearth furnaces, we decided to construct a rolling mill for merchant bars, concrete rods and small structural shapes, with monthly capacity of 10,000 tons. Six of our open-hearth furnaces will be used in production of ingots for this work; steel from the others will be turned into steel castings in our steel-casting foundry—5000 to 6000 tons monthly.

Our new plant will be at the Knox avenue end of our property, and will consist of three mill buildings, each approximately 500 feet long, to house 22, 16 and 12-inch mills. These buildings, practically completed, are standard mill type, structural steel frames, steel sash and siding. Their approximate cost is \$400,000. Preparations are being made to start almost immediately with an 8-inch hand mill for smaller sizes.

The consulting engineers on mill equipment are Perin & Marshall, New York. Fraun-Cohn Contracting Co., St. Louis, are erecting mill buildings and installing mill foundations; in addition to general contract for grading, track work, etc. The United Engineering & Foundry Co., Pittsburgh, are constructing mills and mill furniture. Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. of Pittsburgh will furnish 1800, 800 and 600 horsepower main drive motors, in addition to small auxiliary motors and controls.

Besides main mill buildings, the work is proceeding on suitable power station, locker, welfare and administration buildings. The plant will be in operation early in 1920, and the approximate cost will be over \$1,500,000.

### Industrial Activities in the South.

Continued progress in the development of the natural industrial resources of the South is evidenced in thousands of reports to the MANUFACTURERS RECORD during September. These are connected with practically every phase of industrial activity and number 4604 items for the month, presenting a total of 41,420 for the past nine months. The figures for September include 545 machinery, proposals and supplies wanted items. For the nine months this class of announcements totals 4824.

Mines, mills, factories, foundries, iron and steel plants, mining developments, water-works, sewer systems, electric light and power plants, road and street improvements, railway construction, financial organizations, all classes of buildings costing more than \$10,000, etc., are included in the reports.

An accompanying table presents a summary of the industrial and kindred departments for September, and for the first nine months of 1919.

#### Industrial Developments.

	Total for Sept.	Total for Jan., Feb., Mar., Apr., May, June, July, Aug. and Sept.
Airplane Plants, Stations, etc.	37	30
Bridges, Culverts, Viaducts	37	452
Canning and Packing Plants	20	230
Clayworking Plants	12	98
Coal Mines and Coke Ovens	47	435
Concrete and Cement Plants	6	28
Cotton Compresses and Gins	17	209
Cottonseed Oil Mills	6	77
Drainage Systems	13	179
Electric Plants	85	676
Fertilizer Factories	8	99
Flour, Feed and Meal Mills	27	221
Foundry and Machine Plants	37	351
Gas and Oil Enterprises	146	1,232
Hydro-Electric Plants	3	44
Ice and Cold-Storage Plants	118	434
Iron and Steel Plants	3	37
Irrigation Systems	14	14
Land Developments	22	292
Lumber Manufacturing	64	521
Metal-Working Plants	14	114
Mining	99	235
Miscellaneous Construction	33	332
Miscellaneous Enterprises	119	926
Miscellaneous Factories	176	1,618
Motor Cars, Garages, Tires, etc.	235	1,839
Railway Shops, Terminals, Roundhouses, etc.	3	25
Road and Street Work	377	3,887
Sewer Construction	79	532
Shipbuilding Plants	3	55
Telephone Systems	12	95
Textile Mills	72	495
Water-Works	105	692
Woodworking Plants	89	354
	1,958	16,350

#### Buildings.

Apartment-Houses	60	777
Association and Fraternal	43	279
Bank and Office	166	1,017
Churches	158	1,115
City and County	21	439
Courthouses	13	149
Dwellings	276	2,819
Government and State	13	296
Hospitals, Sanitariums, etc.	44	407
Hotels	77	241
Miscellaneous	41	309
Railway Stations, Sheds, etc.	8	91
Schools	197	2,195
Stores	157	1,678
Theaters	34	512
Warehouses	73	742
	1,290	13,237

#### Railroad Construction.

Railways	34	253
Street Railways	3	25

Financial	37	278
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Corporations	294	2,280
New Securities	479	4,419

Machinery	545	4,824
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Proposals and Supplies Wanted	545	4,824
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Fire Damage	91	1,012
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Totals	4,604	41,420
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Fire Damage, etc.	91	1,012
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Totals	4,604	41,420
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An increase of capital to the extent of \$90,000 has been authorized by the Summerville (Ga.) Cotton Mills to enlarge and improve plant.

## America's Chemical Independence Strikingly Demonstrated at Annual Exposition Held in Chicago

[Special Correspondence Manufacturers Record.]

Chicago, September 27.

The Fifth National Exposition of Chemical Industries which was held here this week marks the first time this wonderful exhibit of American achievement has been held outside of New York City. The exposition was brought to Chicago because of an insistent demand that the people of the Central West should be given an opportunity of seeing for themselves some evidences of the greatest industrial victory which this country achieved by the war. All together there were about 350 exhibits, which filled the big Coliseum and the First Regiment Armory. Numbered among these were examples of every phase of achievement which has been accomplished in chemical and associated industries and in the manufacture of machinery, equipment, supplies and accessories that are necessary in operating plants of this character.

Unless one walked through these two big exhibit halls and studied and analyzed the many exhibits he could not fully appreciate what has been done in this country in these lines since 1914. Prior to that time the United States was practically dependent upon Europe, and principally upon Germany, for many of the things that were shown at the Chemical Exposition. The coming of the great war, which brought a blockade of Germany's ports and caused all commerce to and from that country to cease, cut off all of these supplies. American manufacturers in many lines, and indeed in a great many branches, that had not given serious thought to how dependent they were upon Germany for some of their material, were face to face with a great crisis. The American chemist, patriotically backed by American financiers, stepped into the breach, and this exposition shows how wonderfully they achieved the objects to which they set their shoulders.

Today America may be said to be independent for chemical supplies and equipment. No more will it be necessary for this country to look to other countries for such supplies; that is, of course, provided American manufacturers and the American Congress are willing to see to it that laws are passed—tariff laws, license import laws and others—that will thoroughly safeguard these new American industries from destruction by unworthy foreign competition and protect them sufficiently long to get squarely on their feet and strike out for themselves. The necessary laws to safeguard these industries are now in the shape of bills that are before Congress, and if these bills are passed there is no question but that these basically important new industries will take their place among the very vital ones of this country.

The exhibits ranged all the way from tremendous iron castings, especially made and finished for installation in chemical plants, down to the minutest articles that play an important part in some phase of these industries, and without which such industries could not be operated. As the close observer walked from booth to booth and studied the different exhibits he could not help but marvel at the tremendous amount of research and analytical study and close application that must have been necessary to develop these various products and then equip the necessary plants to manufacture them on a commercial scale. That the American chemist and engineer was successful in these undertakings and carried them out under tremendous pressure and in a short time will always be to the everlasting glory and honor of these men. There were many of them working along separate lines to produce certain products that were absolutely essential. On the one hand one group may have been working upon important machinery and appliances of a large calibre that were necessary in some great chemical undertaking. On the other hand there were those making some delicate instrument without which the larger equipment could not be operated. Then there were the lines of chemical glassware, which will always stand out as one of our great victories, because today this ware is being made in this country of a quality and variety that equals in every way that which heretofore came from foreign countries.

In the many mechanical devices and auxiliary equipment that occupy important places in the plant again can be seen the remarkable ingenuity of our chemists and manufacturers, and those who have worked out this machinery and accessories have in many instances been old-established American manufacturers who applied themselves to the new job with all their science and talent

and brought out successfully the things at which they were working. Many of these developments were, of course, brought out for use in our war work, but that did not mean that they could not be adjusted to some phase of peace activities. As a matter of fact, practically every product that was made for war work occupies an important and vital position in the industrial life of this country. Indeed, it was because of this close relationship between these products, necessary in war and also essential in peace, that caused Germany to pay so much attention to them and endeavor to build up the greatest industries of this character in the world, by dominating the world's business in them. We realize now why Germany was so active in these lines, and since we have achieved these things for ourselves and made America independent forever of German products, it is of the utmost importance that our legislators, our business men and general laymen should be determined that these industries shall be given the opportunity to live and prosper and take the place they have earned as part of the key industries of this country.

During the exposition week there were held here conventions and meetings of some notable technical societies. These included the American Electrochemical Society, the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, the Technical Association of Pulp and Paper Industry, the American Ceramic Society and the American Steel Treaters' Society. It is said that each of these societies had unusually large attendances of their members. This naturally brought together the leaders in science and industries in these various undertakings, and consequently added to the importance of Chicago's Chemical Exposition week. At each of these associations papers were read on many phases of technical subjects and practical matters, which brought out recent ideas, improvements and new developments in their respective lines. The meetings served to bring together men foremost in these various activities, and as their work is largely related to those things that were shown at the exposition, it brought them in close contact with the varied exhibitors and added to the importance of the exposition itself. A number of meetings of these societies were held at the auditorium in the Exposition Hall, and in several instances two of these societies held joint meetings, where opportunities were given to discuss matters of related interest. The exposition, therefore, has served in the dual capacity of not only showing what is being accomplished in these lines, but also for bringing together all of those who are working toward the same end, giving them an opportunity of knowing and hearing each other on matters of mutual interest and benefit.

The very keynote of the aim and purpose of the Chemical Exposition and the meetings held in connection therewith was struck by Charles F. Roth, one of the exposition managers, in his address at the opening of the exposition, when he said:

"The business that is not founded and conducted on a sound chemical basis with modern, efficient chemical equipment, will be a laggard and failure in the commercial race.

"American chemical engineering has shown during the past four years its ability to meet all emergencies and the competition of its enemies.

"There are many manufacturers who do not realize that their organizations are founded upon some chemical reaction. For the chemical industries are those founded upon the basic principle of transforming some raw substance or material by a change in its constituents to some material useful for the comfort of man.

"Did all business men sense the value of a chemical study of their industries and place them upon a scientific basis the result would place our domestic industries in an unassailable position, incomparable with the rest of the world. For the efficiency of so enlightened a procedure would reduce costs of production by elimination of wastes, obsolete machinery, long and tedious methods, the employment of unnecessary materials, and a hundred and one other causes. Competition by any other country would be impossible until they had reached a similar stage of development.

"Inquire of the leading firms in every industry for the reason of their leadership. They know that the application of the imperative laws of chemistry to their operation have brought it about. The greatness of Chicago's packing-houses lies more in



the chemical utilization of the waste than the shipping of the prime product. The greatness of the gashouse is not in the gas, but in the dyes and pharmaceuticals made from the tar it recovers."

The attendance at this exposition was not as large by any means as that of the New York Show, but what was lacking in quantity was made up by the quality of those attending, for by far the greater part were men who were directly interested in one phase or another of chemical activities, so that they were of great value to the exhibitors, many of whom were able to secure good business on account of their exhibits. One of the great aims of the exposition has been to educate the people as to what these industries mean, and an attendance on the part of the laymen has always been desired so that they could see and appreciate for themselves the tremendous scope of these new industries America has revealed and know what they mean to the public in their everyday life. This lack of public attendance was no doubt due this week to the failure of the Chicago papers to realize the tremendous basic importance of the industries exhibited at this exposition. The New York papers caught the spirit of this exposition from the very first, and every year in that city the public turned out in large numbers, especially in the evening, to view the display of chemical equipment and products. The Chicago show, however, taking it from results achieved in reaching those directly interested in the industries, was a success from every standpoint, and the many important technical societies that held their meetings there will long remember the week in Chicago as one of benefit to them in many directions.

Toward the close of the show announcement was made that bookings were being taken for the Sixth Chemical Exposition to be held at the Grand Central Palace, New York City, next year, and the faith of the manufacturers in the value of these annual events is illustrated by the fact that most of them have signed up for space next year.

WM. H. STONE.

### May Use Warehouses Built by Government at Camp Wadsworth for Storing Cotton.

Negotiations are under way by the Spartanburg County Warehouse Co. to secure the Government warehouses at Camp Wadsworth for the purpose of storing cotton. The capacity of the warehouses which will probably be taken over is 42,000 bales. They are said to be well suited for this purpose, being of modern warehouse construction, with excellent rail facilities, which, together with the paving about the buildings and the concrete road leading to them, make them very desirable.

The recently organized Spartanburg County Cotton Association, John B. Cannon, president, Spartanburg, S. C., is planning the establishment of a warehouse system in the county as a means of protecting the interests of the cotton producer, in common with similar organizations throughout the South.

The Spartanburg County Cotton Association is a member of the South Carolina Cotton Association and the American Cotton Association. Objects and purposes of the association are:

1. To protect the interests of the cotton producer and to improve his condition.
2. To promote economic regulation of cotton production, to the end that supply shall be so adjusted to demand that the producer shall at no time be required to sell his product at less than a fair and reasonable profit.
3. To promote intelligent diversification of crops and to develop markets for such crops, other than cotton, as may be profitably raised.
4. To improve and enlarge presently existing warehousing facilities and to secure additional facilities, to the end that the producer may carry his crop, or such part as he may desire, at the minimum of expense and physical damage and at the maximum of security and financiality.
5. To broaden the market for raw cotton, and to enlarge the uses for cotton and cotton goods.
6. To improve and increase transportation and distribution facilities.
7. To collect information as to both domestic and foreign consumption of cotton, the state of trade, the extent of acreage, supply and condition of crop, and all other information of practical interest to the cotton industry, and to disseminate the results through the several sub-organizations to every member of every community, together with directions as to the course to be pursued in order to secure the best results in view of the facts disclosed.
8. To do all and singular whatsoever may be conducive to the stability and profitableness of the cotton-producing industry.

### \$50,000 Refused for Famous Prize Hog.

Memphis, Tenn., September 27.—[Special.]—A flat offer of \$50,000 for the mammoth Duroc-Jersey boar "Joe's Orion King," more familiarly known in the Duroc breeding world as "Scissors," has been refused by Col. Tom James, owner of the famous hog. The offer was made during the Memphis Tri-State Fair by Fred Hengst, well known to breeders as an auctioneer, as a representative of a Duroc breeder whose name he declined to divulge.

"Scissors," the herd boar on the Pinecrest Farms at Charleston, Miss., was the grand champion at the world's greatest hog show, the National Swine Show of 1917. He was bought by Colonel James, who has refused repeated offers ranging from \$10,000 to the latest offer of \$50,000. The original offer made here was \$60,000 for Scissors and 20 of his get. When Colonel James declined to consider it, a flat offer of \$50,000 for the boar alone was made and this also was refused. Colonel James announced that he would not sell Scissors at any price.

The big Duroc is known throughout the Duroc breeding world and his get are sold at figures never equalled in the Duroc field. There are several instances of a single pig from him bringing more than \$2500.

Durocs from the Pinecrest Farm were big winners at the Memphis Tri-State Fair this year as were hogs from Duntreath Farm, home of the equally well known boar "Jack's Top King," for which J. Bright Goodbar paid \$10,500, a price then unheard of for a single boar. In the Memphis show were Durocs from eight or ten States, including Ohio, Kentucky, Florida, Arkansas, Tennessee, and others, in which there are well known Duroc herds.

The significant feature is that Southern hogs are coming rapidly to the front. Four or five years ago there were scarcely any pure breeds in the lower Mississippi Valley. In that time such farms as the Eastern Arkansas Demonstration Farm at Blackton, Ark.; the Duntreath Farm near Memphis; Pinecrest Farm at Charleston, Miss.; White's Duroc Farm at Columbia, Miss.; Enoch's Farm at Fernwood, Miss., and the Uneedas Farm in Louisiana have been producing hogs and cattle that have been big winners throughout the country. Their herds are scattering pure-bred hogs and cattle throughout the South until the industry is becoming one of big importance.

This is illustrated in a report showing that in 1914 the States of Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Tennessee shipped fewer than 10,000 hogs to market in a whole year. In 1916 Arkansas, Mississippi and Tennessee shipped a total of 21,519; in 1917 these three States shipped 37,332; in 1918 a total of 41,396. In the first six months of this year the number had reached 100,000 with the bulk of shipping to come in the last half of the year. Government field agents estimate that there are nearly 3,000,000 hogs in Mississippi now where there were but a few thousand five years ago.

### Big Bank Merger in Georgia—Resources Nearly \$50,000,000.

Announcement has just been made of the consolidation of the Third National Bank of Atlanta, Ga., and the Citizens' and Southern Bank of Savannah, Ga., with Mills B. Lane of Savannah as president and Frank Hawkins of Atlanta as chairman of the board of the institution in Atlanta. It is stated that the new Citizens' and Southern Bank, as the merged concern will be known, will have \$2,000,000 capital stock, \$2,500,000 surplus and approximately \$50,000,000 resources. As a result of this merger the Citizens' and Southern Bank will now have its institutions in four Georgia cities, viz., Savannah, Augusta, Macon and Atlanta. In the consolidation the Citizens' and Southern pays \$1,000,000 cash for 4000 shares of the Third National of Atlanta, and also exchanges 6000 of its own shares for an equal number of Third National shares. While the Third National, owing to the consolidation, will now be a State bank, it will continue to be a member of the Federal Reserve system. The merger took effect immediately upon the closing of the deal last Saturday. The bank in Atlanta continues with the same officers excepting that Mr. Hawkins, its president, becomes chairman and Mr. Lane becomes president.

## THE IRON AND STEEL SITUATION

### Iron and Steel Waiting on Strike Settlement.

Pittsburgh, Pa., September 29—[Special.]—There has been practically no iron and steel market in Pittsburgh, or in the Central West generally, in the past week, because all attention has been focused on the strike. In the East, where there is practically no strike, there has been a little activity, but not much.

It is a simple thing for market activity to be interrupted because almost always the general run of buyers are covered far ahead in pig-iron, unfinished steel and finished steel products, and while normally they may continue from time to time to buy for additional periods, when any uncertainty arises they simply stop as they have deliveries due them for quite a while. Now, of course, it is a question of when the deliveries will be made, as production is greatly curtailed by the strike, but buyers are showing very little uneasiness. They realize that there will be hardships, but they understand the gravity of the issue the iron and steel producers have been confronted with, and are quite content to suffer their hardships in silence for the general good.

The course of the strike has been watched from the standpoint of plant facilities rendered idle, or rather of the proportion of men lacking from a full complement, for it has been a matter of whether or not men were willing to work, but the unemployment from the strike standpoint was not the measure of the amount by which actual tonnage output was curtailed. For instance, should a plant have 65 per cent of its full working force on duty, the showing would be a favorable one, as with such a percentage the remaining men would in all probability go back to work at no distant time, but the plant would hardly make anything like 65 per cent of its normal tonnage. Thus, when it is said that at the outset of the strike Monday morning of last week the strike represented about 35 per cent of the whole iron and steel industry, and in a couple days had extended to somewhat over 40 per cent, losing just a trifle in the last three days of last week, it does not mean that supplies of material available for the customers of the industry were at 65 or even 60 per cent of normal. Just what the actual tonnage output was cannot be stated, and no one has been especially interested, for if the strike became really effective there would be no production, and if it disappeared the lost production would soon be made up.

The pivotal points in the whole strike were in Pittsburgh and very nearby. East of Johnstown, Pa., where the large Cambria works were closed tight, there was practically no strike, while within a couple of days nearly all capacity west of Pittsburgh was idle or operating very light, and the Pittsburgh district was part idle and part running, a condition that could hardly continue. The Shenango Valley nearby played a similar but smaller part. After four days of strike employment in both regions was increasing. The fate of the strike was regarded as settled and the question was how long it would be before it was practically over.

At the outset it was thought that at best the strike would be quite prolonged, several weeks at least, while if it grew strong it might last well into the winter. At no time was there any thought of the strike succeeding. That was impossible, for there was no compromise ground. Either the manufacturers would win the strike altogether or the entire control of their works would be surrendered, not to their workmen, but to a band of self-appointed agitators—Bolshevik leaders, the strike now shows them to be in actual substance.

The outcome of the strike is now regarded as determined, but beyond that the outlook is more promising than it was judged to be a week ago, in that it is made so clear that the strike is of such a nature that it cannot last long. It is purely a strike of common labor, almost exclusively a strike of foreign-born labor, of men who do not so much as know the language of the country. There have been strikes of skilled labor that have been prolonged for months, even though they may have been virtually decided much earlier, but such strikers were able to put in their time. The steel men at once dubbed this "a hunky strike." Such men do not know how to put in their time. Each day of idleness is very long. Very soon it will be "work or fight" for them, and the authorities will probably be able to

keep down disorder, though the tendency to disorder cannot but be strong as men attempt to return to work.

The mass of "news" published in the daily press has been largely lacking in specific statement of what has occurred, and in the specific statements much has been misrepresented. Some of the claims as to the number of men at work in certain plants or districts have been exaggerated, yet on the other hand there have been some cases of manufacturers preferring that the published statements should underrate their success as a favorable report might bring the agitators to the plant in force.

Experience in the Pittsburgh district and elsewhere has shown how important it is that trouble makers be held down. This is shown both by cases where complete order has been maintained and employment at plants has increased, and by cases where men were unrestrained and thereby intimidated men who wished to work. Only in the first three or four days of the strike was there any disorder in the Pittsburgh district. Arrests were common, but there were not many arrests, for a few went a long way. Men were arrested for congregating, for passing "strike cards" and for making threats to kill workers and burn their homes. In Ohio there were cases of the other sort. Men from Youngstown marched up the Mahoning Valley to Warren, where the Trumbull Steel Co. was operating its steel, sheet and tin-plate plant without particular difficulty, and caused the whole plant to be idle, not by argument but by intimidation. Men from Canton works marched upon the Canton Sheet Steel Co.'s plant and closed it.

Eventually the labor situation in the iron and steel industry will be much better. For several months it has been quite apparent that at the majority of works, tonnage outputs have not been what they should be in proportion to the plant facilities engaged and the number of men on duty. There has been much complaint of labor inefficiency. The men were having strike and sabotage preached to them. When the strike is lost for the men and they see how they were duped by the agitators they are likely to do much better work. The employers will probably find means to get the men more interested in their work. The employers are anxious to do so. One official of a company has been engaged as a common workman for three months, for the purpose of getting precisely the workman's viewpoint and taking cognizance of it in the conduct of the plant of which he is part owner.

Stocks of steel products in buyers' hands are of very moderate proportions. Buyers had no confidence in the market last April and May and reduced their stocks to the utmost. Since then they have been endeavoring to build up normal stocks, but have not in all cases succeeded, and even normal stocks would not go far towards making up for a 50 per cent deficit in current supplies, and last week's production, taking the steel industry as a whole, can hardly have been more than about 50 per cent of the average output during a few weeks preceding. The automobile industry will doubtless suffer very soon unless production is brought back to normal sooner than even the most sanguine expect. The usual rule in that trade is to maintain a 60 days' stock of all material, but it has been impossible to accumulate such stocks, as automobile production increased practically as rapidly as shipments of steel from the mills increased.

Prices are not being discussed, but it is the general policy of the producers that under no pretext or for no cause should prices be advanced at a juncture such as this.

### Attempted Strike at Birmingham Ends in Fizzle—Pig-Iron Market Shows Great Strength.

Birmingham, Ala., September 29—[Special.]—The strike of the iron and steel workers in the Birmingham district was a failure, all plants of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co. and the American Steel & Wire Co., subsidiaries of the United States Steel Corporation, continuing in operation throughout the week. On the first day of the strike not more than 500 men were out, and while there were additions to these ranks, many of the men applied for reinstatement at the various plants and were accepted. The production, with but few exceptions, was normal for the week in every department of the several plants. No interruption in the least was

noted in operations at the blast furnaces in this district. To the contrary, following an effort to spread the strike to the Woodward Iron Co., 34 men responding to the call to strike, furnace No. 1, which has been under repairs for the past four months, was placed in commission and is now making iron. A few ore miners in the employ of the Tennessee company joined the strikers, but at no time was there any shortage of raw material at the big battery of furnaces at Ensley, the furnaces at Bessemer and the Alice furnace of that company, and the Woodward now has five furnaces going. No other company in the district was affected in the least.

There is great strength in the pig-iron market here. The inquiries for pig-iron are more numerous now than ever, and iron is wanted for delivery at any time—during the fourth quarter, into next year, even toward the last of the coming year. The selling is limited, some of the companies exercising every precaution in fourth-quarter selling and none being willing to sell into next year as yet. The sales of iron reported to have been made for delivery during the first quarter of 1920 were not of consequence. The business accepted was of a consumer who has been a regular customer in this district for years and requested that needs for contracts in hand be accepted, and this carried the business into next year. Practically all of the producers in this district have received more or less inquiry for iron for delivery into next year, for which \$30 per ton, No. 2 foundry, 1.75 to 2.25 per cent silicon is said to have been offered. A few sales of iron were made during the past week, delivery during the last quarter of the year, at \$28 per ton, and some special analysis iron brought \$1 above that price.

The car shortage is being felt by all iron and steel interests of this district. Accumulated stock of iron in this district cannot be reduced as is desired, for the reason the transportation facilities hardly more than meet the probable make, with the home consumption eliminated.

So far no export business has been accepted by the pig-iron manufacturers of this district, according to general report. Steel producers are shipping some of their shapes to foreign countries, Japan receiving steel rail from the Ensley plant of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co., and an order from China for 60-pound rail to be rolled a little later. Domestic rail, 90-pound product, is being turned out at present, and indications point to a necessity of operating the rail department quite steady for some time to come on business in hand and in prospect. Foundries, machine shops, cast-iron pipe, soil-pipe and other works in this district reiterate announcements that they have much work in hand and operations are on full time. The labor situation will determine future prospects to a considerable extent; in other words, if there is no serious labor disturbance, all plants in the iron and steel lines see steady operations ahead for many months. Canvass of the situation shows foundries and machine shops throughout the entire territory assured of steady work, and many are laying in their raw material in anticipation of higher prices and a scarcity of the products.

The scrap iron and steel business in the Birmingham district has been quiet during the past week. There was some shipping out of scrap iron and steel during the week, but very little, if any, new business was taken on. All stocks on yards are large. Prices held firm during the week.

Pig-iron and scrap iron and steel quotations in the South are as follows:

#### PIG-IRON.

No. 2 foundry, 1.75 to 2.25 per cent silicon, f. o. b. furnaces, \$28 per ton; No. 1 foundry, 2.25 to 2.75 per cent silicon, \$29 to \$30; iron of 2.75 to 3.25 per cent silicon, \$31; basic iron, \$27.75.

#### OLD MATERIAL.

Old steel axles.....	\$21.00 to \$22.00
Old steel rails.....	19.00 to 20.00
Heavy melting steel.....	20.00 to 21.00
No. 1 railroad wrought.....	17.00 to 18.00
No. 1 cast.....	24.00 to 25.00
Stove plate.....	20.00 to 21.00
Old car wheels.....	20.00 to 21.00
Old tramcar wheels.....	19.00 to 20.00
Machine-shop turnings.....	13.00 to 14.00
Cast-iron borings.....	13.00 to 14.00

#### Railway Spike Co. Chartered at Atlanta.

With plans for manufacturing railway spikes and other railway supplies, the Railway Lock-Spike Co. of Atlanta, Ga., has been chartered with \$300,000 capital and privilege of increasing to \$1,000,000. H. E. Harris, W. E. Paschall and J. J. Casteel are the incorporators.

#### Mississippi Valley Exposition to Emphasize Resources and Capabilities of That Section.

St. Louis, Mo., September 29.—[Special.]—An exposition of the agricultural, mineral and manufacturing resources and products of the Mississippi Valley is planned to be held in St. Louis from November 13 to 27, both inclusive, as the first of a series of annual exhibitions that will emphasize the industry and capabilities of the section and the territory immediately adjacent. According to the managing director of the Mississippi Valley Exposition, this section is a geographical community and an economic entity. Therefore, it has been deemed proper, for the purpose of bringing the various Valley interests together to show the variety and extent of the raw materials and product, and the importance of all those things to national and international commerce, to hold this exposition. When the world at large learns of the enterprise and resources of the different communities in the Valley, as expressed in its material and manufactures, and becomes conscious of the excellent shipping facilities, there will be given a tremendous impetus to Mississippi Valley production in all lines.

To this end the individual manufacturers, the commercial bodies in the bordering communities and the States in the Valley have been invited to participate in the exposition, and at this early date the State of Louisiana has already signified that an exhibit will be made. It is quite likely that city exhibits will also be shown, and there is a unanimity among the commercial organizations that indicates an array of striking demonstrations on their part. It is stated that the Commerce Department of the Government will advise the United States Consuls in foreign countries of the exposition and will invite foreign buyers to visit it.

The Mississippi Valley Exposition has on its board and as officers prominent business men in St. Louis, Chicago, New Orleans and elsewhere, and is planning this first exposition with a personnel that is strong and aggressive. The offices are at 715 Equitable Building, St. Louis, where R. L. Burch is managing director.

#### Home-Building Campaign More Active in Birmingham

Birmingham, Ala., September 29.—[Special.]—The house-building boom, which started several weeks ago, brought about by a scarcity of dwellings, appears to be gaining impetus here. The Birmingham Realty Co. during the past week consummated the deal for the purchase of 210 acres of residential property in the Lakeview vicinity from the Jemison Real Estate & Insurance Co., property on which house building had started with a vim. Some of the adjacent property was purchased from the Mountain Home Land Co. and from the Glenwood Realty Co., the deals involving financial arrangements of nearly \$500,000. The Birmingham Realty Co. is the oldest real estate company in Birmingham, and owns valuable and most desirable property in every direction in and about the city. Some time ago a plan was evolved looking to the construction of houses and selling them while under construction. So successful has been the plan that the operations are being increased, but labor shortage has become apparent, and the plans are not moving as desired. The property purchased from Jemison and others is located in a section that is fast developing as residential and promises to be an important home part of Birmingham within a few years.

At the last meeting of the Real Estate Exchange of Birmingham, C. E. Jenks, acting manager of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, delivered an address in which he made a suggestion looking to the formation of a corporation, to be composed of several hundred citizens, the purpose of which would be to erect homes, apartment-houses and bungalows for rental and sale. The suggestion is under consideration, and plans are in hand to bring about the corporation. The banks are being approached to lend assistance in the movement, and other interests will be asked to enter the proposition.

#### An Atlanta Company to Manufacture Smoke Consumers.

Smoke consumers and other specialties will be manufactured by the Pomeroy Manufacturing Co., Atlanta, Ga., which has been incorporated by John Pomeroy of Atlanta, W. T. Bidwell of Cleveland, Tenn., and C. F. Dann of London, England. The capitalization is \$200,000, with privilege of increasing to \$1,000,000.



## FURNITURE FACTORIES EVERYWHERE SOLD OUT.

### Country Swept Bare of Furniture, With Demand Far Beyond Supply.

The acute shortage in furniture is typical of many industries which draw their trade from the great general public and especially where the volume of business is heavily influenced by the rate of wages paid.

Like practically all other dealers in merchandise, furniture houses are experiencing difficulty and in many cases are wholly unable to supply the needs of their customers. Though prices have greatly increased, ranging up to more than double those formerly ruling for the same class of goods sales during the past summer, usually the dull months with furniture dealers, are reported to have been equal to and above those of the busiest season of the year, the fall months, in former years.

Scarcity of goods in the furniture trade has been noted for a year or two because of the lessened output during the war, but since the armistice the condition has become acute. This was to be expected with the creating of an army of millions and the drawing of labor into war-making pursuits, the taking over of plants, especially carpet concerns, for war work and the shortage in transportation. But what is causing the continued increasing scarcity and high prices in every grade of furniture nearly a year after the cessation of hostilities is something the public would like to know.

The principal reason for the scarcity is that the unprecedented demand for furniture is greater than the supply. Such a condition would naturally tend to keep the price high without considering the increased costs of manufacture, due to higher wages and everything entering into production and distribution charges.

The demand is brought about, so the dealers say, by the people generally "loosening up after their economizing during the war period." On top of this the laboring classes who have been receiving high wages are spending freely on every hand. A furniture house handling the more expensive grades reports that for months it has been selling to a class of people who never before entered its doors. For instance, a day or so ago a negro, by his dress evidently a laboring man, with his overalls on walked in and wanted to see some furniture. Upon being shown a bedroom set costing about \$500 he immediately said, "I'll take that, as it is just what I want."

High wages have opened up a new line of customers for almost every business. The haberdasher cannot get enough silk shirts of the better grade to supply this new demand in the same way that automobile dealers cannot supply cars fast enough for their trade. Not only have manufacturers and dealers sought to supply this increased call upon them, but they have also sought to produce enough goods to try to catch up with decreased production during the war. This condition and the growing demand for goods has not been met as yet. Consequently, the dealers say they simply cannot get stock ahead nor enough goods to supply their customers, as the manufacturers are sold out practically a year ahead of their operating capacity. Last spring the MANUFACTURERS RECORD reported that Southern furniture manufacturers had oversold their output from four to seven months, and they saw no immediate prospect of being able to supply the increasing demand. In July, at the first furniture makers' convention held this year, merchants began to realize more fully that their orders could not be filled. The public is now beginning to feel the effects of the shortage.

Furniture houses and department stores, anticipating the growing demands, have been trying for months to replace their stock, but though many of them, after being allotted only a third or a half of their order, increased their estimated requirements by 100 per cent and ordered accordingly. But the manufacturers have discouraged this practice, as it further complicates the unsettled condition of the industry. Practically the only contracts made now are for next year's supply, and what orders are taken are for 60 days, and if at the end of that time the order is unfilled, the remaining portion of it is cancelled and a new contract made for another 60 days, in most cases at a higher rate.

The factories are producing to the limit of their working force. They are handicapped by a scarcity of labor, as are

other industries. Then, too, many factories that formerly made a variety of lines, up to 30 and 40 separate designs in furniture sets are now concentrating on four or five types in order to produce quality output. Take the rug industry for instance. Most of these plants were taken over for war work—weaving blankets, cotton duck, etc. They have not all gotten back to pre-war conditions. Some of those that are operating are allotting their output on the basis of former orders and trying in this way to help their customers. And these orders are for next year's supply. In most cases the price has not entered into the question at all, the buyer being only too glad to contract for at least a portion of his needs. Conducting business on the plan of contracting for goods and leaving the fixing of the price to the seller when delivery is made, no matter how honest he may be, is, to say the least, not the way to go about lowering the cost of living. But customers are clamoring for goods, and it is up to the merchants to supply them, and they must buy on these terms or not at all.

Another reason why the furniture industry must be run at high pressure for a long time is the immense number of dwellings that are absolutely needed immediately to meet the cry for more homes which is heard in every town and city in the country. These hundreds of thousands of new homes when built will require furniture of every description. To meet this condition and overcome the shortage existing now and at the same time lower prices would be feasible in the furniture trade, and this is true of every business—only by increased output. Work, harder work and longer work, is the only cure for the ailment of scarcity and high prices affecting this country and the world, which is but the natural after effect of the destruction of war.

### French Thrift in Lumber Salvage.

A little wood goes a long way in a French house, according to an American lumberman representative who writes from France, and the large amount of wood that will be salvaged from the devastated cities will probably result in a smaller demand for American building lumber for reconstruction than was at first expected.

Although cities and towns are in ruins in the war regions, they are not pulverized, and in most of them there is enough building material fit for salvage to rebuild a fair percentage of the houses. The steel is nearly always so badly twisted as to need remelting, but there is a great amount of lumber in the form of floor and roof beams, door planks, etc., that is still in excellent shape. Some which has been partly splintered may be resawed.

There is also, according to the same authority, a large amount of trench lumber; in fact, in the allied and German trenches, dug-outs and other military works, "billions of feet of lumber and timbers that will be used again." Practically every permanent dug-out has walls and roof and often floor of thick boards and planks, the whole braced with enormous timbers. All along the Hindenburg line and for miles in the rear of both opposing positions are great quantities of wood in the dug-outs, trenches and artillery positions. Most of this wood is in fine condition, and all can be used extensively in rebuilding homes, and even cities.

The French peasants have been most careful in salvaging their forests also, the sound trees and those whose wounds will heal being left standing, the hopelessly broken trees being cut for lumber, and the rest, branches and all, being neatly piled for cordwood. Even the leaves are gathered up for fuel.

### Large Motor Yachts for Mississippi River.

Memphis, Tenn., September 29.—[Special.]—Two large motor yachts, built to accommodate 100 passengers each, will be put in service within 60 days on the Mississippi River out of Memphis by the Daily Service Corporation, composed of local capital. Names of the interested men have not been announced.

The yachts, now nearly complete, are of steel hull, non-sinkable type, 65 feet long by 12 feet wide and to be driven by two 100 horse-power Buffalo gasoline engines made by the Buffalo (N. Y.) Motor Co., and attached to two 36-inch propellers. Modern accommodations will be provided. It is the plan to operate 40 miles an hour against a four-mile current. The vessels will be named the "Tiger" and the "Lion." The "Tiger" is to be completed and ready for service October 15, and the "Lion" 30 days later. Hulls were built by the Dubuque Iron Works, Dubuque, Ia.

# What the League of Nations Really Is

## A FORMER AMBASSADOR'S WARNING OF AMERICAN DANGERS.

By P. H. WHALEY.

Washington, D. C., September 29.

The nation, in the opinion of a former Ambassador to one of the great European countries, is just at the dawn of its difficulties.

"No greater mistake was ever made," says the former Ambassador in a letter to a Senator, "than our departure for a moment from Washington's advice, 'no entangling alliances,' and the sooner that unwritten law becomes a part of our constitutional law the better, and how any sensible American can approve either the League of Nations pact or the special alliance agreement is beyond my comprehension."

"With the growing socialistic tendencies, together with the negro and other problems we have to solve at home, and the maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine in Central and South America, we will have our hands full for the next 50 or 100 years without adding one iota to the burden by involving ourselves in European squabbles or venturing to attempt guaranteeing integrity, territorial, financial or any other, of the Old World Powers, which have already passed their zenith and are on the decline, to say nothing of the criminal folly of guaranteeing the integrity of the immense outlying territorial possessions acquired by these Powers by very questionable methods during the last century, which they can only retain, even against the peoples of these conquered nations, by force of arms, as it is safe to say that few, if any, of these annexed territories would remain under the present masters if the vaunted privilege of self-determination were permitted, prominent examples being already in evidence. No thought of a mandate should be tolerated for a moment."

The American system of Government never contemplated such a situation as now exists. The whole nation is to be dedicated to a vast experiment without the opportunity of saying yes or no. Its cherished institutions are bandied about and trifled with, its whole future put on the auction block, and by a trick of fate all this happens in between elections, when the people themselves are powerless to say a word authoritatively. But their present helplessness will be emphasized when the United States is a member of the League, for nowhere in the covenant, nowhere in the treaty, is there any recognition of the people as the people. Their destinies are to be decided by appointed representatives. All the talk about no more war unless the people first had a chance to vote on it is ignored. They are nothing and Government is everything.

This is autocracy, against which Americans thought they fought, apotheosized, and the secret conclave of politicians is made the ruling power of the world as a substitute for the people's authority, as evidenced through their elected representatives.

The League is an oligarchy, an autocracy, a close corporation of power, out of tune with modern thought, a victory, as it were, for Hohenzollernism, a tribute to the Hun system of government, an attempt to mix unmixable elements, a paternalistic experiment in universal government, a submersion of the highest civilization yet reached in the mud and slime of a conglomerate emulsion of barbarism and progress, a mighty camouflage, a vast alliance for the subversion of independence, an attempt to prevent war by the sacrifice of honor, institutions, religion and all else, a payment for a possible peace out of all proportion to the worth of such a peace, a triumph in diplomacy "without reckoning the cost;" a Godless covenant and destined to be an everlasting example of the stupidity of men who balanced their judgment against the righteous care of the Almighty and cast Him out for fear that a Mohammedan god or a Japanese idol might object.

That is the League which has been sewed as a rider to the Peace treaty. That is the League from the consequences of which patriotic Senators wish to deliver the country. And they will deliver it by forcing such reservations as will permit this mighty nation to get out and resume its independent functioning when actual experiment has proved beyond peradventure the disastrous effects of membership. Time may cure the instru-

ment of its faults and a Divine Providence make it workable, but it is now a machine without soul, an American Frankenstein.

The indications are that the Peace Treaty will be ratified at an earlier date than is generally supposed.

One of the foremost Republican leaders, after a very careful survey of the situation, has reached the conclusion that every one of the direct amendments will be defeated by majorities ranging from three up. He, therefore, is advising his colleagues that it is advisable to get the amendments out of the way and reach an agreement on reservations.

The fact that there is a majority against direct amendments does not mean that more than half of the Senate think the treaty a good one. Men intend to vote against amendments because they feel that they have been caught in a trap. They have been coerced by the commitments of the President.

It is the first time in American history that a President, by making use of the legislative trick of putting riders on important bills, has deprived the Senate of freedom of action. Mr. Bryan once called activity of this sort "embezzlement of power."

Were there more backbone and less jawbone in the Senate, were the high ambassadors from the several States of the Union possessed of the intrepidity of Lamar, the Mississippian who did his own thinking, not even this trap would curb independence; but, unfortunately, the party lash has whipped Senators into line. It is one of the paradoxes of politics that although partisanship is the only thing that is giving the treaty any strength whatever, the proponents of pure Americanism and advocates of a proper protection of American institutions, instead of their opponents, are given credit in the public mind for playing politics.

Senator Lodge has aged 15 years in his fight for the maintenance of American independence. Does a man give up his life and the strength of his years to play politics? It is the glory of the nation that not all of the martyrs have been on the battlefield.

What does it profit a nation if it gain the whole world and lose its own soul?

But a majority of the Senators are trapped, and they will vote accordingly.

When it comes to reservations, it is another matter. The Democratic leaders have discovered that there is no likelihood whatever of ratification without reservations. Through Senator Hitchcock they will present to the President, so soon as he is able to receive them, a report to this effect, and they will urge him to accept a reservationist program, which they are confident will assure prompt ratification. The lead has been set by a careful article from the pen of Mr. Taft, who urges the President to accept reservations and thus put an end to the period of uncertainty.

Just how to word the reservations so as to command support by two-thirds of the Senate is the difficulty. This is the Gordian knot of the situation. It is hinted that Sir Edward Grey may play an important part in solving the problem. Lord Reading's conferences with Senator Lodge last spring were important, and it is possible that Republican leaders may be able to obtain from the new British representative some information of what his Government is prepared to accept in the way of reservations, without a reference of the whole treaty back to the Peace Conference.

There is, of course, a lot of misinformation given the public as to the effect of reservations. There is no better informed man in America as to the routine of diplomatic practice than Elihu Root, and his decision is that the reservations proposed by him would not require reference of the treaty back to the Peace Conference.

It is quite possible that the Senate, or Congress as a whole, before ratifying the treaty, will make some provision for the appointment of the American representatives in the League and also set some limit to the obligations which the Chief Executive can incur on behalf of the nation.

Senator Williams, for instance, has introduced a resolution

giving the President authority to use American military forces in Armenia. This resolution undoubtedly was offered with the approval of Mr. Wilson. Senators are convinced that the President has already made some very definite commitments in reference to American action in the Near East and Russia, as well as in the Adriatic, involving the acceptance of mandatory powers and the employment for years to come of American military and naval forces. In other words, the evidence goes to show that the treaty does not state the whole case, but that there are involved in it a number of secret agreements, the carrying out of which would immediately follow ratification of the treaty and which, however unpopular they might be, Congress would be powerless to prevent.

Mysterious references are continuously appearing in the European press to such commitments, and there has been no denial of them.

An increasingly powerful body of Senators, therefore, are endeavoring to formulate some measure which would deprive the President of authority to act without the consent of Congress. The Foreign Relations Committee, in fact, already is on record in that particular.

The importance of this is obvious, the more so because the whole record of the President reveals him as an exponent of the policy of sacrifice.

It may be, of course, that the President, with his view of virtually unlimited executive authority, might refuse to consider himself bound by any curb on his authority by Congressional decree, but that is another matter. Certainly he will not be less bound by a curb than by none at all.

Amazement has been expressed at the President's insistence that the six votes given the British Empire in the League Assembly are worth no more than the one vote of the United States. This point may be better understood by the American people a month hence, when the labor section of the League assemblies in Washington and they discover 24 British delegates holding seats and only four American delegates. But America will have just as many delegates as the King of the Hedjaz, and there is some satisfaction in that.

### The Soul of the Republic May Be Lost.

Halliburton Hall,

Clarkston, Ga., September 17.

Editor *Manufacturers Record*:

It is the principle involved in the League that is un-American and inconsistent with all principles of liberty and a deadly peril to the sovereignty of mankind not only in America, but throughout the world.

No reservation or amendments can change this principle. Instead of making the world safe for democracy, peace and liberty, the League enthrones tyranny and despotism. It forces the human race to bow in passive obedience at the point of the bayonet.

Since Washington set up the Government, under the Constitution, the people who alone have the power and authority to amend the Constitution have made several amendments thereto. From what sources do the President and the Senators draw their authority to modify by amendments or reservations of any kind that sacred Constitution or to change the independent status of the Federal Government?

The sovereign people have this power, but when did the President and the Senators get it, and from whom? Mr. Wilson and the other servants of the Federal Government are no more than any other citizen except as they hold office under the Constitution and exercise the authority which it confers upon them.

Under the League of Nations, which is called a peace treaty, a covenant, or anything that suits the purpose of its advocates, if the American Senate should ratify it, anything can happen. If the League comes, social equality may follow and when that arrives civilization will die—look at tombstones in San Domingo and Hayti.

It is an unbelievable thing, a monstrous thing, an inconsistent thing that a President of these United States should appoint himself an agent to change our form of Government; should leave the country for months, and should then return with what he calls a peace treaty, but which is in reality a constitution for the change of our form of Government without the consent of the people.

When one applies the yardstick of consistency the rights of man and Americanism, he finds the most astounding betrayal of trust ever committed on this earth since the betrayal of our Saviour.

"What doth it profit a republic if it gain the whole world and lose its own soul?"

The soul of this republic is the liberty of the people and in the degree that the Constitution is violated, in that degree is the soul of the republic lost. The banner of liberty waves, and waves, and waves all day long, above the monuments, above the sunken nameless graves of those Revolutionary heroes who gave their lives in order that the banner of liberty might wave, and wave, and wave forever in the land of the free.

On land and sea those heroes bled and died for you and me that we might be free—free to govern ourselves; free to adopt whatever principles our conscience dictates; free to make that Constitution from which flows the very life blood of the American soul. My fellow countryman, that Constitution is the portrait of the soul of Americanism. That Constitution for 143 years has been loved or respected by all consistent men in the world.

The law of consistency and the love of country is more powerful than reason itself, and to preserve the life of citizens is the greatest virtue in the father of his country. It was consistency and love of country that prompted President Woodrow Wilson in a speech at Milwaukee Jan. 31, 1916, to declare to his fellow-citizens: "There is no precedent in American history for any action which might mean that America is seeking to connect herself with the controversies on the other side of the water. Men who seek to provoke such action have forgotten the tradition of the United States, but it behooves those you have intrusted with office to remember the traditions of the United States."

Now the "voice in the air" is heard with much boasting about the "league of fine passions." "I have been bred and am proud to have been bred in the old Revolutionary stock, which set this Government up." "I have come out to fight for a cause; that cause is greater than the Senate; it is greater than the Government." "I am a covenantor."

Greater than the Government that Woodrow Wilson took a solemn oath in the presence of Almighty God to uphold and defend!

Under the law of consistency and love of country it is not only right, but a plain American duty to speak plainly about Mr. Wilson. Now what does Mr. Wilson say? In his speech at Omaha he declared: "Why, my fellow citizens, this is one of the greatest charters of human liberty; and the man that picks flaws in it, or rather that picks out the flaws that are in it—for there are flaws in it—because of the magnitude of the thing, and because of the majesty of the interests involved, forgets the magnitude of the thing, and forgets the majesty of the interest therein, he forgets that the counsels of more than 20 nations were combined and rendered unanimously in the adoption of this great instrument."

"EVERYBODY ADMITS THAT IT IS A COMPLETE SETTLEMENT OF THE MATTERS WHICH LED UP TO THIS WAR, AND THAT IT CONTAINS THE COMPLETE MACHINERY WHICH PROVIDES THAT IT SHALL STAY SETTLED."

Did he say "rendered unanimously in the adoption of this great instrument" and that "everybody admits that it is a complete settlement of the matters?" These statements are fallacious in the fullest degree. At this time again Mr. Wilson said: "One of the interesting things that this treaty does is to settle the land titles of Europe, and to settle them in this way, on the principle that land belongs to people that live on it."

"You take what in Europe they call 'high Silesia'—the upper portion of the district of Silesia. The very great majority of the people in 'high Silesia' are Poles, and the Germans contested the statement that the most of them were Poles. We will hold a referendum there, and those people can belong either to Germany or to Poland, as they prefer."

"Wherever there was a doubtful district we applied the same principle—that the people should decide and not the men sitting around the peace table at Paris."

"So that when these referenda are completed the land titles of Europe will be settled and every country will belong to the people that live on it, to do with it what they please."

If you allow me space in answer to this wonderful "unanimous"



agreement and "settlement of titles." I will quote some facts. The land titles of Europe are not settled by Mr. Wilson's treaty.

They are UNSETTLED as they never have been since the scepter of dominion fell from the feeble hands of great Charlemagne's successors. The land titles of more than half of Europe are in dispute, and are being disputed by show of arms and by actual war. Bulgarian and Greek troops are now under arms on a disputed boundary. German and Polish troops are in hostile array on a disputed boundary. Italian and Jugo-Slav troops are lined up on another disputed boundary. Roumanian and Hungarian troops have just fought bloody engagements on another disputed boundary. Serbian and Montenegrin troops are still fighting on another disputed boundary. Greek and Turkish troops are at war on another disputed boundary. Albanian and Italian troops are at war on another disputed boundary. Polish and Ruthenian troops are at war on another disputed boundary. Finnish and Russian troops are at war on another boundary. Russian and Japanese troops, supported by American soldiers, are at war in Russia, where Congress never authorized war to be fought by any Americans. Russian and mixed French, British, American, Cossack and Roumanian troops are at war on another disputed boundary. Belgium and Holland are at loggerheads on another disputed boundary. England and Ireland are at war on another disputed territory.

France is angrily protesting against England's seizure of another territory; Japan and China are at daggers' points over another disputed territory. Sweden protests the British claim to the Aland Islands—so that every single nation in Europe, except Switzerland, Norway, Spain and Portugal is already in a quarrel or at war with some other nation over the "unanimous" settlement and "land titles," which Mr. Wilson calmly assures his audiences are all nicely settled and will not again be disputed.

As for declarations that the treaty determines that land belongs to people who belong on it, to do with it what they please, we can only say that if Mr. Wilson's wonderful document has settled that several millions of peoples in Ireland, Russia, China, Korea, Egypt, U'krania, Dalmatia, Albania, the Tyrol, the Saar Valley and other greater or smaller areas of the earth's surface are evidently without authentic news of the great event. Mr. Wilson's assertions in justification of the treaty may gain applause here and there, may mislead those who do not compare his statements with the hard, undeniable facts of the situation, but that is poor compensation for the loss of credit and confidence of thoughtful, intelligent readers and of earnest Senators who would like to support him.

His worst error, perhaps, is the statement that those who oppose European alliances favor "setting up a sinister pan-Americanism in place of pan-Germanism." This charge is so fantastically untrue that I am sure Mr. Wilson, upon reflection, will regret having said it.

His speeches and messages during the great war are printed in volumes and it is bewildering to read them and try to keep up with his swift changes of convictions as to the cause, the meaning and the necessary outcome of the war. He contradicts practically every utterance he makes by some other utterance, and proves over and over again that he has neither accurate and profound knowledge nor the firm convictions that spring from such knowledge and from reflection upon it. He came away with a peace treaty which violates many of the 14 commandments he had evolved, which says never a word about the freedom of the seas; which does not provide for disarmament; which DOES provide for dismemberments, annexations and punitive indemnities; which does NOT secure the rights and liberties of all peoples, great or small; which DOES move people about like pawns; which DOES surrender helpless peoples to abhorred military matters; which does NOT make the world safe for democracy; which DOES uphold the strengthened secret treaties, international intrigue and a despotic autocracy; which does NOT redeem the promises made in the name of American people to all the world; which DOES violate those promises; and which, in its conception and its birth and its completion, is a deplorable surrender of our national independence, our national traditions, our national integrity and righteousness, our national security and all the high and noble ideals of self-government.

Isolation from Europe's villainous diplomacy and exaltation of America as the one beloved land—the mighty, splen-

did, inspiring object of our love, the pride of our hearts, the wonder of the ages and the glory of the world should be our aim.

### Why He Thinks British Empire Entitled to Six Votes.

LEWIS H. NASH, President Nash Engineering Co.

South Norwalk, Conn., September 26.

I have just received a copy of your paper of September 11, and read an article with the above heading.

It is amazing that people cannot see the real issue. It is not that the British Empire has received too many votes in the League, but that we have received too few.

Is not the great British Empire entitled to as many votes as Panama, Guatemala, Haiti, Nicaragua, Liberia and Hedjaz?

I am amazed that the British Empire and the other great powers were satisfied with so little. It is not that they have too large a representation, but that we have too small.

What is the reason our representative did not stand up for the rights of his country? Why is he now defending the dicker?

To quote the last paragraph of the above-named article:

"And the British Empire out-traded America when it demanded and secured six representatives in the League of Nations to our one. Will anybody explain just why this was done? We don't blame English statesmen for out-trading us if they could any more than we blame the English merchant for beating us at the game, but looked at from a future standpoint English diplomats made a mistake, because the six-to-one deal will rankle in the heart of America forever, and do more harm than the six votes can ever do England good."

I have emphasized by means of underlining the points I wish to criticize.

What should "rankle in the heart of America forever" except that a President of the United States should betray his trust in order that he might be the sole representative of the United States in the League of Nations? Why should anything rankle in the hearts of Americans? We do not have to ratify this league.

We have simply to take our choice: either betray our country, or break the heart of an ex-professor of Princeton.

Further discussing the subject of the League of Nations, Mr. Nash writes:

"In a previous article I have stated the reasons why the question of peace should not have been involved with that of the League of Nations. The question of peace should be settled immediately. The question of the League of Nations should be settled right, with calm consideration, absolutely devoid of partisanship. The attempt to force this through as a rider upon the peace terms is a crime against civilization.

"The people should not be scared by frantic appeals to put this thing through without consideration. A permanent peace will be better secured by calm deliberation.

"The Constitution of the League of Nations as published by the Little Leather Library Corporation of New York probably is sufficiently accurate for our purpose.

"The League is to consist of one representative from every nation which desires to enter the League. The original members are designated as follows:

"Original members of the League of Nations, also, as provided by the Signatories of the Treaty of Peace.

"United States of America, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, British Empire, Canada, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, India, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Hedjaz, Honduras, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Serbia, Siam, Uruguay.

"States invited to accede to the covenant:

"Argentine Republic, Chile, Columbia, Denmark, Netherlands, Norway, Paraguay, Persia, Salvador, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Venezuela.

"In the Assembly each one of these countries shall have one vote and may not have more than three representatives.

"The Council shall consist of representatives of the United States of America, of the British Empire, of France, of Italy and of Japan, together with representatives of four other members of the League. These four members of the League shall be elected by the Assembly from time to time in its discretion.

"Until the appointment of the representatives of the four members of the League first selected by the Assembly, representatives

of Belgium, Brazil, Greece and Spain shall be members of the Council.

"With the approval of the majority of the Assembly, the Council may name additional members of the League whose representatives shall always be members of the Council.

"We thus see that nine members of the Council are provided for, five of which shall be permanent members representing the five nations, and four of which are to be elected by the General Assembly with the approval of the majority of the Assembly.

"The Council may name additional members of the League whose representatives shall always be members of the Council. The Council with like approval may increase the number of the members of the League to be selected by the Assembly for representation to the Council.

"It will thus be seen that the governing body consists of a Council which may increase indefinitely from time to time.

Injustice of the Constitution of the League.

"It will be seen that every so-called nation, whether it be large or small, civilized or uncivilized, shall have an equal voice and vote in the Assembly. Its vote does not depend upon the number of inhabitants, for Liberia, with its scanty population of negroes, will have the same vote as the Republic of Brazil. Siam will have as much influence as China, with its hundreds of millions of people. Every petty state which can secure recognition as a nation, whether it be civilized or otherwise, will have as much influence in the government of the world as large and prosperous civilized nations.

"A few negroes in Liberia will have more voting power than the 10,000,000 in America. The Republic of Panama will have 48 times the vote of the State of Texas. The black Republic of Haiti will have 48 times the vote of all the whites and the blacks in the State of Virginia. Porto Rico, being a part of the United States, has no vote. Cuba, not being a part of the United States, has one vote. The Philippines, if they remain a part of the United States, will have no vote; if they have their independence they will have one vote. Eleven States of South America will have 11 votes; 48 States of North America will have one vote. Canada, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand and India each have a vote, notwithstanding they are parts of the British Empire.

"Any petty radical country that can get itself recognized will have the same voting power as the United States. Any country which will disrupt itself into various parts can get a vote for each part. This is a premium on disorganization. Any little clump of people who can make themselves persistently disagreeable may secure a vote in the League of Nations.

"Central America, with its continual brawl, is to have five votes. If these intriguing States formed a central government they would lose four votes. The whole thing is vicious. It puts a premium on disorder.

"A United States of Europe, in which every State would give to the other the same rights which the States of North America give to each other, is a consummation devoutly to be wished. Nothing would go further towards securing the peace of the world than such an organization; but this is penalized under the League of Nations, and they would lose votes by doing it. South America would become as orderly as the United States if they formed an association of States, but they would lose 10 votes by doing it. The United States would gain 47 votes by disbanding its organization.

"With its one pitiable vote in the League of Nations it is penalized for being a united people.

"Mittel Europa is divided into many small States. They will cast one vote. France, which they tried to crush, will have one vote, while her enemies will have as many votes as there are fragments of States.

"The States who have murdered and ravaged Europe are to be rewarded by many votes. The States who saved civilization cast five votes and will be outvoted by their enemies if this proposal basis of representation is adopted.

"This is not a temporary body. It is not conceivable that any of the little nations will ever consent to have their representation reduced. It is certain that every large member of the League will try to gain admission to the Council. In the natural order of things, the disparity of the League representation will be transferred to the Council.

"Where will you draw the line? The thing will grow worse as time goes on.

"The United States of America are invited to resign their liberty and submit to the dictation of a mass of States, civilized or barbarous, whether they are governed by red anarchists or red imperialists. Negroes or any brigands who may rule any particular country, will have one vote just the same.

"And they say this is the greatest document since the Magna Charta!

"This is Magna Charta reversed.

## Questions for Advocates of the League of Nations.

HENRY A. FORSTER, Attorney-at-Law, New York City.

1. Do you agree or disagree with a remark twice made in the speech of the Chief Executive on March 4, 1919, wherein it was avowed that by adopting the covenant (without reservations) this country should make what he called "the supreme sacrifice"?

2. Do you consider that things have gone so far that it is necessary for the United States to make "the supreme sacrifice" or to surrender its independence?

3. Do you think the American Revolution a mistake?

4. Do you think it a mistake that we quit the British Empire in 1776?

5. Do you consider our republic a failure?

6. Do you think nationalism a failure?

7. Do you favor internationalism at the cost of our making "the supreme sacrifice" or losing our independence?

8. Do you want foreigners to rule us?

## Fifty Agricultural High Schools in Mississippi.

Jackson, Miss., September 29.—[Special.]—With 50 agricultural high schools open, and one more provided for, Mississippi claims to lead the United States in the number of these institutions.

The first one was opened in 1908, and every year since has marked the addition of many more. Between three and a half and four millions of dollars are invested in the plants of the institutions.

In two instances, adjoining counties have united for a high school, thus making a total of 53 counties now being served by the schools, and leaving only 29 counties on the State without institutions of this character.

One of the 29—Warren—has worked out its own system of rural education, and has five large consolidated schools, each with a high school department, and each well-equipped for vocational training. In fact, Warren claims to be the only county in the United States where free vocational training is in the reach of every white child.

The agricultural high schools are designed primarily as vocational training centers. Boys are trained in agriculture, with complete courses in manual training, and some work in mechanics, while girls are trained in home-making. A standard high school literary course is also given.

The institutions are all well provided with dormitories, and are operated as boarding-schools. Many of them resemble small colleges, as their buildings are of brick and quite handsome. All plants are thoroughly modern, and the comforts and convenience of pupils and teachers are well looked after.

In addition to serving as schools, each institution is a county clearing-house for the problems of farmers and housewives, and the experts there are always ready to help. Extension work is stressed, and has been one of the most valuable phases of the schools' efforts.

Mississippi has made rapid strides in rural education in the past few years, the consolidated school in a handsome building having almost entirely replaced the old one-room affair, and the county high schools conveniently offer preparation for further school work, for life or for teaching.

## Big Plant for Peanut Products.

The Peanut Products Corporation, Birmingham, has organized with \$250,000 capital and will build an initial plant costing \$100,000 for the manufacture of peanut butter, oil, sandwiches and other peanut products. Felix I. Tarrant is president and Paul C. Jack is general manager. These officers, with Alabama and Tennessee investors, form the board of directors.

# NEWS AND VIEWS FROM OUR READERS

[Publication in this department of letters from our readers does not mean that we either approve or disapprove the views expressed. We believe in a full and frank discussion of the mighty questions of the hour, for only in this way can the truth be found. Therefore we often publish letters with which we do not agree.—Editor Manufacturers Record.]

## Is This a Government of Organized Labor by Organized Labor for Organized Labor, or a Government of the People.

M. EUGENE STREET, M. D., Glendon, N. C.

I am out of all patience with the politicians on account of their abject and servile attitude toward the aggressions of organized labor.

The politicians of both parties have bid up for the so-called "labor" vote until the "labor" voter thinks that he is all that there is to be considered. And organized labor has too exalted an opinion of itself. It is suffering from megalomania.

The five millions of members of organized labor assume to dictate to the whole country, and to control all the industries and transportation for its own special benefit.

The leaders of organized labor are not fools. They know that organized labor is more responsible for the high cost of living than anything else. But they care nothing for this so long as they can take it out of the pockets of the people.

Organized labor has greatly increased the cost of everything that the tens of millions of farm workers have to buy, yet it is clamoring for a reduction in the price of farm products, and for an increase in its own pay, and for shorter hours of work.

Judge Gary, in fighting the unionization of the steel industry, is doing more for the farmers of America than any other one man. And for doing this he should have every possible support of every farmer in the United States, and have it without limit. For just as sure as organized labor gets control of the steel industry, just so sure will they lay a tribute upon the farmer by increasing the cost of producing steel. And the farmer will have to pay this increased price as tribute money going directly to organized labor. The farmers of this country have to buy an enormous quantity of steel every year.

All the other users of steel would have to pay tribute to organized labor also. Organized labor arrogantly assumes that no man, no matter how hard nor how many hours he labors, is not a "laborer," and that he is not entitled to any consideration whatever, unless he belongs to some labor union.

The last thing organized labor wants to see, is for the tens of millions of farm laborers to get high wages. It clamors for cheap food and cheap clothing, and it knows that this is impossible except by reducing the wages of tens of millions of farm laborers. It is hypocritical and insincere in its concern for the working man. It wants no benefits except for members of labor unions. The politicians all know this, but they are afraid to open their mouths. And we have the sorry spectacle of seeing this great Republic ruled by a small minority.

I have observed that in all human history, that when there is rule by a minority that the rights of the majority are far less respected than the rights of the minority are respected when rule is by the majority.

Any man who can see an inch from his nose should be able to see what is the greatest trouble with the country today. And he should be able to see clearly that the remedy, and the only remedy, is the return of rule by the majority.

This fact ought to be given the widest publicity and discussion possible. But so many newspapers are owned or controlled by politicians who think that organized labor is a lion, when in fact it is only a hog, that these papers are afraid to lend their columns for the spread of this wholesome truth.

Rule by the majority of the people, and return to the Constitution is the only thing that can redeem this country. How much longer before the people will see the necessity for this and do it?

Organized labor has simply become a trust, the most predatory trust that has ever afflicted this country, and it is far more ruthless in its methods than all other trusts combined ever dreamed of undertaking. Its tendency and its aim is to control transportation and all the industries for its own special benefit, and

to reduce the tens of millions of farm workers to a dependent peasantry. And all the politicians at the present time are aiding and abetting the labor trust in this nefarious design.

Even here in North Carolina, where four-fifths of the voters are in the country, and have no affiliation with any labor union, the politicians are bidding for the "labor" vote by proposing schemes and plans to enable organized labor to get a stronger strangle hold upon the throats of the people.

It is the patriotic duty of every man who loves his country, to vote against every officeholder who has thus surrendered to the labor trust. All the members of any labor organization are entitled to all the rights and benefits that any other American citizen is, but to no more. And each and every officeholder and office seeker who recognizes or promises to grant the claims of organized labor for special privileges and benefits, is a man dangerous to the country, and he should be relegated to political oblivion.

Shall the United States be ruled by a small minority, or by the great majority? This is the question.

Organized labor has forced and is forcing the issue with all its might. The issue is this: Is this a Government of organized labor by organized labor for organized labor, or is this a Government of the people by the people for the people?

## The Ship of State No Longer Guided by the Star.

CHAS. E. CHIDSEY, Pascagoula, Miss.

The demonstration in the United States Senate on September 22 over Senator Reed's speech in opposition to the treaty of peace is what might have been expected. Article II, Section 2, of the Constitution of the United States, says: "He (the President) shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur." And Article III, Section 2, states: "The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under the Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made under their authority."

This shows that the treaty-making power is by the Constitution vested in the United States Senators, who are supposed to use their own judgment either in ratifying or rejecting a treaty. When the President of the United States goes forth and calls upon the people to bring pressure to bear, or, in other words, to coerce the United States Senate into accepting a treaty which he has submitted to them, his course is nothing more or less than revolutionary, for it is in effect taking the treaty-making power away from the Senate and handing it over to the plebiscite.

The demonstration in the Senate is a logical consequence of the course adopted by the President. He wishes the plebiscite to overawe the opponents to the treaty, and the mob in the galleries, taking a leaf from his own book, proceed to overawe the supporters of the treaty.

This incident illustrates the historic truth, that the man who thinks he can start a revolution and get away with it is making a serious mistake, for there has never been in this world a revolution but that it was followed by a counter revolution, for "the correlative laws of action and reaction hold good in politics as well as in physics."

The same argument holds good as to the labor question. In 1916 the action of the President of the United States in permitting the labor unions to demand of him the Adamson bill was nothing less than revolutionary, and the labor leaders, drunk with success, are making more and more radical demands, and are calling upon the President for his advice and assistance, basing their hopes of his compliance upon their easy victory of 1916. The President must either meet their demands or call a halt to the revolutionary proposals of the labor unions and in this matter he stands between the devil and the deep blue sea.

For myself, I was always in sympathy with the labor unions until 1916, when I recognized the fact they were going too fast



and too far. Their course reminds me that in the long, long ago on a stormy night, a small sloop was lost in the Gulf and was trying to reach the river. The crew consisted of the skipper and a boy. Fixing the helm and laying out his course, the skipper told the boy, "Now hold her on that star (the north star), as that will bring us to the mouth of the Pascagoula River, and I will lie down and get some sleep." A few minutes later the boy fell asleep and rolled over on the deck. When he awoke the sloop had swung around with the wind and was drifting with the tide. Waking up, he grabbed the helm and brought the boat up to the wind and held her steady. The skipper, awakening, called out, "How is she, sonny?" "All right," replied the boy. "Hold her head on that star," shouted the skipper. "That star, hell!" said the boy, "we passed that star and left it behind us a long time ago." The labor unions have long since sailed past the lode star, and are now drifting into the gulf—a gulf that more than once has been dyed crimson with human blood—the gulf: anarchy.

### Suggestions as to Oil and Gasoline.

WALTER JOHNSON, Mechanical Engineer, Oklahoma City, Okla.

There is a method by which the investors in the oil fields may get their money back with large returns, but if the facts might be determined, probably in every 100 investors in the oil fields 95 lose their money. The blue-sky laws seem not to avail against the crafty promoter and the persons with insufficient business ability. If the management of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD cares to take up the matter and assist in the establishment of an organization, the larger part of the losses in oil investments might be precluded, and such would largely spread the influence of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD and there would be large profits in the organization.

The present writer is a resident of the State of Nebraska and came to Oklahoma about one year ago to finish the development of an oil refining process and if possible to establish that process in the refineries. On making a study of conditions the fact is developed that most persons in the Southwest have made some sort of investment in oil, and most of those persons have been losers. Stocks are a much more difficult thing to handle in the Southwest than in the Northern States. Promotion sharks have so covered the territory and so deceived the people that legitimate enterprises are now suffering for want of investment, and such will suffer far more, except some better method be discovered to preclude those sharks than the blue-sky laws. The investor must have some assurance that he will be treated fairly if he is willing to invest. The present writer has discovered a real improvement in oil refining, and that process is found in the union of oil vapor, superheated steam and air. Six separate test machines have been built and placed in operation to prove the efficiency of the process. Gasoline is composed of hydrogen and carbon, but the new gas is composed of the elements of water-gas, carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen and oxygen, and it may be made from fuel oil, kerosene and distillate. The ignition is better than that of gasoline, the action being more like wood alcohol. The process employs electricity and is very cheap of operation.

Here in the city we have a man who is the world's expert on the making of drilling tools, he having perfected what is known as an under-reamer and many other drilling tools. He was offered by the business men of Wichita Falls \$140,000 to build shops at that place to manufacture a new drill, but refused it. He is the man who located the Brownwood oil pool of Texas and set the first drill in that pool.

But we have another man who has been working to find a scientific basis for the discovery of oil pools, and he located the Cushing field two years before a drill was placed on the ground. He is a man of scientific genius. He came to the writer last spring when the promoters did not know which way the oil pool was to extend from Burkburnett, but they were drilling eastward. He told me at the time that the pool would extend westward, and early in the month of March oil leases west of Burkburnett might have been bought for \$20 per acre not more than five miles off. He made the positive statement that dry holes would be found east of Burkburnett. Since that time the land five miles west of Burkburnett has sold as high as \$1,000,000 per 160 acres, or even more.

Two months ago this same geologist went to Tillman county, Oklahoma, he having contended that the Burk pool extended

there, but with a couple of breaks in it, one of those breaks near Grandfield, Okla. He made a blueprint of his location of a well six miles west of Frederick, Okla., where he had assisted some promoters to acquire control of 13 quarters of land. Last Saturday night that well was brought in on 25 feet of oil sand at about 1150 feet. We need not be surprised to find this the greater end of the Burk pool. He says the new pool covers about 40,000 acres. With the 10 years that this man has been forecasting oil pools he has shown himself to be an expert in the location of oil, and I doubt very much there being another man in the United States who is his equal in such locations. I understand that some of the larger companies, since the bringing in of the Frederick well, have offered him a half interest in 10 quarters of land in the same vicinity, with money to drill.

The influence of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD is known everywhere in the large centers of the country, and if the matter of the organization for the investment of money could be taken up by the Management of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD the profits accruing would be large, and with our assistance and experts and the oil process the investors might be assured of the return of their money with large profits.

The oil development in Texas is only begun. There will yet be hundreds of millions of dollars invested with fake promoters if some other organization is not perfected to control that money. The fake promoters will keep the money. Now, if the management of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD will consider assisting in the organization and having practical control of it, we will give what assistance is in us, and the public will get justice. We know that it can be done.

[While the MANUFACTURERS RECORD fully appreciates the statement made by Mr. Johnson in the foregoing letter that a vast amount of money is lost by unwise speculation in oil shares, this publication confines itself strictly to the newspaper business and does not engage in any outside issues of any kind. It could not, therefore, consider the plan suggested by Mr. Johnson.—Editor MANUFACTURERS RECORD.]

### Campaign for Industries at De Ridder, La.

J. C. FOWLER, Secretary De Ridder Chamber of Commerce, De Ridder, La.

The De Ridder Chamber of Commerce will make special effort to locate factories at this point to care for the raw products in this locality. De Ridder has an immense sawmill and timber industry, and as much of this land has been cleared, the acreage is now being sold and the country settling up with farmers, stock-raisers, dairymen and others interested in soil products.

The Chamber of Commerce wants canning factories, sweet potato curing plants, syrup mills, cotton and knitting mills, match and toothpick factories and woodworking industries, and are ready to assist financially in the building of these industries. An extensive advertising campaign will be carried on to inform homeseekers and manufacturers of the advantages of this community. The Chamber of Commerce will give publicity and information to the project.

Kindly enter our subscription for the MANUFACTURERS RECORD. No Chamber can afford to be without your valuable magazine.

### Hattiesburg Makes Good Showing in New Developments.

Hattiesburg, Miss., September 27.—[Special].—A resume of the industrial achievements of Hattiesburg, a city of 18,000 inhabitants, during the past four months shows that a total of more than a million and a quarter dollars has been expended or invested industrially.

Following are the recent developments:

The Magnolia Sweet Potato Storage Co.....	\$100,000
The Hattiesburg Cresset Plant.....	250,000
The Shore Wholesale Grocery Co.....	100,000
The Aladdin Company.....	100,000
The Gordon-Van Tine Co.....	100,000
Crawford Hospital.....	175,000
Hattiesburg Veneer Plant.....	75,000
Woman's College dormitories.....	200,000
New Masonic Temple.....	75,000
New Country Club.....	20,000
Additions to Presbyterian church.....	10,000
Bonds for country improvements.....	30,000
Bonds for city improvements.....	60,000
Street improvements under construction.....	90,000
Street improvements to be made.....	90,000
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$1,475,000</b>

## The Old Issue

Written October 9, 1899, by Rudyard Kipling.

(Published by request of a reader opposed to League of Nations.)

"Here is nothing new nor aught unproven," say the Trumpets;  
"Many feet have worn it and the road is old indeed.  
It is the King—the King we schooled aforetime!"  
(Trumpets in the marshes—in the eyot at Runnymede!)

"Here is neither haste, nor hate, nor anger," peal the Trumpets;

"Pardon for his penitence or pity for his fall.  
It is the King!"—inexorable Trumpets—  
(Trumpets round the scaffold at the dawning by Whitehall!)

"He hath veiled the crown and hid the sceptre," warn the Trumpets;

"He hath changed the fashion of the lies that cloak his will.  
"Hard die the Kings—ah, hard—dooms hard!" declare the Trumpets,

Trumpets at the gang-plank where the brawling troop-decks fill!

Ancient and Unteachable, abide—abide the Trumpets!  
Once again the Trumpets, for the shuddering ground-swell brings

Clamour over ocean of the harsh pursuing Trumpets—  
Trumpets of the Vanguard that have sworn no truce with Kings!

All we have of freedom, all we use or know—  
This our fathers bought for us long and long ago.

Ancient Right unnoticed as the breath we draw—  
Leave to live by no man's leave, underneath the Law.

Lance and torch and tumult, steel and grey-goose wing  
Wrenched it, inch and ell and all, slowly from the King.

Till our fathers 'stablished, after bloody years,  
How our King is one with us, first among his peers.

So they bought us freedom—not at little cost—  
Wherefore must we watch the King, lest our gain be lost.

Over all things certain, this is sure indeed,  
Suffer not the old King: for we know the breed.

Give no ear to bondsmen bidding us endure,  
Whining "He is weak and far"; crying "Time shall cure."

(Time himself is witness, till the battle joins,  
Deeper strikes the rottenness in the people's loins.)

Give no heed to bondsmen masking war with peace,  
Suffer not the old King here or overseas.

They that beg us barter—wait his yielding mood—  
Pledge the years we hold in trust—pawn our brother's blood.

Howso' great their clamour, whatso'er their claim,  
Suffer not the old King under any name!

Here is naught unproven—here is naught to learn.  
It is written what shall fall if the King return.

He shall take a tribute, toll of all our ware;  
He shall change our gold for arms—arms we may not bear.

He shall break his Judges if they cross his word;  
He shall rule above the Law, calling on the Lord.

He shall peep and mutter, and the night shall bring  
Watchers 'neath our window, lest we mock the King—

Hate and all division; hosts of hurrying spies;  
Money poured in secret, carrion breeding flies.

Strangers of his council, hirelings of his pay,  
These shall deal our Justice: sell—deny—delay.

We shall drink dishonour, we shall eat abuse  
For the Land we look to—for the Tongue we use.

We shall take our station, dirt beneath his feet,  
While his hired captains jeer us in the street.

Cruel in the shadow, crafty in the sun,  
Far beyond his borders shall his teachings run.

**Sloven, sullen, savage, secret, uncontrolled—  
Laying on a new land evil of the old;**

**Long-forgotten bondage, dwarfing heart and brain—  
All our fathers died to loose he shall bind again.**

Here is naught at venture, random nor untrue—  
Swings the wheel full-circle, brims the cup anew.

Here is naught unproven, here is nothing hid:  
Step for step and word for word—so the old Kings did!

Step by step and word by word: who is ruled may read,  
Suffer not the old Kings—for we know the breed—

All the right they promise—all the wrong they bring,  
Stewards of the Judgment, suffer not this King!

### The Philosophy of Fits.

By WALTER J. MATHERLY, Department of Economics, Georgetown College, Georgetown, Ky.

The world, economic as well as social, is afflicted with four kinds of fits. They are not epileptic fits or cat fits. They are not love fits or fits of jealousy. They are not "jimmy fits" or fits of temper. They are not dog fits or rabies. They are not fits of mobs or social disorders. They are not fits of perversity or pure cussedness. They are not political fits or religious fits. They are not pacifist fits or preparedness fits. They are not loquacious fits or vitriolic fits. They are not financial fits or financial panics or crises. They are not even benefits, though some of them produce benefits. The four kinds of fits in the economic and social world are the unfits, the misfits, the counterfits and the plain fits.

Paramount among the fits, from the standpoint of economic and social loss, are the unfits. Unfits there are in abundance in every rural community, every village, every large town and every great city, as well as in every business organization, office, enterprise and activity. There are the physical unfit, such as congenitally deformed and diseased persons, and persons in-

pacitated by dissipation, environment, accident and war. There are the mentally unfit, such as the feeble-minded, semi-idiot and totally insane persons, and persons disqualified by ignorance, prejudice, narrowness and bigotry. There are the socially unfit, such as criminals, thugs, highwaymen, swindlers and vicious persons, and persons deprived of all sense of responsibility, living the lives of parasites and spending lavishly the wealth which they have inherited or done little to create. There are the industrially unfit, such as vagrants, casual workers, shortsighted enterprisers, price manipulators, gamblers on the stock exchange and the positively dishonest persons, and persons incapable of business integrity, high-minded business action, commercial farsightedness and sound trade judgments. All of these, whether the physically unfit or the mentally unfit, the industrially unfit, or the socially unfit, are economic and social burdens, detriments and losses, not economic and social aids, benefits and gains.

If the unfits are economic and social losses instead of economic and social gains, what action shall be taken concerning them? Shall they, one and all, be mercilessly eradicated? For a majority of them there is but one answer, and that answer is unanimously in the affirmative. However, for the physical and a part of the mental unfits a different answer must be given. They are not to be cut off and that without remedy. Instead, they arouse the aid and sympathy of all thinking men and women, and institutions must be provided in which to keep them and give them treatment. While there are few permanent cures for their ailments, they are not to be utterly cast off. Unfit goods are dumped upon the scrap heap; but such action is not justifiable concerning human goods. Primitive man let the law of the survival of the fittest take its course; modern man aids the unfortunate in every way possible. While assistance should be rendered wherever needed, certainly none would argue that the physical and mental unfits should be allowed to reproduce themselves and contaminate the coming generations.

Closely related to the unfits are the misfits. Almost everywhere there are large numbers of the misfits. There are misfits by birth, by accident, by environment and by education. There are misfits in politics, in armies, in government, in farming, in medicine, in the teaching and legal professions, in the ministry and in homes. There are misfits in banks, in railway offices, in brokerage firms, in publishing houses, in chambers of commerce, in shipping companies and in industrial and manufacturing plants. There are misfits in the form of fault-finders, knockers, grouches, pessimists, crepe-hangers, misanthropes and apostles of despair. There are even misfit clothing stores. Indeed, the misfits wherever found, are a peculiar lot. They may be misfits because they are too little or because they are too big, because they are too intelligent or because they are too ignorant, because they are too urban or because they are too rural, because they are too energetic or because they are too indolent, because they are too rich or because they are too poor, or, finally, because they are too capitalistic or because they are too socialistic. Verily misfits are monstrosities, and worthless adjuncts in a world that strives to eliminate waste and attain the maximum of efficiency.

Hence, like most of the unfits, the misfits must go. Unless they can have the rough corners knocked off or unless they can be whittled down or padded up so that they fit snugly into the positions they occupy, there is no place for them among civilized men. Unless the psychological experts and devotees of vocational guidance can remake them to order and in the future put all of them in strict accord with occupational patterns, they must be exterminated as pests and nuisances. Unless they can

conform to the industrial, political and social scheme of things or unless they can "shatter it to bits and mold it nearer to the heart's desire," they must be exiled to the islands of oblivion. Absolutely under no conditions are the detestable creatures to reproduce their species and shackle the world with their detestable progeny.

Worse perhaps than both the misfits and the unfits are the counterfeits. The misfits and the unfits are at least genuine and are entities. The counterfeits are not so: they are artificial and nonentities. They look real, but they are deceptive. They are like counterfeit coins. And just as there is a vast difference between real dollars and counterfeit dollars, so there is a vast difference between real persons and counterfeit persons. In spite of this difference, however, there are counterfeits galore. There are counterfeit statesmen, physicians, lawyers, farmers, teachers, merchants, bankers, manufacturers, labor leaders, patriots, salesmen, and even ministers. There are counterfeit houses, roads, goods, money, books, jewels, cars, merchandise, stocks, bonds, newspapers, orations, and even sermons. There are counterfeit nations, counterfeit alliances, counterfeit wars, counterfeit diplomats, and counterfeit peace conferences. Without doubt the counterfeits are as multitudinous as the stars, as pernicious as rotten politics, as subtle as serpents, and as despicable as Huns.

Whether the counterfeits are found in the economic world or in the social world, in the religious world or in the secular world, in the national world or in the international world, they must be detected and prohibited. Just as counterfeiters of money are outlawed and punished, just so must counterfeiters in other realms be outlawed and punished. Just as counterfeit coins and bills are denied free circulation among real coins and bills, just so must counterfeit persons be denied free circulation among real persons. What the abode of man needs is not commercial, political, educational and religious shams, but commercial, political, educational and religious realities. What the international future portends is not international hypocricies, intrigues, territorial aggressions, secret treaties and Mittel Europas, but international openness, justice, freedom and peace.

In transcendent superiority to the unfits, misfits and counterfeits are the plain fits. They and they alone are the true workers of the world. They are gods in the making and are as genuine as pure gold. They fit into their places and do whatever they are called upon to do without delay. Whatever their hands find to do that is useful they do it with all their might. They are found in business organizations, in government, in law, in politics, in schools, in medicine, in armies, in navies, in homes, in corporations, in labor unions, in export houses, in social settlements, in scientific investigations, in nations, in wars, in peace conferences, and even in leagues of nations. At all times they are defenders of the right, carriers of the banners of justice, and toilers for the common interests of mankind.

Furthermore, the plain fits never complain. If their jobs are not right, they make them right. If their environments are not suitable, they make them suitable. If a vice crusade is necessary, they start it and fight it to a finish. If improvements are desirable they make them. If city halls need political ventilation, they ventilate. If national resources need development, they develop them. If new industries are essential, they institute them and make them succeed. If attractive foreign markets are to be discovered, they discover them. If improved facilities for railway and ocean transportation are imperative, they provide them. If wars against might and arbitrary power must be waged, they wage them. If capital must be furnished, they furnish it. If Liberty Loans must be floated, they float them. In short, the plain fits are the drive wheels in the whole mechanism of human society.

Out of the four classes of fits, then, in the economic and social order, the unfits, the misfits and the counterfeits are unworthy of perpetuation. Only the plain fits are desirable. Whenever the unfits, misfits, and counterfeits can be transformed into plain fits, such transformation is to be brought about. Otherwise, with the exception of giving aid and comfort to the physical and a few of the mental unfits, the unfits, the misfits, and the counterfeits are to be mercilessly eradicated. In their stead the plain fits must be given ascendancy. Upon them and upon them alone rests the salvation of the whole human race. Through them and through them only will the world ever realize its dream of the millenium.



## Improved Machinery Needed on Every Farm

By F. H. JETER, Agricultural Editor North Carolina Agricultural Extension Service.

Earlier in the summer I was on a farm near Raleigh and witnessed an excellent demonstration in the cultivation of corn by means of tractor power. Not a horse had been used in the field. The ground had been prepared, harrowed, the corn planted, and up until that time all the cultivation had been done by means of the tractor. At that time it was very dry, and the crops around looked as if they were suffering from lack of moisture; but in this field the corn was in good shape, had a deep green color, and was growing well. It was almost too high for the tractor to get over it without injuring the plants, but it bent them very little and injured only a few of the stalks. The owner stated that he had secured excellent results in the saving of labor and in getting the work done.

This brings up the fact that North Carolina is passing into a new agricultural era. It means that the days of the one-horse

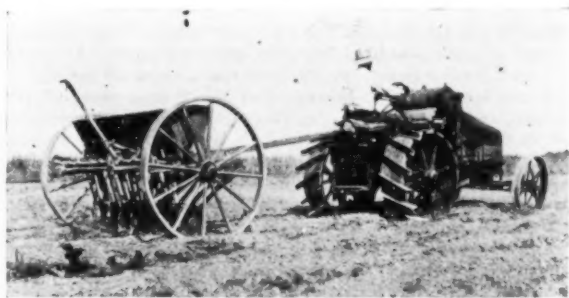
they saw his corn growing better than theirs with less manual labor on the part of the operator. It was on this same farm that Sam Jordan grew corn which produced so well that he soon had a good market for the seed among his neighbors. It was not long until they had offered him a job at the Missouri State College of Agriculture for the purpose of telling the other farmers of the State just how he grew more corn on run-down soil.

Sam Jordan's case can be multiplied by several thousand right here in North Carolina. I have been on a number of good farms where the owners have seen the handwriting on the wall, as it were, so far as plenty of cheap labor is concerned. On adopting better machinery they have found to their surprise that they could do more work and better work with less labor.

Good farming, like everything else, depends primarily on the man. "There's more in the man than there is in the land," is an old saying to some extent still true. The workers of the Agricultural Extension Service have found that where they can get a man to adopt a good rotation of crops in which there is a plentiful supply of legumes included for taking nitrogen from the air and putting it in the soil so that the plants can use it, they have started that man on the road to better farming. Most of the soils of North Carolina are in a poor condition, due to the fact that a one-crop system of farming has been followed. The soil contains plenty of fertility in the shape of all the necessary plant food with the exception of nitrogen, so the scientists tell us. Legumes will add this nitrogen. By using lime to help the potash and phosphoric acid to become available, and also to aid the legumes and organic matter in breaking up into food for the growing crops, there is not so much need of buying expensive fertilizer.

Right here is where the better implements come in. The soybeans, soy beans, clover, or whatever legume is planted, must be cut to pieces with the harrow and then plowed under so that it may rot thoroughly and release the food material. The lime aids in this rotting process. The lime may also be put on the land more evenly if a spreader is used. Probably some manure is needed. A good manure spreader will do the work of several men, and in addition will get the supply evenly over the ground.

But we could go on giving increasing evidence of the need of this improved machinery. The best evidence is that furnished by those farmers who have it. The greatest drawback is that many who purchase expensive machinery allow it to deteriorate by exposure to all kinds of weather. No good machine can be allowed to stand in the rain, the snow and the hot sun without



PLOWING AND HARROWING LAND FOR SEEDING TO FALL GRAIN. TRACTOR DOES THE WORK OF TWO 2-HORSE TEAMS AND FOUR MEN.

plow, with its wasteful results in the use of labor and its poor results in the use of the soil are numbered. It will be a great while yet until all of our farmers begin to use tractors and all the other labor-saving implements, but a beginning has been made. It has been known now for some time that the tractor will break the land better and deeper, allowing the plant roots to penetrate more thoroughly into the soil, and permitting the soil to hold moisture better against drouth.

But we have had cheap labor. This has meant that more mules and more plowmen could be used. That day has passed. It is said that cheap labor will never come again in the country. If this be true, and it is, the farmer must of necessity put in those implements that will do greater work and allow one man to do what it formerly took several to do. In no other way can this laborer be paid the higher price if the farmer is to make any profits at all on his investment.

At the Farmers' State Convention held recently in West Raleigh there were eight or nine tractors which went out on the hard ground of a cornfield nearby and demonstrated that two 14-inch plows could be pulled along with ease. There were at least 1000 farmers present to witness the demonstrations, and not one could be heard who did not give tractor work his unqualified approval. Of course, as in everything else, some liked one machine better than another, but all admitted that the machine had it on the one-mule plow. Many stated that they would buy before preparing for their next crop. Therefore, I have no hesitancy in saying that in the minds of these 1000 men, at least, improved implements have won a just confidence.

It is not only with the tractor that improved farming can be done, however. Good implements are needed with which to harrow, cultivate and harvest. As in the office, the worker likes to be comfortable, so it should be out on the farm. For instance, if equally as good work can be done at the same time that more land is cultivated by the riding cultivator, why not have a riding cultivator with an umbrella top to keep off the hot sun. The office man has an electrical fan in his plant, and he finds that it makes him more efficient in his work. Sam Jordan, the corn man of Missouri, used to tell how the neighbors all laughed at him when they saw him out in his cornfield with two horses pulling a riding cultivator, and with him up on the seat under an umbrella operating the little plows in order to put the ground in the best possible condition. Their laugh turned to chagrin, however, when



PUTTING DOWN FERTILIZER AND SEED AT ONE OPERATION.

some resulting damage. Sometimes a farmer buys a good harvester and ruins it by neglect before it has a chance to pay him for the investment. This means that this farmer does not believe in improved machinery.

At the North Carolina Experiment Station we have found that it pays to have a good implement shed on the farm and to store the machinery under it after having been used. We have also found that it pays to look over the machinery during the winter days, or during any time when work is slack outside. Nuts should then be tightened, exposed metal painted and oiled, repairs made and extra needed parts ordered. This all adds to the life of the machine in question and saves delay in the spring, when every moment counts.

Good farming is entering upon a new era in North Carolina.

The citizens are just awakening to their natural advantages. To continue on the forward movement, however, better machinery, as well as improved methods of farming, is necessary. The county agents of the Agricultural Extension Service are aiding the farmers in all of these problems, but they cannot touch every farmer, and there are a number who do not need their services. Those, however, who are improving their places and see the advantages of modern methods, should aid their less fortunate brothers, and so all join in together to begin this year, right now, in putting the State in the front rank as an agricultural section.

The result will be more permanent prosperity for all. "Work and save" is a very timely motto, and there is no better way to save than through wise investments. There are no forms of investment offered the farmer of greater advantage than up-to-date home conveniences for his wife, after which comes modern farm equipment for saving labor and making his place doubly efficient. The progressive farmer now has machinery for doubling his capacity for work. He either has it now or is planning to get it as soon as he can.

### Sugar-Cane Growing in Texas.

Mercedes, Tex., September 27.—[Special.]—William Bancroft of New Orleans, who is developing a 6000-acre sugar plantation, situated just south of Llano Grande and three miles east of Mercedes, is seeking to interest the smaller farmer of the lower Rio Grande Valley in growing sugar-cane, with the view of adding materially to the supply of the sugar mills that are already located at different points in the valley region. Mr. Bancroft is also the owner of a large sugar plantation in Cuba. He is accompanied on a visit to his property here by H. U. Hart of New York, who organized the Borderland Sugar Corporation some time ago. This company built the sugar mill at San Benito. An industrial community of considerable importance is being created upon the 6000-acre plantation of Mr. Bancroft.

There is a fine office building for the superintendent and clerical help, long rows of apartment-houses in which the laborers and their families reside, a store for the convenience of the employees, barns, sheds and corrals, and, in fact, everything which has a tendency to add to the efficiency of the proposition. Two lighting plants are used to light the buildings and adjacent grounds with electricity. The plantation has its own canal and pumping station, a 32-inch pump furnishing an abundance of water for irrigation. The manager of the property is W. C. Shaw, formerly manager of the Borderland Sugar Corporation.

There is now growing and approaching the harvest season 500 acres of the finest sugar-cane on this plantation. On the Donna plantation, just purchased by the C. H. Swallow Company, there are several hundred acres of sugar-cane. It is proposed to use a large part of this sugar-cane for seed this fall instead of grinding it, and the small farmer will be given the opportunity to get in on the proposition. Usually the expense of planting deters the small farmer from raising sugar-cane. It requires four tons of cane to seed one acre, and sugar-cane is worth today \$8.15 per ton. However, in the Lower Rio Grande Valley one planting is sufficient for from six to eight crops without replanting, as sugar-cane will stubble here from six to eight years.

To eliminate this expense of planting, seed will be furnished the farmers, to be repaid, ton for ton, out of the first crop harvested.

### To Evaporate Milk in Maryland.

An extensive plant for the production of evaporated milk, the monthly capacity to be 5,000,000 pounds, will be built at Greensboro, Md., by the Helvetia Milk Condensing Co. of Highland, Illinois. The factory will be 250x176 ft., fireproof, brick or tile construction; to be equipped with condensing machinery. Helfensteller, Hirsch & Watson of St. Louis are the architects, and Jno. Latzer is at Greensboro representing the condensing company. The MANUFACTURERS RECORD is informed that prices are wanted on 500,000 bricks and several 150 horse-power boilers. The cost of the plant is estimated at \$9,000,000 for general improvements.

Within the next three years the Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Co., main offices at Atlanta, plans an expenditure of \$9,000,000 for general improvements to include line extensions, construction of buildings, remodeling of structures, installation of machinery, etc.

### Test Farms in North Carolina Experimenting to Perfect Scuppernong Grape.

Raleigh, N. C., September 22.—[Special.]—The North Carolina Department of Agriculture has six test farms, located at as many points, widely scattered, between the sea and the mountains. At one of these the culture of the grape known as the Scuppernong, is a big feature. The purpose is to so change the growth of this grape as to make it "bunch" or cluster and also to eliminate the seed. For 10 years or more this line of culture has been carried on. The Scuppernong originated in Northeastern North Carolina, on the Scuppernong River, formerly called by the Tuscarora Indians the Escapernong. It is a variety of the common muscadine or bullace, a grape which has marked sweetness and a delightful odor, and which is found in over half the State's area. Few country homes in Eastern North Carolina are unprovided with a Scuppernong vine. This grape never fails and is not subject to any diseases.

Thousands of tests, in the way of cross-fertilization, in the effort to improve this grape along the lines above named, have been made at the State farm in Pinder county. This year the 20 acres of grape vines on this farm are loaded and the teeming product is being converted into jelly and grape juice. No sugar is needed, as this is perhaps the most saccharine of all grapes.

A popular impression prevails that the "parent vine" of the Scuppernong is near Manteo, on Roanoke Island, in Dare county, North Carolina, and that it was there when the first settlement was made, in 1584, by people sent out by Sir Walter Raleigh, but this is not true. The muscadine or bullace is abundant there, in a wild state, and in August, when the colonists reached the island, the grapes were ripening and they "smelled their sweetness" before they even got ashore. But the great vine there, covering a quarter of an acre, was propagated from one taken from the Scuppernong River. The muscadine or bullace is a purple-black grape; the Scuppernong is the color of gold. There are developed varieties of the muscadine, of the purple-black color, but far larger, known as the James and the Misch, both developed by Eastern North Carolina men. The James grape is astonishingly prolific and has the habit of growing in small clusters.

Near Southern Pines, in the sand hills of Moore county, is one of the largest Scuppernong vineyards in the country. Grape juice is there produced in enormous quantities and is shipped in tank cars to Ohio. Each year new areas of vines come into bearing there. All the power is hydro-electric, and the casks into which the juice passes from the presses are among the largest in the country. The oldest commercial vineyard in the State is "Tokay," near Fayetteville, next coming the "Garrett," in Halifax county, near the Virginia line.

### Rapid Strides in Dairy Industry of Mississippi.

Jackson, Miss., September 29.—[Special.]—Remarkable growth of the dairy industry in Mississippi is shown in figures made public by L. A. Higgins, chief of the dairy division of the State agricultural extension forces.

Actual figures for 1918 are the latest available. For that year, the dairy products of the State amounted to \$4,422,870, not including skim milk and manure. The increase in dairy cattle for the year totaled 41,000, valued at \$2,460,000. Value of home dairy products, such as butter, cottage cheese and the like, marketed through agencies other than creameries was about \$800,000.

In 1912 there was only one creamery in the State, located at A. and M. College. That year, the creamery made 17,012 pounds of butter and paid the farmers \$4423. In 1918, there were 22 creameries in the State, which made 2,947,948 pounds of butter, and paid the farmers \$1,262,870.

The development for 1919 has been more rapid than in any previous year, and upward of 30 creameries are in active operation, with several others contemplated. Since 1916, the dairy division has aided farmers in the purchase of 117 pure-bred bulls, valued at over \$20,000; of 122 pure-bred cows, valued at \$15,000, and of 206 grade cows, valued at \$16,000.

Six co-operative bull associations have also been formed, and bulls valued at \$340 each, or a total of \$9500 have been bought.

# How Man's Wastefulness Has Robbed Mankind

By C. F. DRAKE, Secretary Weatherford Chamber of Commerce, Weatherford, Tex.

I have just been reading an account of a grand gathering of "old-timers" at the Charles Goodnight ranch, at Goodnight, Tex., in which the writer, a woman, recounts the tales told her by several of the more noted characters who attended the gathering. One of the incidents related was of having seen 100,000 buffalo (or bison) hides piled in one heap as high as an ordinary city skyscraper. This was in 1879, just 40 years ago. The animals had been killed for their skins alone, these selling for about \$2.50 apiece. The carcasses were allowed to putrify upon the ground, a total waste of God-furnished food for man.

In the same paper in which I read the account of the Goodnight gathering there was a "composite" advertisement signed by a dozen or more firms of retail shoe dealers. The page advertisement was headed by the picture of a steer, with the wording above the picture, "I am the High Cost of Shoes." Below was a narrative setting forth the figures taken from Government reports, showing the number of cattle, including milch cows, in each year from 1890 down to and including 1919, and in a column opposite the cattle figures were other figures showing the population in those years.

In 1890 the population of Continental United States was 62,000,000, while the number of cattle was shown to be 53,000,000 or 54,000,000. In 1919 the population had increased to 110,000,000, close to double the population of 1890, while the total number of cattle in the country was shown to be but a little more than 61,000,000 head, an increase of about 8,000,000 or about 12 per cent. There were other figures setting forth the tremendous increase in the production and consumption of shoe leather, and stating further that cattle are not slaughtered primarily for their hides, but for food, the hides being classed as a "by-product" solely in the business of butchering the animals. Suppose we, as a people acting as free agents and with our God-given intellects, had had the foresight, the wisdom to preserve that practically inexhaustible supply of food meat comprised in those countless herds of buffalo (and it furnishes as fine and delectable meat as ever was cut from the loin of stall-fed cattle, as anyone can tell who has ever tasted it); suppose we had had a Government which had then possessed the wisdom to throw its protection around those herds for future generations of men, as is now being belatedly done in respect of game birds and deer (though not without much grumbling and dissatisfaction on the part of many, and not without many outright violations and disregards of the law); suppose we had today those millions and millions of nature's meat store roaming the prairies wherefrom any man could take his reasonable and lawful toll (I know men less than 80 years old who tell me they have frequently seen herds of buffalo so vast that more than 12 hours would elapse before the last one would pass the caravan in which those men were traveling—so uncountable in number that the strongest eye in the caravan could not see across the width of the herd); suppose we had preserved and conserved that bounteous store of food put here by God Almighty for the use of mankind on this continent; conserved it by herding it within the confines of our natural parks, for instance; what difference would it make to us today when we have to pay from 35 to 60 cents for a pound of beefsteak? And many families cannot afford meat more than once or twice a week at those prices. Are we not, were not our forbears very largely responsible for the shortage of food in the world today, because we have wasted and destroyed the bounteous substance which an All-Wise Father provided for us? If that be admitted, then who is to blame for our self-brought misfortunes?

Old-timers out here tell me that 40, 45, 50 years ago, when the country was first being settled, Parker county wheat lands would produce 40, 50, 60 bushels of wheat the acre. This year the acreage was increased by fully 15 per cent over 1918, a total of 92,000 acres having been seeded to winter wheat. The average yield over the entire county runs a little above 10 bushels the acre, the total crop being slightly more than 1,000,000 bushels, as shown by the thresher reports made to the mills and elevators. Many large wheat growers known to me personally did not harvest an average of half that acre-yield, getting no more than four bushels to the acre. And that, too, with an almost perfectly ideal wheat-growing and harvesting season through the autumn of 1918 and spring of 1919.

The other day I took an automobile ride into the country. We stopped at several farms to gather country produce and pick some wild "mustang" grapes which grow in large abundance in this country. At three of the farms wheat crops had been harvested, and on some parts of each farm there was the inevitable wheat-straw stack piled as high as a two-story or three-story brick house. We were in the center of a beautiful little valley on "Willow Creek," and in five different situations at cardinal and subcardinal points I noted there were dense columns of smoke arising and floating out over the hills and the valley. As we drove along and wound through the reaches of the valley we came abreast of these smoke pillars, one after the other. They were rising from piles of burning wheat straw.

We visited some dozen or more farmhouses, and not at either one of them did I note any difference in the treatment given the barnyards. At the lower end of each lot there was a drain or "gully," and into this washed-out spot the animal fertilizer was thrown at some period, usually not until after it had accumulated and piled so deep in the lot that movement was impeded. There it was allowed to lie until it was washed away down the drain or gully into Willow Creek or to dry up and blow away in the hot, dry winds of spring and summer.

Is such waste as this in no wise responsible for the present shortage of foodstuffs?

Is there no connection between the destruction of the buffalo herds and the present high price of beefsteaks?

Is there no connection between the burnings of the wheat-straw stacks piled city-block high, the running-off of the valuable animal fertilizer and the alarmingly lowered acre-yield of wheat as compared with the production of the 'past generation when the land was rich and virgin?

My two friends and I spent four or five hours and gathered a good many bushels of the wild grapes, the "mustang," which is a large, dark, richly pulped and meaty wild grape, very juicy and of a beautiful purple coloring with a "bloom" on it which makes the mouth water and which would make an artist rush to get his palette and brushes. Unfortunately, it is not a delectable fruit for eating, having a rather insipid brackish taste to the human palate. It is fit only for "putting up" in the form of preserves, jellies, marmalades, jams, and, best of all, it makes a most excellent and delicious "grape juice" with a tang of tartaric acid which is most refreshing and gratifying. My friends and I have supplied our respective family larders with these delicacies in sufficient quantity to last us a large part of, if not all, winter. The grapes hung in greatest profusion; the vines were literally black with the fruit, hanging over the sides of the Willow Creek, which, by the way, is never a creek at all except in wet weather, when it becomes a raging and dangerous torrent, for it rushes between its canyon walls, which spring 60 feet from the rocky bed at the rate of 20 miles an hour.

The grapevines covered the stunted timber growth, and from one tree we gathered all that we could haul back home in our automobile. We had spoken to several other families, telling them of the great wealth of grapes so easily to be gathered. All made some more or less trivial excuse. None would go, although they said they'd be glad to buy several bushels if we could get some farmer boy to gather the fruit for them. But the farmer boys are all busy picking cotton at \$2 a hundred pounds, or they are working in the Ranger-Hogg Creek-Caddo oil fields at wages ranging from \$6 to \$15 a day—and bonuses beside—so there was no chance for getting any food conservation in that way. So many thousands of bushels of the grapes are going to waste on the vines or are shattering off upon the ground, as the wild plums are doing, also, except the few gallons we gathered in our little party.

We picked up an "old-timer" to go along with us and help get down the grapes. When he had climbed the trees and got up among the vines he whacked out a big pocket knife and the first thing we knew he had cut off and thrown down more than half the tendrils of the vines with the grapes upon them, thus spoiling the vines for years to come. Upon hearing our protest against this wanton destruction of what it had taken nature so many patient years to perfect, he grew indignant and replied that "we-uns has



always done it that er-way." And further he informed us that if we didn't like the way he was doing it we could climb the trees and do it ourselves.

When the Indians lived in this country it was a heavily-wooded stretch 60 or 70 miles wide. Twelve years ago, when I first moved into this part of Texas, one could buy a fine load of wood for \$2. That same size load today is being sold on the market square here at \$7, and it is scarce at that price. Why? you may ask. Because there has been no conservation of the timber supply so bountifully furnished by nature. The pioneer has whacked away at the forests until only patches are left of the once almost limitless wood supply. A 100-acre preserve will be entered by the woodsman and he attacks the first tree he comes to with his sharp and skilfully-wielded axe. He downs it upon the saplings and the strippling trees which are rearing their proud and beautiful heads skyward, ambitious to reach the altitude of their elders. The young trees are smashed and ruined when the big timber is felled upon them, and when the axeman has cut and hewed and piled his two or three cords ready for market the murdered young trees are whacked off at the ground, a few lengths of stove wood cut from their slender bodies and the brush is piled and dried and burned. Is it then to be wondered at that we pay 350 per cent more for wood than we did only 12 years ago? Might we not learn a little wisdom from some of the European countries, where, I am told by numbers of returning soldiers, there are thousands of "wooded preserves" or forests, thousands of years old, and which, it seems to be a well-authenticated fact, have yielded steady revenues year after year for a thousand years or more? Or is the American Yankee too "smart" to learn a lesson from the European?

Seventeen years ago I sold heart cypress in Louisiana at \$18 to \$22 a thousand feet. Today, so exhausted have become the cypress forests of that State, that choice cypress lumber is selling not far from \$200 a thousand, so I am told by lumbermen. I have seen something of the process of waste and destruction which went on in the Pelican State for so long in handling the cypress-tree supply, and which undoubtedly has had much, if not all, to do with the swift passing of that splendid timber. Again, might we not have used some of the despised "thrif" of the European and thus have helped our own pocketbooks?

I have not always lived in the South or the Southwest. While living in Pennsylvania I made several trips to Pittsburgh. I was told on several occasions by numerous long-time residents of Ohio and Pennsylvania that for a stretch of 200 miles there was not a fish left in the Ohio River, where once the stream teemed with fishes, furnishing a practically inexhaustible supply of excellent food for him who would take rod and bait and snare it to shore. The mad rush of industrial wealth, disregarding every consideration except that goal which it had set itself to gain, had polluted the streams with acids to such an extent that for that distance all the fishes had died. With his God-given intelligence and wisdom, one may be permitted to wonder that man had not devised some sensible and logical plan by which the used waters of the Ohio and other rivers might have been purged of the contaminating and death-dealing acids, or have diverted them from the pure waters of the rivers and thus have preserved for future use God's store of food! Would it be considered unreasonable to so philosophize?

I have been in the North-Central and West-Texas oil fields, around Ranger and others of the oil towns out there. So mad is the wild scramble for the hidden wealth beneath the surface—the "liquid gold," as the advertisement and story writer so glibly phrase their descriptive sentences—that men proceed as if they thought the interior of earth was as illimitable as Eternity. Wells are brought in and allowed to roar away for days, sometimes weeks at a time, with no proper attempt having been made to store or pipe the oil. The promoters seem never to have given storage or pipe line facilities a thought until the oil began roaring above the derricks. And yet the scientists and geologists are constantly uttering their warning cries, telling the world that unless more fields of oil are discovered, the world faces an utter exhaustion of its oil supply in another 25 or 30 years—in 50 years at the uttermost calculation.

These may sound like dreary and pessimistic reflections, and the editor, as with his readers, may regard me as a harmless old crank, mouthing away at the world. But nevertheless they are truths as I have observed them; facts as hard as Egyptian granite. I do not know how to remedy these things; I have no panacea for them. I only know they exist, and the world seems bent upon a mad dance of destruction and wastefulness. It may be, after due

reflection, just part of God's great plan to let man bring upon himself his own destruction. God has put him here on earth; given him a veritable Eden in which to live (I sometimes fancy that the story of Adam and Eve and the Garden was just an allegory, and that the earth today is the Garden and that the present race of man and woman typify Adam and Eve), and that He is letting man alone to work out his own destiny and the ending of the time of the habitableness of the earth by his own acts.

A few years ago, as I recall, the late James J. Hill in a magazine article told how Minnesota's average wheat production had fallen from 35 to 13 bushels the acre within 35 years. He concluded his article by stating that it was thus evident to his mind that in another 35 years, unless some one mended his ways very materially in the production of wheat, calculating that the world's population would go on increasing as it had been doing, no one except millionaires would be able to eat white bread. That time has not come yet regarding wheat, but with the figures before us, who can tell how long it will be before it will be true regarding meat food?

### Mississippi Produces Tobacco of Excellent Quality.

Jackson, Miss., September 22—[Special.]—The last of Mississippi's 1919 tobacco crop has been harvested, and while lack of familiarity with the product gave growers considerable trouble, the tobacco was pronounced of excellent quality by experts in North Carolina, and it is believed a large acreage will be planted in the 1920 season.

The tobacco is of a very fine cigarette grade, and has been pronounced the equal of the best grown in the Carolinas. Some tobacco has been grown in the territory about Pachuta for several years, but this year upward of 2000 acres in Lauderdale, Clarke and Wayne counties were planted, and a large yield, approximately 500,000 popunds, resulted.

Prices for much of the tobacco were not satisfactory because the growers did not know how to harvest and handle it. They were given a number of lectures by experts, however, and the county agent of Lauderdale county, J. D. Howerton, made a first-hand study of the markets of North Carolina, so as to be able to help the farmers in the coming year.

An increased acreage is expected, as there are thousands of acres in the territory mentioned well suited to the production of the weed.

### Agreement Reached at Rock Hill Cotton Mills.

At Rock Hill, S. C., the strike between the Aragon and Arcade Cotton Mills and their employes has been settled, and the men have returned to work under an agreement with the management, providing that as heretofore there shall be no recognition of any outside union, dealings to be only with the unions of the local mills. The principle of the open shop has not been at issue.

The statement is made that the present strike would not have occurred if the matters in question had been referred to the people working in the two mill communities.

The agreement provides further that there shall be no discrimination by either side on account of the affiliation of any person with any organization and that a levelling up of wages will be made in these departments which are known by the company to be underpaid.

### Keowee Yarn Mill.

The Keowee Yarn Co., Walhalla, S. C., recently chartered with \$80,000 capital, has organized with these officers: William A. Hetrick, president; R. T. Jaynes, vice-president; Charles F. Hetrick, secretary-treasurer. It will install mill machinery costing \$50,000, steam-driven electric generating plant for 200 horse-power costing \$20,000 and 5000 spindles for daily capacity 2000 pounds of yarn. The machinery has been purchased and buildings have been leased, the structures comprising a two-story 80x50-foot building, with three-story 60x28-foot ell, boiler and engine-room and warehouses, all of brick and concrete construction.

The Civic Betterment and Improvement League of Prestonsburg, Ky., has been organized with a membership including almost every public-spirited citizen and business man in the town. The organization will encourage the construction and maintenance of good roads and streets and other public improvements.

### THE TIMES-PICAYUNE BUILDING, NEW ORLEANS, LA.



New building of Times-Picayune, New Orleans, now under construction. Cost approximately \$375,000. New equipment will cost \$125,000, making a total of \$500,000. This will be one of the finest and best-equipped newspaper plants in the South. The architect is George J. Glover of New Orleans.

### Birmingham Plant Making Extensive Improvements.

The Ingalls Iron Works Co. of Birmingham, Ala., have just completed extensive improvements to their plant and in the near future plan further developments giving a very large capacity. The illustration affords a bird's-eye view of the plant, which is modern in every detail, the buildings being fire-proof and arranged for maximum light and ventilation. All buildings as well as storage yards are served with electric cranes.

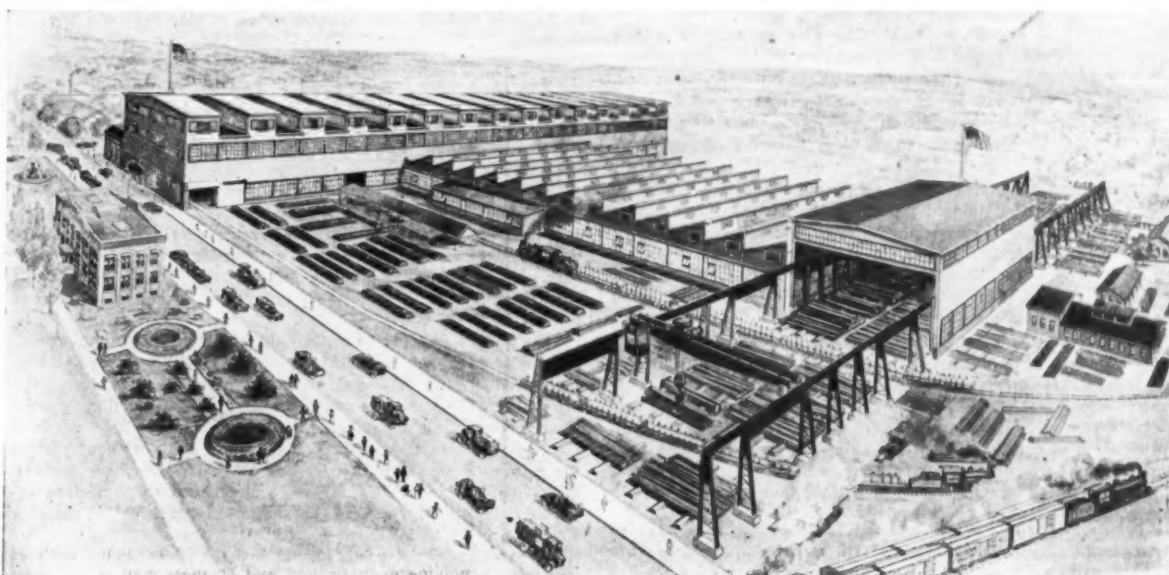
The company does a general line of structural steel work, including large office buildings, bridges, turntables, viaducts, etc., specializing in steel factory buildings suitable for foundries, machine shops, warehouses, wharf sheds and other industrial purposes. These steel factory buildings are now being shipped to

all parts of the country, and at the present time they have about 18 buildings for export.

The flow of work through the plant does not permit of any material being rehandled and from the time it leaves the stockyard until it receives the coat of paint it is moving in one direction almost constantly.

The plant is operated with the minimum number of men, which shows a variation of only 5 to 6 per cent.

In addition to its Birmingham offices and plant the Ingalls Iron Works Co. maintains offices at New Orleans and in New York City. Before the next grinding season they expect to have a new office in operation at Havana. Their agencies extend to the principal foreign countries and to the larger cities of the South and Southwest in this country.



PANORAMA OF PLANT OF THE INGALLS IRON WORKS CO., BIRMINGHAM, ALA., WHERE EXTENSIVE IMPROVEMENTS HAVE JUST BEEN COMPLETED.

### Opportunity for American Trade in Malay Peninsula, as Interestingly Told by United States Consul in Letters to the Manufacturers Record.

Discussing the opportunities for development of American trade in British Malaya, George L. Logan, American Consul at Penang, S. S., writes the MANUFACTURERS RECORD:

"This is an opportune time for the establishment and cultivation of trade relations here, as business men and the community in general are kindly disposed towards things American. The English language is in general use, the people are prosperous, many are wealthy, and there is a growing demand for European and American products. Importations cover practically all lines of finished products, as manufacturing is in its infancy.

"Leather goods of all kinds are generally imported in finished form.

"There is normally a considerable demand for structural materials and accessories of all kinds. During the war only the most important construction work was undertaken, while much that would have been done was held in abeyance. Resumption of such work has begun, which should increase the demand for materials, tools, etc.

"American automobiles and kindred lines have a large sale and enjoy an excellent reputation. Motorcycles and bicycles are extensively used. Restrictions on the importation of motor vehicles have been removed, which should give a decided impetus to this trade. If properly promoted, it is believed a large sale of such products can be built up. The Malay Peninsula has over 3000 miles of first-class highway, and there is great prosperity among the people generally, which facilitates the sale of motor cars and kindred lines.

"As the chief agricultural activities of British Malaya are the production of rubber, coconuts, tapioca and rice, none of which demands cultivation such as our field crops require, and as coolie labor has been so cheap and plentiful, there has been little demand for agricultural machinery and implements other than hand tools. That condition is passing, coolie labor is becoming scarcer and more expensive, so that the market for labor-saving tools and machinery is improving.

"It is now practically assured that five or six oil mills for handling copra, castor beans and rubber seeds will be constructed in this district in the near future, and this consulate has received several requests for catalogues of suitable machinery. Its limited supply is on constant loan. It is particularly desirable that American machinery be installed in the initial plants, as there is a large field for developments of the vegetable oil industry here.

"The opinion prevails that American exporters will have better shipping and financial facilities than they have ever had before, and that they will be in far better position to handle foreign trade when conditions become normal. There is no fear of unfair American competition, and it is believed greater American participation in the commerce of the Orient will be generally welcomed.

"Local merchants are looking forward to an increased trade as conditions improve, and some of them are planning to add new lines, British and American manufactures receiving preference in most cases.

"The Federated Malay States Railways have purchased 12 locomotives from the Baldwin Works, and other American equipment and supplies, which should improve their service and be a good American advertisement at the same time. They are enlarging their terminal facilities here and have recently completed their through line connecting Singapore with Bangkok, Penang being the most important mid-terminal.

"Much interest is being taken in the development of an adequate American merchant marine, and the daily press frequently has articles on this subject, the editorial comments, as a rule, being favorable and appreciative. The desire is frequently expressed that these vessels include this territory in their itinerary. In anticipation of a great increase in shipping, the authorities have undertaken port improvements that will cost approximately \$5,000,000 and that will enable this harbor to accommodate the largest ships afloat.

"As indicating the purchasing power of this port, it may be stated that exports from Penang to the United States during 1918 amounted to more than \$32,000,000 and during 1917 to more than \$24,000,000, notwithstanding restrictions and tonnage scarcity. Besides, a considerable volume of Penang exports goes to Singa-

pore by rail or local steamer, where it is consolidated with shipments of this consulate, but are included in Singapore figures.

"With an exception of intoxicating liquors, opium and petroleum imported for local consumption, and a war tax on cigars, cigarettes and tobacco, there are no customs duties imposed at this port on imports.

"I have found the MANUFACTURERS RECORD very interesting. A summary of trade inquiries and literature received by this consulate is circulated periodically to more than 100 local import-export houses, direct purchasers, and chambers of commerce, and your publication is included in the circular. This consulate also sends the back numbers of American publications received to the Penang Public Library stamped, 'The current number may be seen at the American Consulate,' where special tables and racks are provided for their display.

"The Penang Chinese Chamber of Commerce has equipped a room in their building for displaying American trade literature and samples, and has informed his consulate that the responsible Chinese importers and exporters are desirous of fostering direct trade with American concerns. The Penang Chamber of Commerce, whose membership is almost wholly British, displays American trade literature prominently in its reading-room. Both chambers circularize periodically to their members American trade offerings submitted to them by this consulate.

"When opportunity offers, this consulate furnishes to local merchants who go to the United States the addresses of all American concerns from whom trade inquiries or literature have been received, arranged by cities and showing lines handled, so that the visitors may have no difficulty in locating those in whose products they are interested. Commercial organizations whose names are on file here, and the Department of Commerce offices in the cities they expect to visit, are also informed of their visit."

### A Frenchman's Suggestions for American Exporters.

Louis Robert, 5 Place Electoral, Bourg (Ain), France, sends to the MANUFACTURERS RECORD a number of valuable suggestions for American manufacturers who propose business with merchants in France and in French colonies. Among other things he says:

"The complete interruption of commercial intercourse between France, and the several enemy countries, enables the American exporter to extend his fields very considerably and to take a place which was practically controlled up to 1914 by very efficiently organized competitors—the Germans.

"To attain this position in French commerce, the American manufacturers and wholesalers will have to adopt, to a certain extent, the French way of doing business and will also have to build up with perseverance and with methods like the Germans had in pre-war days, and also the English in a lesser degree, and which enabled both to conquer their places in the French markets.

"Success can only be attained by considering very carefully the following main reasons: (1) Traveling representatives and agents must be very active and should visit often and regularly their clients. (2) Advantageous prices of the articles presented, and goods offered. (3) Favorable shipping and packing conditions and also facilities of payment (easy terms).

"To establish themselves firmly in France, American manufacturers and commission houses must employ French correspondents in the great business centers of the country. The representatives must be sincere and possess a thorough commercial knowledge. These agents know the language, customs and ways of their clients. They would show them samples and itemized catalogues printed in French.

"Every firm desiring to get a hold in the French market with the aid of a French representative must open showrooms, where their products are displayed in such a manner as to attract the attention of French merchants. They must also willingly send their products and merchandise without desiring settlement until the disposition of their goods. They must agree without protest the return of unsalable articles and to reship new ones instead. By giving easy terms to the French merchants, the American exporter will quickly succeed in selling his articles. Terms in France are 60 to 90 days.

"The prices of the goods should include all expenses, such as packing and freight (c. i. f.) to a French port, so that the agent would only have to add the cost of delivery.

"Briefly, the American exporter must keep in view the following



points: (1) Thorough knowledge of the French clientele (easily obtained) through the French commercial agent. (2) The manufacturers must sell goods and products to the taste of the clientele. (3) Favorable prices of the goods offered. (4) Advantageous freight rates. (5) Quick delivery of the ordered goods. (Depots and storehouses in France would take care of this.) (6) Easy terms.

"With the help of their French agents, the American firms could easily make an extensive import business in silks, fashion articles, etc.

"The American exporter should always consider the manufacture of his goods, so same could be sold at the same time in the border lands of France, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy and Spain. Due to these great markets, manufacturers could produce in very great quantities.

"For the first or second year, at least, several American manufacturers of different articles could appoint one competent and responsible agent in a great center, who would keep showrooms and a stock of non-perishable goods. This agent would occupy himself with the executing of all orders and the collecting of the bills. He would be in close relation with the American business firms by means of frequent reports dealing with the needs of the market, the exchanges and other details.

"American manufacturers, exporters and importers should at once write to French correspondents and agents in regard to their products by submitting catalogues, prices, samples, etc., making a reciprocal request from the French agents for catalogues, prices, samples, etc. They should immediately discuss all the conditions of doing business, so as to be prepared for the proper moment to get profitable results.

"American manufacturers should never hesitate to send one of their men with sufficient power to take all necessary and useful dispositions with the French representative of their selection. The latter could also accompany the delegate in question in a business trip, which always would be profitable to all directly interested in the development of American trade and exports.

### Department of Commerce to Aid Southern Interests Toward Foreign Trade and Port Development.

A campaign of active assistance and promotion has been decided upon by the Department of Commerce in the effort to foster a larger participation in foreign trade through the Southern ports by business and manufacturing interests of the Southern States.

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce is sending one of its trade commissioners to that region for the purpose of thoroughly investigating the situation in the South Atlantic and Gulf ports and tributary districts. The aim is to investigate foreign trade possibilities of this important region and at the same time inform manufacturers and traders of present opportunities in foreign markets. Realizing that it is necessary to have effective organization in order to reach foreign markets, information will be given as to types of possible organization and methods of handling export trade.

The initial effort will be in the region known as the "Birmingham-Bessemer district," which now has waterway transportation to the ports of Mobile, Pascagoula, Gulfport and New Orleans via the Warrior and Alabama rivers, with barge lines operated by the Inland Waterways Division of the United States Railway Administration. The adjacent manufacturing districts of Atlanta, Chattanooga and Memphis will also be included in the first attempt, and other points in the general territory.

This move on the part of the Department and Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has the hearty endorsement and co-operation of Senators Underwood and Bankhead of Alabama, Congressman W. B. Oliver of Alabama, Senators John Sharp Williams and Pat Harrison of Mississippi, Senator W. J. Harris of Georgia, Senator K. D. McKellar of Tennessee and others of Senatorial and Congressional delegations.

Trade Commissioner Garrard Harris has been assigned to the work. He has had much experience abroad for the department; is author of two of the official publications on export trade to Latin America and to the West Indies, and is one of the best informed men available on foreign trade promotion. He is a native of the region in which he will work, and has an intimate knowledge of the resources and business of that part of the country. He has spent several weeks in Washington and New York gathering late data and studying the general foreign trade situation.

He left on Tuesday, September 30, for Birmingham, Mobile and New Orleans to inaugurate the work which will largely be in co-operation with chambers of commerce, boards of trade and other organizations, but will include assistance to individual manufacturers and firms on export trade problems when called upon. Temporary headquarters will first be established by Mr. Harris at Mobile, Ala.

### Pertinent Suggestions Concerning Trade in the Levant.

Bichara Nahas, agricultural engineer, P. O. Box 1468, Alexandria, Egypt, writes to the MANUFACTURERS RECORD:

"I have been a regular reader of your magazine for the past three years, and I have always found in it most valuable information for anyone dealing with American goods.

"I herewith beg to submit you my personal suggestions on American trade in the Levant and the Near East, being the result of my experience during war and pre-war business and of my thorough knowledge of the Near Eastern trade.

"May I first introduce myself. I am an agricultural engineer and chartered expert at the High Court. I was previously one of the directors of "The Societe Agricole et Industrielle d'Egypt," then during five years managing partner of the firm E. Eid & Co. I have lately started a new firm interested in general engineering and trading.

"Goods imported in Egypt are increasing in value every year, showing the prosperity of the country and its larger demands for manufactured goods, but of the total imports, only 1 per cent. are from the United States, and of the exports 9 per cent. are to the United States, this latter being mostly raw cotton. This difference is due to two main causes: Lack of direct shipping and of banking accommodations.

"There is no regular shipping service between the Levant and America. Goods ordered have to be transhipped at some Mediterranean or English port, causing great delays in transmission and an increase in the expenses.

"A regular service of steamers between America and Egypt would immediately cause a tremendous increase in the trade between the two countries, and there is no doubt that such a service would be a very paying one if one considers the actual freight. It would run to Egyptian and Levantine ports (Greece, Turkey, Syria), where ships could always find full cargoes and passengers.

"With a direct service between the United States and Egypt the final cost price of goods would be exactly known. When I ask quotations from an American manufacturer he always quotes f. o. b. New York, or very often f. o. b. railway, his town. How on earth can I establish the cost price of the goods arriving in Egypt without knowing the railway freight, the export customs (if any) and the sea freight, and I don't even know the weight and volume of the goods? I might, of course, write to a forwarding agent and inquire, but look at the loss of time. Why does not the manufacturer simplify matters to his customers and send him a valuation of the approximate freight and expenses of the goods c. i. f. Egypt or a Mediterranean port (even without guarantee and liable to variations at the time of delivery). He can very easily find out what these expenses will amount to by making himself previous arrangements with a forwarding agent. With a direct service matters would be simplified and every tradesman could accurately establish his cost price.

"All the banking is done in Egypt by a few European banks, which make every facility to people trading with their mother country. An English or a French bank will make more liberal terms to merchants dealing with English or French goods than to those dealing with American goods.

"An American bank establishing a branch in Egypt would create a most profitable business. We actually pay one-half of 1 per cent. commission to banks for opening a credit in the United States (besides 7 or 8 per cent. interest on the money advanced), whereas we pay one-quarter in Europe. An American bank would make all the benefit of the difference in commission and would make all the adjustment for the change between money to be sent for imports and to be received for exports she would also be able to finance the cotton crop which is sent to America and amounting annually to \$22,000,000. This finance is done on the basis of 7 to 8 per cent interest per annum and a commission varying from one-quarter to one-half of 1 per cent.

"American credit would be encouraged with the existence of an American bank in Egypt. During the war we have been work-

ing on terms C. O. D., or even cash before delivery with a confirmed letter of credit. These terms are daily changing, and new importers in the country will have to compete with old established firms, who have their representatives and send them goods on consignment or at a long credit. An American bank will inform the manufacturer and exporter what amount of credit may be made to any dealer, can collect his notes at the cheapest rates, and safeguard in any other way the American manufacturers' interests.

"Branches could be opened in the Levant, along with the extension of American trade, as surely the Levant will be the new country opened for that trade.

"Shipping and banking facilities are the two main items necessary for the extension of American trade in the Levant; and it has got to be American shipping and American banking.

"Your people advertise all right; your papers of propaganda are everywhere, but what is the use for me to know that you have the goods if I cannot get them easily here, or if they cost me more than European goods?"

### **An Optimistic Report About Mexico—An American Official Gives Another Side to the Mexican Situation.**

Austin, Tex., September 26—[Special.]—Dr. Charles H. Cunningham, adjunct professor of business administration and government of the University of Texas, who has just returned from the City of Mexico, where he occupied the position of United States Vice-Consul during the last 12 months, expressed the belief that one of the ills of Mexico is the fact that few or none of the better class of Mexicans take any active interest in politics, leaving political affairs entirely to a political class who are active in politics to the exclusion of all other things.

During his stay in the City of Mexico Dr. Cunningham had charge of the commercial department of the Consulate-General, and was in good position to acquire information in regard to the trade and political situation of the country. Although he familiarized himself with political conditions, he declined to express himself on that phase of Mexican affairs.

Dr. Cunningham devoted himself largely to investigating commercial and industrial conditions in Mexico. The invoices of all shipments to the United States went through his hands. Existing political conditions in Mexico have an important bearing on the commercial and industrial situation there, he said. He is of the opinion that both of these conditions could be improved.

"It is my prediction that the commerce between the United States and Mexico will aggregate in value \$300,000,000 gold for the year 1919," he said. "This is more than our trade with any other Latin-American country, and more than our past trade in any one year with Mexico. The removal of Germany from the Mexico field and the difficulties that are encountered in transporting shipments between England and France and Mexico, as well as our actual proximity to the latter country, gives us a splendid opportunity to place our trade with Mexico on a permanent basis."

Dr. Cunningham made the interesting statement that he found existing among the people of Mexico an actual fear of the United States. He says that this fear is propagated and played upon by the enemies of this country.

"Every hostile criticism and every violent propaganda speech and pamphlet made or issued in this country attacking Mexico is eagerly seized upon by certain elements of the press in that country to inflame the people to a distrust and fear of and hostility toward the United States," he continued. "Even when propaganda is favorable to Mexico it serves as an irritant to many people of that country. Some of the American critics who are remotely situated from Mexico and who assume a benevolent and philanthropic attitude should be suppressed. It is the American business man who is the real missionary to Mexico, and he is doing more for the uplift of the country than any other class of foreigner. The members of the American colony in the City of Mexico are a high-minded and thoroughly typical class of our countrymen. They are a distinct credit to their land of citizenship. The American Chamber of Commerce of Mexico now has 203 members who reside in that country and 177 who live in the United States. This list of members represents many of the largest industrial and commercial concerns that are employed in trade in the two countries. Many of these members are Ameri-

can manufacturers and their agents. The American Chamber of Commerce of Mexico is doing special work in the matter of developing trade between that country and the United States. As an organization it watches carefully over the American business interests in general and collects and serves to its members information and confidential advice along trade lines. In Tampico also there is a flourishing American Chamber of Commerce, which is doing much toward promoting trade between the United States and that port."

It is stated by Dr. Cunningham that the guayule rubber industry in the Torreón district of Mexico is inactive at this time. It is expected, however, that with the improvement of transportation and other conditions the manufacture of crude rubber from the wild guayule shrub will quickly assume its former importance.

Added to their other troubles, several lines of railway of Mexico have suffered heavy losses and damages during the last several weeks as the result of washouts caused by excessive rains. In the more northern part of the country the floods have been unusually severe. Many bridges have been washed out, long stretches of roadbed destroyed and other damage done.

Dr. Cunningham declined to discuss any phase of the controversy that has arisen between the Mexican Government and some of the foreign oil interests in the Tampico region. He said, however, that he believed the United States Government is adequate to deal with all phases of its foreign policy.

He said that he was surprised to find that the City of Mexico is one of the cultural centers of America. He told of the fine operatic creations he had heard there during the year.

"The lowly Mexican Indian," he continued, "knows more about music than the average American. One's cab driver, chauffeur or janitor may at almost any time be heard whistling or humming the compositions of Beethoven, Litzst and Chopin. The great bull-ring of the City of Mexico, built to accommodate 20,000 people, was filled to capacity several times this year to hear grand opera—pianists such as Rubenstein, violinists such as Jacobsen, cellists such as Casals, and dancers such as Pavlova and her troupe. Prices for these open-air performances average from \$3 to 50 cents a seat. The theater in Mexico is thoroughly Spanish, and there one may see the best Spanish stars who come to America in the off-season in Europe. This applies to actors, dancers and singers."

Before going to Mexico Dr. Cunningham spent six years in the Far East, Spain and South America specializing on economic and constitutional subjects. He is enthusiastic about training young men for Government and foreign service. He says that there is a great opportunity and even a great need for young men with college training in the diplomatic and consular service of the Government. These services, in turn, he said, lead to lucrative business positions. He regards the Government service not only as a desirable end in itself if one desires to stay, but as a step to advancement in other directions. He says there is a need of college men in all these lines.

### **Additional Terminal Facilities Planned at Tampico.**

Tampico, Mexico, September 24—[Special.]—An extensive construction and development program is planned by the International Oil & Pipe Line Co., subsidiary of the International Petroleum Co., according to official announcement made here. It is stated that the company will build terminals at Mata Redonda; construct a topping plant with a daily capacity of 40,000 barrels of topped crude and distillate petroleum; lay two sea-loading lines from the shore terminal to the ocean-loading station, a distance of 6000 feet; build a 10-inch pipe line from Amatlan to Mata Redonda; install oil pumping plants and erect steel storage tanks with an aggregate capacity of 1,100,000 barrels. There will be a total of 20 of these tanks, each of 55,000 barrels capacity. The site for the company's large terminals is now being cleared of the brush and trees, preliminary to starting construction. Besides the refinery and other large improvements, the company will erect many buildings, including houses for its officials and employees. It has also started an active drilling campaign in proved territory. Besides drilling another well at Amatlan, it will drill at least four wells between that field and Acmitile.

The refinery of the Pierce Oil Corporation at Tampico is now being supplied with 15,000 barrels of crude oil a day through the new pipe line of the Mexican Gulf Oil Co., which runs from the latter's terminal at Prieto to the refinery, a distance of 5½ miles. The oil comes from the wells of the Mexican Gulf Oil Co., situated

in the southern fields. It is announced that the latter company has purchased a producing well of the International Oil & Pipe Line Co. at Amatlan. The flow of this well is about 20,000 barrels a day.

The Agwi Oil Co., subsidiary of the Atlantic Gulf West Indies Steamship Co., is building large docks at its oil terminals at Isleta.

Much significance is attached in oil circles to the visit to the oil fields of Mexico at this time of J. H. A. Dubois, a prominent official of the Royal Dutch-Shell interests, who is here from headquarters of that syndicate in Holland. The Corona Oil Co., subsidiary of the Royal Dutch-Shell interests, is operating extensively in the Tampico fields. Mr. Dubois has made an inspection of the properties of the company, and it is said that he will recommend that the operations in Mexico be largely increased.

The Panuco Crude Oil Co., which was organized recently, is preparing to enter the Tampico fields as a large producer of oil. It is stated that it plans to build a refinery and carry on other extensive development operations.

### Americans in Tampico Appeal for American Protection.

Tampico, Mexico, September 22.—[Special.]—At a meeting of the American Chamber of Commerce of Tampico, the membership of which is largely composed of representatives of large oil corporations and other American concerns doing business here, steps were taken to make "proper representations to the United States Government and public of that country in regard to the undesirable conditions imposed upon Americans in Mexico, and Tampico in particular, by improper procedure on the part of the United States Government." Upon motion of P. M. Longan, a committee was appointed to compile data and gather information on the subject and formulate same in the shape of a document to be presented to the State Department at Washington, provided that, after it is drawn up, it meets with the unanimous approval of the membership of the Chamber of Commerce. This committee consists of Paul Adams, chairman; P. M. Longan, John I. Newell and Erby E. Swift.

It was suggested at the meeting that the following motto be adopted for the Chamber of Commerce:

"The protection of its citizens is the surest mark of a nation's greatness. When the flag of a nation does not hold the persons of its citizens inviolable, it floats in vain."

It is stated that the particular object which the American Chamber of Commerce has in view is to secure protection of American citizens in the Tampico region from attacks by bandits.

### Beaver Creek District Active in Oil and Mining.

Prestonsburg, Ky., September 27.—[Special.]—Coal and oil developments are unusually active throughout the Beaver Creek field immediately above this city where dozens of new towns are in the making along the 24-mile detached branch of the Baltimore & Ohio, operating between Martin and Weeksbury, the central town of the Elkhorn Piney Coal Mining Co. This company, with offices in Milwaukee, Wis., is one of the largest operating along Left Beaver Creek. The Standard-Elkhorn Coal Co. is another operating several miles below Weeksbury. Another is the Elkhorn Mining Co. with large modern new plants at Wheelwright on a spur line of the Baltimore & Ohio. This company also has operations at Jack's Creek, another tributary. Martin at the junction of the Baltimore & Ohio and Chesapeake & Ohio is a flourishing mining center, having three or four mining plants.

Owing to extensive coal development it is believed that the whole of the 24 miles of railroad along Left Beaver Creek will be a solid town within the next few months. Other companies are coming in, purchasing coal lands and making leases in preparation of extensive development work.

Oil development is centering around Wayland, Wheelwright, Martin, and Otter Creek, where dozens of good-paying wells have been struck within the past few months. Lease-taking has also been going on, and extensions of two or three pipe lines are being made into these new fields. Gas is rich in that section, and plans are perfected for supplying Lexington and Louisville through pipe lines after January 1.

### \$600,000 Building for Southern Furniture Exposition.

Construction is progressing on the \$600,000 building being erected at High Point, N. C., by the Southern Furniture Exposition Building, Inc., Chas. F. Long, secretary and treasurer and it is hoped to have it ready for occupancy by June 1, 1920.

This will be a 10-story structure and as nearly fireproof as possible. It will be erected of reinforced concrete and steel with concrete floors and equipped with steam heat, electric lighting, freight and passenger elevators, etc. The general contract was awarded to W. P. Rose, Goldsboro, N. C., and contract for brick to the Sumter Brick Works of Sumter, S. C.

An accompanying illustration presents a view of the building as it will appear when completed.



SOUTHERN FURNITURE EXPOSITION BUILDING, HIGH POINT, N. C.

### Oil Industry Affected by Steel Strike.

Ranger, Tex., September 27.—[Special.]—If the steel strike continues for any great length of time it may cause a suspension of oil drilling operations and the laying of new pipe line on the part of many of the smaller companies, it is stated here. Most of the larger concerns are well provided with the various kinds of steel supplies that are necessary to the oil industry, and they will not be directly affected by the strike. Some of the big companies have enough casing on hand to drill 500 wells, but it has been the practice of the small operator to buy casing and pipe in small quantities in the open market to meet his immediate needs. Practically all of the large companies have supply depots of enormous capacity, and these are well filled with such steel products as are required in the industry.

The increased demand for steel storage tanks is being partly filled by the removal of empty tanks from the more exhausted fields in Oklahoma and other parts of the country to the new producing areas in Texas. Rig-irons, casing wire lines, drilling tools, cables, pumps, jacks, engines, boilers, tubing and pipe are all made of iron and steel, and a prolonged strike in the mills might prove disastrous to the oil industry, notwithstanding the fact that the larger companies are well equipped for the time being in these supplies, it is pointed out.

### To Manufacture Pianos and Phonographs.

An increase of capital from \$15,000 to \$100,000 is announced by the A. J. Crafts Piano Co., Richmond, Va., which has decided to manufacture pianos and phonographs. Plans contemplate an initial annual capacity of 10,000 phonographs and 2000 pianos.



### Says War Department Is Hampering Port Expansion.

A statement of the dock and terminal situation at Norfolk, Va., has been issued by Albert L. Roper, President of the City Council. W. A. Cox, secretary of the Norfolk Chamber of Commerce-Board of Trade, commenting on this question, writes:

"Can anyone conceive of a condition such as exists at present not only at Norfolk, but at various other ports along the coast of the United States, where the War Department owns and controls immense piers and warehouses, some of which at least are not being used to anything like their capacity, and none of which, I will venture to say, will ever be needed in their entirety by the War Department?"

"The freight-rate adjustment to and from Norfolk is of such a character that shippers and receivers throughout Virginia, a large portion of North and South Carolina, most of West Virginia, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Illinois, Wisconsin and beyond can be more advantageously served through the Port of Norfolk than through any port north thereof. Same is true, generally, so far as Southern ports are concerned.

"The city proposes, in the event of the Government not recognizing the justice of the plea for use of part of the Army Supply Base terminals for commercial purposes, to construct piers and warehouses; but why should the Government force commerce to other ports at greater expense when facilities of a most desirable character are available, or can be made available at once?"

The contention is that the city of Norfolk at the outbreak of hostilities sacrificed and turned over to the War Department the terminals it was constructing, with the thought, however, that upon the termination of hostilities a portion of the terminals so erected would be devoted to commercial purposes in order that the wharfage and terminal requirements of the port would be adequately cared for.

In setting forth the reasons why a portion of its terminals thus, because of the stress of war, sacrificed to the Government should be utilized for the commercial needs of the nation, the following extracts embraced in the plea are given:

"Owing to the Government's virtual monopoly of labor and material, particularly in this district, during the war, it was impossible for the city of Norfolk, even at a cost vastly greater than that provided for in the contract which it had surrendered, to build other piers and warehouses for needs then existing, or to make and provision whatsoever for the accommodation of post-war commerce.

"The city is now confronted with the anticipated demand for commercial or terminal facilities which it was preparing to furnish. Application has been made for wharfage and warehouse facilities by three trans-Pacific lines, several South American lines, and numerous lines to Great Britain, to the north of Europe and to the Mediterranean. These lines require immediately absolute assurance of the ability of the port to furnish not only pier space at which their ships may load or discharge, but warehouses into which many be assembled their waiting cargoes pending the arrival of their vessels, and from which their incoming cargoes may be distributed to the interior via the various railroads centering here. These demands are most insistent, and if not met, the development of the opportunity offered by these several lines may be lost.

"Except for lack of adequate union terminal merchandise piers for overseas tonnage, Norfolk harbor is most attractive to shipping interests. Bunker coal is taken here by vessels which have taken cargoes at various ports north and south. The coaling facilities of Hampton Roads are the greatest in the world. Norfolk is America's fourth cotton port and the sixth lumber port. More tramp vessels sail from Norfolk harbor than from any other port in the United States. The floating tonnage of Norfolk harbor is second only to that of New York. It is pertinent in this connection to direct particular attention to the fact that the Port of Norfolk is served by more railroads than any other port on the Atlantic Coast. It is also proper to call attention to the fact that these railroads are co-ordinated by the Norfolk and Portsmouth Belt Line, owned equally by the eight railroads referred to.

"The War Department, on the property acquired from the city and on adjacent land subsequently purchased, has constructed at a cost said to be approximately \$28,500,000 as fine terminals as are in the United States, consisting of two modern concrete piers, each 300 feet wide and 1300 feet long, with warehouses on each pier, and on the adjacent land they have built eight great warehouses with an aggregate of about 3,000,000 square feet of floor

space. These piers and warehouses are reached with proper and ample railroad trackage connecting with the Belt Line, and are served by splendid concrete roadways, making the most distant warehouse equally available to the piers.

"At no time, however, have there ever been a sufficient number of vessels loading and unloading to occupy as much as one side of one of the piers. A vast amount of the materials which are being stored in the warehouses is of such a character that it is likely to remain unused and in storage for an indefinite period, some of it having no value except as junk.

"If one of the piers, or one side of one of the piers, were now to be made available for commercial purposes, and one of the warehouses adjacent thereto were to be released, it would enable the port to meet to some extent the imperative demands of commerce, pending the release from time to time in the future of additional facilities at this point, or the construction of other facilities by the city on its own property. If it should be necessary to provide storage space to which materials now stored in one or more warehouses near the piers could be transferred, and such material could not be moved to some interior point, the city of Norfolk would, in order to meet the emergency, erect a warehouse upon its property adjacent to the Army Supply Base to which the said material could be transferred, thus releasing storage space convenient to the piers. There seems to be no logical reason why, to the extent indicated, commerce may not now be accommodated at the terminal at the Army Supply Base. This would not be incompatible with the War Department's continuing its control over the terminals nor interfere with the department's operations, even though those operations were to be vastly increased over what they are at this time.

"The city of Norfolk and the Chamber of Commerce, since the armistice, have appealed most earnestly to the Secretary of War and other officials of the War Department to permit the use of some portion of the above-described terminals for the demands of foreign commerce. The Secretary of War has expressed himself as recognizing the importance of these vast facilities being used for commercial purposes as soon as the needs of the War Department will admit.

"The information available leads to the belief that all of the facilities provided at such great cost by the Government are not needed, and will not be needed, for any legitimate requirement of the War Department, and the failure on the part of those in charge to reach such a determination of the matter is causing irreparable loss to the commerce of the country.

"Now that the Government projects are being completed, if it is necessary for the city to rely upon its own construction for its terminal facilities, they will cost approximately three times as much as the prices represented in the contract which it surrendered to the Government, and it will probably take 18 months for their completion, during which long period a great opportunity will have passed, and disastrous results will have been the reward of this community's co-operation with the Government in this particular phase of its war work."

### Completing \$3,000,000 Ship Repair Facilities.

Before November 1 the Jahneke Dry Dock & Ship Repair Co., New Orleans, expects to complete its ship construction and repair facilities on the Mississippi River. Nearly \$3,000,000 will be the amount invested for land, buildings, machinery, shipways, etc., for building and repairing both wood and steel vessels.

This additional Jahneke plant includes: Drydock of 11 pontoons, 4 in one section and 7 in the other; each section independent so as to provide 2 docks, one of 4000 and the other of 7000 tons; combined as one dock, the length is 520 feet on the decks and vessels of 11,000 tons can be handled; 310x70-ft. building equipped for machine and plate shops, the machinery including electric trolley cranes of 15 tons capacity; two 500-kilowatt generating turbines to furnish power and compressed air; oil-burning engines; air compressors to furnish 2000 cubic feet per minute, the air to be pumped to all parts of the yards and docks; 2-story building for executives and clerks; 1060 feet of wharves, etc.

### Report Oil-Bearing Strata at 400 Feet.

The Charlotte Oil & Gas Co. of San Antonio, Tex., advise the MANUFACTURERS RECORD that they have struck oil-bearing strata at about 400 feet. The strata will be tested. The company states that in this strike they have developed the most shallow field of high-grade oil yet reported in Texas.

## Westinghouse Air Brake Co. Reaches Half-Century Mark and Holds Jubilee.

Formally recognizing that it was 50 years ago that the late George Westinghouse, eminent inventor, manufacturer and financier, founded the Westinghouse Air Brake Co., veteran employees of the parent company and its subsidiaries celebrated on September 27 the fiftieth birthday of the air brake at a Westinghouse jubilee dinner at the William Penn Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa. Besides some 500 men who have served the original company for over 21 years, veterans of the affiliated companies from all parts of the country were included in the entertainment. At the time of the banquet in Pittsburgh the Westinghouse Brake Co., Ltd., a foreign subsidiary, was also celebrating the same event at London, England. It was a Westinghouse Day for thousands of Westinghouse Air Brake men throughout the world; to them the passing of the half-century mark is of unusual significance. It is also of considerable interest to the world in general, as it calls attention to the development of the air brake, a safety device of momentous importance to modern railroad and electric railway transportation.

When the suburbanite rushes down the station platform, swings at the last moment into the vestibule of an already moving train and settles down to his morning paper, he is absolutely unconscious of an apparatus beneath the car that protects him all the way to the city; not only protects him from serious injury, but insures his comfort. Remarkable that the shocks of a train are so controlled that a man can read when it is moving at 60 miles an hour! The air brake occupies such an obscure position relative to the train that the public forgets its importance. Maybe this fellow is old enough to remember the day when the train on stopping to take on the commuters at the next village projected him head foremost into the passengers ahead, and then the train had to back up to make the "depot." It hasn't been a great while since air brakes have made three-minute, easy, comfortable suburban service possible! The ability to stop a train with a momentum of 60 miles an hour is even more essential to the individuals on that train than the ability to attain that speed.

Perhaps when one looks out of the window of a transcontinental passenger train as it is descending a Rocky Mountain grade one thinks acutely then, if not at other times, of the tremendous responsibility that is packed into the compressor, valves, reservoirs, brake pipes, etc., of the modern air brake!

It is in this sense that the Westinghouse Air Brake Jubilee recalls a history of air-brake development that touches the interest of all of the traveling public.

In 1869, when George Westinghouse had finally aroused enough interest in his "atmospheric brakes" to justify the establishment of a company to manufacture them, the locomotives, passenger and freight cars were diminutive as compared with those of today. Then a locomotive weighed 90,000 pounds, whereas today they weigh as high as 600,000 pounds. That is, the modern giant of iron, steel, steam and compressed air is over six times as heavy as the locomotive of 50 years ago, and when they are speeding over twice as fast, carrying a train of all-steel passenger cars weighing 175,000 pounds each, instead of 20,000-pound wooden cars, it requires a highly-developed system of braking as compared with the first air brake. The same is true of freight trains, and even in a

more comprehensive degree, as freight cars that then weighed 9000 now weigh 52,000 pounds. Then they had a carrying capacity of 14,000 pounds, as against 150,000 pounds of today. Fifteen cars composed a train in 1869; today a train of over 130 cars, a mile in length, is frequently to be seen.

If the locomotive and cars already equipped with Westinghouse air brakes were formed into a solid train, it would encircle the globe at the equator. If on such a train the brakes were applied at the head engine, the air would reach the caboose in 48 hours after having passed entirely around the earth in its journey.

The growth of the Westinghouse Air Brake Co. has been commensurate with the development of railroads and electric railways, the demand for air-brake equipment increasing accordingly. In some respects the organization of this company is unique, being a pioneer in certain phases of industrial organization. It was the first company in this country to establish a regular half-holiday for its employees. It maintains a systematic home-building program to provide them with homes. It has an unusual relief and pension plan. The company has never had a strike, and the employees are represented in the management of the works by an industrial relationship committee.

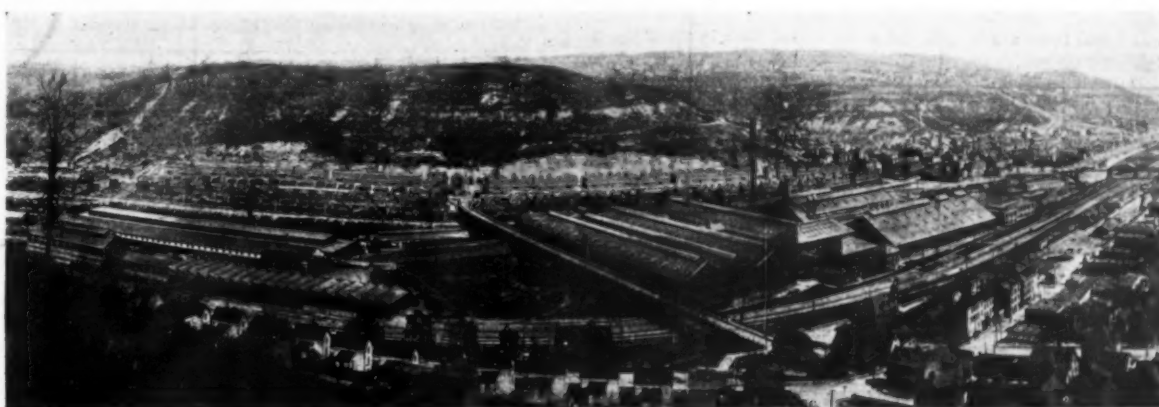
George Westinghouse began to make his air brake for railroad trains with a handful of mechanics in a small machine shop in Pittsburgh. While this occurrence at the time attracted no general attention, subsequent developments have marked that incident as an event of far-reaching, epochal importance.

It is not necessary here to recount in detail how Mr. Westinghouse first conceived the idea for his brake while he was a passenger on a railroad train, which was held up at a point where just before two freight trains had collided; how he got the idea of using compressed air from an article in a magazine, which he bought from a little girl in his father's machine shop; how he met with derision, rebuffs and discouragement from railroad men when he proposed to them a plan of stopping a train with wind; how dramatically its practical success was eventually demonstrated in its initial trial on a regular train when its application saved the life of a huckster, the latter's mule and his wagon—because these incidents have been told again and again.

It is a somewhat singular fact that George Westinghouse, although he was not a railroad man himself, should have produced quite a number of appliances of vital importance in train operation. Even before he invented the air brake he had brought out a reversible steel frog, as well as a derailing device, which at the time were widely installed, and it was no doubt in this connection that he gained a thorough knowledge of the methods of train operation then in vogue. When around 1865 he began to devote his attention to the construction of a power brake, the rolling stock, the tracks and the roadbed were all yet in a primitive state of development.

The first air brake was introduced on the Panhandle division of the Pennsylvania Railroad in 1870. This type of brake admitted compressed air directly to the brake cylinder, forcing a piston forward which engaged the brake rigging and applied the brakes.

With the constant expansion of the railroads came new requirements for increased braking facilities, which have led to the development and adoption from time to time of the following new



PANORAMIC VIEW OF PRESENT WORKS OF THE WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE CO., WILMERDING, PA.

types of equipment: The straight air brake, the automatic air brake, the quick-action automatic air brake, the high-speed brake, the L. N. equipment, the P. C. equipment and the universal equipment.

Each type of apparatus was designed and developed in anticipation of the new requirements and was ready when the demand arose for their adoption. Only those men who are in a position to compare the action of the old "straight air brake" of the early seventies to the present electro-pneumatic equipment that is used on the trains of the rapid transit companies of New York city and the great railroad systems of the country and the veterans who celebrated the occasion of the fiftieth birthday of the company that has developed the braking art to a high degree of efficiency can realize the tremendous importance of these improvements.

To the public this anniversary event should be significant, because it recognizes in suitable fashion the services of an inventor and his associates who have given their lives in the service of transportation.

### Railroad Congestion and Weather Conditions Cause Some Delay to Well-Drilling Operations.

Austin, Tex., September 27—[Special.]—Development operations in the Burkburnett, Desdemona, Ranger and other fields have been retarded during the last week or ten days by unfavorable weather conditions and the continued shortage of pipe line and storage facilities. The wagon roads are in such deplorable shape that trucks and wagons can hardly get over them. With settled, dry weather a big increase in drilling operations and a more rapid expansion of pipe lines and gathering systems may be expected. There is no immediate relief in prospect for the congested condition of the railroads in the oil producing region. Shortage of steel is also delaying the erection of storage tanks.

It is interesting to note that new wells are being drilled at the rate of about 350 a month in the producing territory, and that the new production amounts to about 200,000 barrels for that number of wells. Many of the new wells are either closed entirely or their flow is pinched down to a small quantity of oil a day because of lack of transportation and storage facilities. Scores of wells are down to the top of the pay sand, and could be brought in with a few taps of the drill if there was any way of taking care of the oil.

In the wild-cat territory of South Texas, heavy rains have interfered with drilling work. The tropical hurricane blew down a number of derricks in the Gulf Coast fields. In the more western part of the State a number of wells have reached the depth where oil may be expected to be found. At this time two wild-cat wells, far removed from each other, are attracting much attention.

One of these is the Waring well of the Leonard Petroleum Co. in Concho county, and the other is the Noelke well of the Reily Brothers in Pecos county.

The Waring well has a showing of heavy black oil at 3005 feet, according to reports from Eden, near where the well is drilling. Just what it will develop into is a guess, though it has caused excitement in that part of the State. It has served to stimulate trading in leases.

Concho county is on the northwest flank of the Mason-Llano uplift, and it has been the rather general opinion that what oil was found there would be found at less depth than in the Ranger field.

Between 50 and 75 miles northwest of the Waring well, that of the Texas Elk Horn Company in Sterling county had a similar showing of oil at about the same depth. However, it did not prove worth developing, and the well was finally abandoned at around 4100 feet after it had turned into salt water.

The showing in the Noelke well of the Reily Brothers in Pecos county was found at 3110 in the black line. The well is shut down for orders. The sand has not been tested.

This will likely serve to stimulate activity in the Pecos country as already there is considerable operations there, and the country has been given a number of favorable geological reports. Many of the large companies and bigger independent operators are heavily interested in acreage in the Pecos and Edwards Plateau districts.

But for the fact that practically all of the acreage lying three to ten miles south of Electra is under lease to The Texas Company, thus affording no opportunity for outside investors

to obtain a foothold there, the bringing in of a 100-barrel producer by that company six miles from Electra would have caused much excitement in oil circles. This company plans an extensive drilling campaign in the old Electra field, which for several years has been producing small yields of oil in shallow wells. The 100-barrel strike was made at a depth of 1200 feet. Deep test wells are under way there, and it is expected a big producing field will be developed. The new well is six miles from the nearest producer.

The Magnolia Petroleum Co. is encouraged by the showing made in a wild-cat well which is drilling ten miles southwest of Breckenridge. At a depth of 3928 feet a flow of 25 barrels of oil was obtained. The sand will be penetrated deeper in the expectation that a big producer may result. Other deep test wells are being drilled in the same locality.

Another producing area equal to the famous Northwest Pool of the Burkburnett field may be developed as a result of the bringing in of a 285-barrel well one and one-half miles south of Harrold, in Wilbarger county, by Kemp, Wilson & Randell of Wichita Falls. This flow was obtained at the top of the sand and before the well was finished. Much activity in acquiring leases in the vicinity of the well is now in progress.

It is asserted that if all the refinery projects which have been announced during the last few months were carried out, their combined capacity would far exceed the total production of crude oil in Texas. It is alleged that in many instances public announcement of the intention on the part of new companies to build refineries is merely a part of stock promotion schemes, and that there is no real intention on the part of such corporations to build plants. Of course, this does not apply to the larger and well-established companies, many of which are now either constructing refineries or contemplate doing so in the near future.

### Kentucky Town Making Rapid Growth.

Hazard, Ky., September 27—[Special.]—Within the past year the postoffice receipts of Hazard have more than trebled and the office advanced to the second class. A few years ago the town had less than 300 inhabitants, and today the city proper claims from 6000 to 8000 people, much of the increase being due to the building of the Louisville & Nashville into the coal territory and the resultant opening of extensive new fields contributory to Hazard on Lott's Creek, First Creek, Carr's Fork, Rockhouse and elsewhere.

Plans are now under way for building additional streets. A few days ago a good roads association was organized to work for a system of fine roadways in every direction from the city, connecting the adjacent county-seats, including Hindman, Hyden, Whitesburg and Jackson, the two former towns having no railroads. A number of new industries are planned here also.

### The Cotton Movement.

In his report of September 27 Col. Henry G. Hester, secretary of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, shows that the amount of cotton brought into sight during 57 days of the season was 768,334 bales, a decrease of 509,008 bales under the same period of last year. The exports were 686,967 bales, an increase of 98,809 bales. The takings were, by Northern spinners, 192,339 bales, a decrease of 21,846 bales; by Southern spinners, 360,419, a decrease of 119,281 bales.

### Can Factory With \$250,000 Capital.

Tin cans, probably 250,000 daily, will be manufactured at Hurlock, Md., by the Eastern Shore Can Co. This is a new organization formed with \$250,000 capital, and its officers are: President, W. M. Wright; vice-president, George W. Woolford; secretary-treasurer, S. O. Neal. Plans and specifications are being prepared for the construction of a two-story 150x100-foot brick building, proposals to be invited within 10 days. The company is in the market for its equipment of machinery.

On November 6 the Lynchburg (Va.) Cotton Mill Co. will consider increasing capitalization from \$1,000,000 to \$3,000,000.

From \$75,000 to \$100,000 will be expended by the Tennessee Mills, Knoxville, for building a two-story 70x30-foot addition and installing new underwear knitting machinery.



## The Importance of Employing Men With a View to Their Future Usefulness.

B. A. THOMPSON, Y. M. C. A., Savannah, Ga.

This letter of mine may be without precedent, but I take the liberty of addressing my purpose to you for advice or reference.

I believe there are firms or corporations in this country who hire men with the object of getting the most out of their experience and developing them to the limit of their capabilities, with mutual benefit.

One thing I have had impressed on me is the perfunctory manner of employing men in a minor capacity without a thought to their future or benefit to the firm. If a man can enter the employ of a firm with powerful backing it adds greatly to his success, because he is a marked man from the beginning.

A stranger enters and produces his record and letters of reference, and if there is no opening in his particular line, he is told, "leave your name and address, and if anything turns up we will let you know." On the other hand, a careful analysis of his record and himself would be of great help to a firm. This present war has shown the wonderful possibilities in men who never dreamed they had it in them and only needed the opportunity to develop.

I do not see why the same possibilities of development should not apply as well to the industrial world as well as the art of war. All this applies only to a man who is a clean liver, as it is a waste of time to expect results from a man who only endures the day to gratify his love of pleasure at night.

One may well ask why does not a young man settle down in his home town and make a success of life, instead of wandering over the country. There are many of us who do not realize the mistake of "floating" until we begin to find it difficult to settle down after becoming quite unknown.

The war has broken many a thread and caused many a man to realize that nine years with one firm is worth more than a thousand different experiences.

I am a young man of good family, and now that I am released from active service, want to try and connect with a firm who will analyze my record and myself and by reason of their mature years and experience will be able to draw out all the possibilities which may be in me. To state the case in conclusion, I wish to become identified with a community and an industry. If you can advise or put me in touch with people along the lines I have laid down I will greatly appreciate the same.

## Teaching Women Value of Muscadine Grape.

Raleigh, N. C., September 29—[Special].—North Carolina again comes to the front in a new line, this being the teaching of women from various States in the South the great possibilities of the domesticated varieties of the wild grape known popularly as the muscadine. This teaching was done at the State experiment farms at Willard, in Pender county, in the extreme southeastern section of the State. It is the first school of its kind ever held in the United States, and had for its object the popularizing of the data gathered by means of experiments made at this farm during the past 10 years. At this farm the study of the native grape and its improved varieties has been from the first a specialty, and 20 acres are in vines. It ranks as the largest experimental vineyard in the country, and is devoted to the muscadine type of grape.

Three officials of the United States Agricultural Department, including O. B. Martin, who is in charge of club work in the South, and Misses Powell and Chinn of the home economic division of that department, attended this unique school. The States of Alabama, Georgia, Virginia, Mississippi, Tennessee, South Carolina and North Carolina were well represented, and two railways, the Atlantic Coast Line (Willard being on this line) and the Norfolk Southern, had students also, while many persons came to get the benefit of the instruction.

It was at Raleigh last winter that Mrs. Jane McKinman, who is at the head of the woman's canning work in this State, and who has won a national reputation, first explained, and to a notable audience of home demonstration workers, the extremely great possibilities of the muscadine type of grape to the people of this State and to the other States in the South where this grape flourishes.

Dr. Charles Dearing of the United States Department of Agriculture was in charge of this "grape school." He has extensively studied grape culture, and Mrs. McKinman's statements as to

possibilities of great results by the addition of the grape as a food crop got his earnest attention. The women decided to put out finished products of the grape of the same high degree of excellence as mark the North Carolina brands of canned goods to which the name "The Four H" has been given.

In this State the planting of the cultivated muscadine is in progress by the canning club women and girls. The Thomas variety is the favorite chosen. It has an exceedingly high sugar content, and hence is popular. There is no doubt of financial returns of a handsome character. Offers were made for the 20-acre crop at the Willard farm ranging from \$3.50 to \$4 a crate, or \$2.10 a bushel. This gives a good profit, but a far larger one can be obtained by the plan agreed on. An acre of these grapes, put up in manner agreed on, will give a woman an independent income, Dr. Dearing finds beyond question. The club women and girls will put up standardized grape juice, the demand for which is great, and utilized in this way a bushel of the Thomas grapes is worth \$12 at least.

It will be found that this business of grape culture and complete manufacture of products will be made a complete success in Eastern North Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Collett are in charge of the State farm at Willard, and they find the plans entirely practical. The club girls are planting vines by the hundred and with special care, and these plantings in the club gardens will be a source of supply for the others on the farms.

The women who attended the school represent over 100,000 organized club girls and women of the home demonstration clubs, and they carry the full knowledge of the work directly to these through the county agent. They will teach proper breeding, the best fertilization, training vines, pruning, propagation and pollination; best methods of using the grapes. It all means a great deal for the South in the fortunate area where the muscadine flourishes.

## Community Centers in Educational Campaign.

Hindman, Ky., September 14—[Special].—The Knott County Community Improvement Association has just been organized. It will have for its purpose the organization of six federated community centers, covering the whole of the county. These include a model graded school owned by the county, and a community building. The county board of education has sanctioned five of these. The community members will stand the remainder of the cost.

The Caney Creek Community Center is the forerunner of the movement. It was started as a private philanthropy, but it has now turned its holdings over to the people. It has a character-building school in which it is training the youths of Knott county for leadership as printers, librarians, nurses, teachers, physicians, engineers, and in many other professions.

## Says Department of Agriculture Will Lower Price on Fish Scrap.

O. J. Delaney, general manager Southern Menhaden Co., Jacksonville, Fla., wires the MANUFACTURERS RECORD as follows:

"United States Department of Agriculture indicates in notices received today its intention to reduce price of fish scrap manufactured by menhaden fisheries to \$3.75 per unit of ammonia, while all factories here have lost large sums through the sale of this year's product of \$5.50 per unit of ammonia, with cost of wages and supplies still increasing. Apparently only small portion of menhaden people notified of meeting to be held in Washington October 6. This action, if made effective, will positively ruin the industry, as books of all concerns here will plainly show."

## We Have Been Charged With Many Things, But Never Before Charged With Upholding Socialistic Element.

GEO. W. COOKE, Lansing Mining Co., Lansing, N. C.—I notice you are still sending your paper after the expiration of our subscription. Please stop it at once on account of your sarcastic editorials against our Government and officials, and upholding the socialistic element in the labor organizations.

The condition that our country is in today has been brought on by just such theories as carried in your editorials and speeches by a few Congressmen for selfish interest, both political and financial.

From the tone of some of your writers they seem to think they are inspired by the Delly—on the same principle that the German Emperor preached during the war.

### Chickasaw Shipbuilding Co. Constructing Steel Vessels for General Freight.

Last spring the Chickasaw Shipbuilding Co. laid down at its yard near Mobile, Ala., the keels for four steel vessels for the transportation of general freight, which are being built to what is known as Ship Design No. 2. It is expected to launch these ships at the rate of one per month commencing about November 1. This yard is also preparing to lay keels for six other general steel freighters, Ship Design No. 17, which it is expected to launch at the same rate commencing about March 1, 1920.

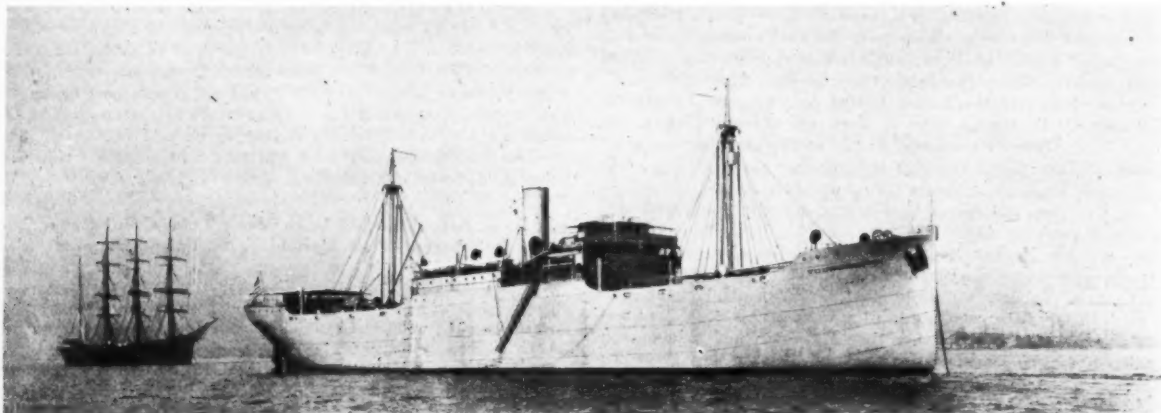
The four vessels, Design No. 2, are very similar to the 30 vessels now nearing completion at the yard of the Federal Shipbuilding Co., Kearny, N. J., for the Emergency Fleet Corporation, as shown in the accompanying photograph, except that, instead of using turbines, the engines of the Chickasaw ships are of the reciprocating type. The first two vessels are fitted to burn coal under their three Scotch marine boilers, and the next two to burn fuel oil, but all four are arranged so as to be readily convertible for the use of either fuel. They will develop a sea speed of 11 knots at 27 feet draft, with a daily fuel consumption of 44 to 50 tons of coal, or 32 to 35 tons of oil. Their deadweight capacity will somewhat exceed 9000 tons, and they are framed on the longitudinal Isherwood system, being 411 feet 6 inches long over all and 395 feet 6 inches between perpendiculars, with a molded breadth of 55 feet, and a depth to shelter deck of 34 feet 11 inches, with poop, bridge and forecastle.

Each ship is being equipped with 10 five-ton booms and one 30-ton boom to handle the cargo in and out of four large holds by means of 12 steam winches. The vessels are modern in every respect, and have two spare staterooms, separate staterooms for each officer and engineer, with ample accommodations in the poop for the crew. The fresh water and sanitary systems have been given special attention.

The six vessels, Design No. 17, are sister ships to the eight now under construction at the yard of the Federal Shipbuilding Co., and are operated by means of cross compound turbines, which take their steam from three Scotch marine boilers burning fuel oil. They will develop a sea speed of 12 knots at 26 feet draft, with a daily fuel consumption of about 38 tons of oil. Their deadweight capacity will be about 9650 tons, and they are framed on the transverse system, being 441 feet 9 inches long over all, 425 feet between perpendiculars, with a molded breadth of 56 feet and a depth to bridge deck of 38 feet, with bridge, poop and forecastle.

Each of these ships is being equipped with two five-ton booms, 10 eight-foot booms and two 30-ton booms to handle the cargo in and out of her five holds by means of 15 steam winches. The vessels are thoroughly modern, and have a large owner's room with connecting bath, separate staterooms for each officer and engineer and ample crew accommodations. Both the fresh water and the sanitary systems have received particular attention.

All of the 10 vessels now under construction at the yard of the Chickasaw Shipbuilding Co. are intended for service in the export trade of the United States Steel Products Co.



VESSELS NOW BEING BUILT AT YARDS OF CHICKASAW SHIPBUILDING CO., NEAR MOBILE, ALA., ARE SIMILAR IN DESIGN TO THE ABOVE STEEL VESSEL, YOUNGSTOWN, CONSTRUCTED AT THE YARD OF THE FEDERAL SHIPBUILDING CO., KEARNY, N. J.

### Airplanes for Newspaper Delivery in Texas—1400 Miles of Highway to Be Built.

Eagle Pass, Tex., September 27—[Special.]—American army men stationed at remote posts on the Rio Grande border are now supplied daily with newspapers by means of airplanes. Routes for the delivery of newspapers to the different river camps by airplane have just been established. The first route laid out was from Eagle Pass to the patrol station located at San Antonio Crossing of the Rio Grande, about 50 miles below here. On the way to that terminus bundles of newspapers are dropped each day at the Indio Ranch and the Lehman Ranch patrol stations. Another route for newspaper delivery by airplane is in operation along the lower border. It is planned to supply the remote military camps in the Big Bend district with newspapers daily by means of an airplane delivery service out of Marfa.

Until the airplane was brought into use for communicating with the out-of-way patrol stations the soldiers at those posts often went for 10 days to two weeks at a time without receiving any word from the outside world. Some of the camps are as far as 100 miles from the nearest railroad point.

That the patrolling and guarding of the Rio Grande is to be continued for an indefinite time is shown by the extensive preparations that are being made for garrisoning the troops and transporting supplies to the various points in the border region. Authoritative announcement is made that plans have been adopted by the War Department for the construction of 1400 miles of tarviated highways in the Big Bend region. Motor trucks are extensively used by the Government in that region, as well as in other parts of the border country, but the lack of good roads makes the cost of operating them much greater than it would be otherwise.

### A Lesson from the West.

What's the good of having a good town if nobody knows it? All the good in the world if you want to use it as a retreat or a graveyard; no good at all if you want it to grow.

One reason why Western cities grow rapidly is that their people appreciate the value of advertising; they know the potency of printer's ink.

Kansas City is using 120 of the leading newspapers of the United States for 35 days to tell the world how good it is. You'll find the ads in the Evening Public Ledger. You'll find in them something about Kansas City that you didn't know before; and, if you read between the lines, you'll find something very well worth while concerning Philadelphia. \* \* \*

Kansas City did it, and Kansas City is but a small child to us. After a newspaperman had wakened up the citizens the Chamber of Commerce called a meeting, and those attending subscribed \$75,000 within 24 hours for publicity purposes.

It pays! You'd better believe it pays! And whoso fails to believe is industrially, commercially and financially damned!—Philadelphia Ledger.

## RAILROADS

### Railroad Allowed to "Run Down" Dangerously.

Austin, Tex., September 27—[Special.]—J. M. Herbert of St. Louis, president of the St. Louis Southwestern Railroad in Texas, commonly known as the "Cotton Belt," has lodged with the State Railroad Commission a most sensational charge that sections of that road in Texas are unsafe for normal operation because of inadequate inspection and repairs by the Federal Railway Administration, and that this is shown by documents telling of the killing and injuring of many employees and other persons. He says, in his opinion, the duty of the commission is to at once make an investigation and take some steps for remedy.

Railroad Commissioner Earle B. Mayfield will endeavor to ascertain what foundation there is for the statements of President Herbert. Following this, he will endeavor to have an order entered upon the minutes of the State Commission assigning the expert engineers of the commission to make an inspection of the physical properties of the principal roads of the State, to the end that their condition be known when they are finally released by the Federal Railroad Administration. He is not at all satisfied with the manner in which the railroads of Texas have been handled, though he desists from expressing criticism at this time.

Commissioner Mayfield is impressed by the fact that with increased earnings of nearly \$10,000,000 the operating expenses have during the past six months been increased nearly \$15,000,000 under Federal operation, and he has caused an inquiry to be made concerning this. Experts of the commission are now going over the books of the principal roads of the State to ascertain just why there was such an enormous increase in expenses. The explanation that it was all due to salary and wage increases may be correct, but Commissioner Mayfield desires to see the figures on some other items.

### Story of the "Doodle-Bug" Railroad.

Jackson, Miss., September 27—[Special.]—Completion of the Gulf, Mobile & Northern Railway from Mobile, Ala., to Jackson, Tenn., giving a direct line from the Great Lakes to the Gulf, marks the culmination of the life-dream of the late Colonel W. C. Falkner, author, soldier, lawyer, financier, civil engineer and railroad builder.

Nearly half a century ago Colonel Falkner built the first link of this line as a little narrow-gauge road nicknamed "The Doodle-Bug," and running from Middleton, Tenn., to Ripley, Miss., 30 miles. In time, this was extended to Pontotoc from Ripley, making its total length 35 miles. Even then, Colonel Falkner purposed to extend the road southward to the Gulf and northward to the Great Lakes. He was killed, however, before his dream had ever taken shape beyond the little "dinky" line, which is now part of a through standard-gauge railroad.

A memorial to the Colonel is planned somewhere along the line of the Gulf, Mobile & Northern in recognition of the fact that he started the work just now finished.

Of the many novels written by Colonel Falkner, "The White Rose of Memphis," enjoyed the greatest popularity. He was a typical Southerner of the old school.

### Safety One-Man Street Cars.

The Virginia Railway & Power Co. has put in operation 50 safety cars on its lines in Richmond, Petersburg and Norfolk, viz., 18 in Richmond, 20 in Petersburg and 12 in Norfolk. Although these are what are known as one-man cars, that is, they are operated solely by the motorman, who also acts as conductor, service has been increased in Richmond about 55 per cent, it is stated, as to one line and about 40 per cent as to another. In Norfolk the service has also been increased, 10 cars being run where 7 formerly were operated. In Petersburg the replacement was car for car, and although the soldier traffic from Camp Lee decreased, there was a slight increase in travel. A test in Richmond resulted in approval for the cars by the Director of Public Safety in a report to the City Council. The cars are of the Birney type, and were made by the American Car Co., St. Louis. They are arranged for double-end operation and many of them are equipped with Westinghouse sleeve-bearing No. 506 motors, Type K control, and Westinghouse air-brakes.

### Aransas Terminal to Be Restored.

Aransas Pass, Tex., September 26—[Special.]—An inspection of property of the Aransas Harbor Terminal Railway Co., which suffered heavy damage during the recent tropical storm, has just been made by L. S. Zimmerman of Baltimore, representing the home office of the company. Mr. Zimmerman will prepare and submit a complete report to the board of directors, showing what is necessary to be done to rehabilitate the terminals, wharves and docks of the company. Extensive preparations were being made to handle Mexican oil shipments through Port Aransas and Aransas Pass, but the storm has caused fulfillment of these plans to be deferred.

### New Equipment Ordered.

Recent orders for railroad equipment include the following: Southern Pacific Railway, 15 baggage cars from the Pullman Company, Chicago; Magnolia Petroleum Co., Dallas, Tex., 25 tank cars from the American Car & Foundry Co., St. Louis; Georgia Rosin Products Co., Brunswick, Ga., 5 tank cars from the Pennsylvania Tank Car Co., Sharon, Pa. In addition to the preceding the Atlantic Coast Line is reported in the market for 100 phosphate cars of 50 tons capacity, the American Oil & Tank Line, Tulsa, Okla., 100 tank cars; Tremont & Gulf Railway, 30 flat cars, and Baltimore & Ohio, 8 hopper cars of 50 tons capacity.

### Order to Sell a Railroad.

The Gulf, Florida & Alabama Railway, 143 miles long, from Pensacola, Fla., to Kimbrough, Ala., is to be sold October 14 by order of the Federal Court at Pensacola, E. Earl Hoffman being appointed special master to conduct the sale. John T. Steele is receiver.

### Industrial Revival in Laurel County, Kentucky.

London, Ky., September 26—[Special.]—A strong revival of industrial activity in Laurel county is very noticeable. Coal mining plants at Viva, East Bernstadt, Lily, Pittsburg and other places in Laurel county which were shut down for several months since last December are now in operation. Many of the miners who left this county last year for the coal fields of Harlan, Perry and Bell counties are returning. The opening of new coal fields in Laurel county, as soon as railroad extensions contemplated can be made, is being discussed here. Laurel county coal has been mined for the last 40 years, this being the oldest mining county in Southeastern Kentucky.

Lumber mills in all parts of the county are running at capacity to supply local and foreign demands, and the surplus of labor which a few months ago seemed imminent is now more than taken up by the mines, mills and various road construction projects.

The Louisville & Nashville Railroad is spending more than \$1,000,000 in constructing yard extensions in Corbin.

As a result of the new development projects and construction work now going on, real estate values in the mountain counties are rapidly mounting. These widespread improvements are bringing many farm buyers to Laurel county, where there is approximately 100,000 acres of cheap or moderate-priced land awaiting improvement. This land is well adapted to grazing and fruit-growing.

Since the beginning of the road-building campaign in Laurel county, in 1915, and the establishment of a State experiment station near the center of the county, agricultural pursuits have largely increased.

### To Curb Curs and Help School Funds.

Jackson, Miss., September 20—[Special.]—One Mississippi county, Claiborne, has solved the cur-dog problem and added \$3000 a year to its school fund by imposing a dog tax, the proceeds from which are all placed to the credit of the school improvement bureau. Schools may have a share of the money by guaranteeing the expenditure of an equal amount. W. F. Bond, State superintendent of public instruction, estimates that half a million dollars a year could be placed in the State school fund from this course and the sheep industry tremendously aided by all counties following the example set by Claiborne.



## Good Roads and Streets

### A Vigorous Protest Against a National Highway Commission.

Columbia, S. C., September 22.

*Editor Manufacturers Record:*

It seems that the reaction that was bound to come against the notion of discarding our present Federal highway organization and creating a National Highway Commission has begun to take shape.

As you are aware there has been a great flood of propaganda attempting to overwhelm the country for the past two years for the creation of a Federal Highways Commission. The movement has had supporting it some of the leading highway engineers and officials of the country. The editor of the leading engineering magazine in the United States has espoused the cause from the beginning; in fact, he may be said to be the formulator of the plan in so far as it was set forth by any individual.

But it was evident at the Chicago meeting of the Association of State Highway Officials that the plan did not appeal to a majority of the men who had the interest of the public at heart. It has been published far and wide, and the writer has not seen the statement questioned, that at the joint meeting of the Association of State Highway Officials and the Highways Industries Association the resolution favoring a National Highway Commission and a Federal System of Highways was unanimously passed. No mention was made, however, of the fact that at the time the resolution was put before the meeting there were only about a dozen or fewer of the State Highway Officials present. But scant mention was made of the fact that the Association of State Highway Officials had on the previous night turned down flat the identical resolution in substance.

It seems now that some one representing the public instead of the manufacturers is waking up. A number of State Highway Officials met a few days ago in Memphis, and others at about the same time in Kansas City, and passed resolutions favoring the continuance of the present plan of Federal Administration. The present plan is free from politics and sectional favoritism and is working to the interests of the whole country. We are unwilling to overthrow a satisfactory system for one fraught with dangers.

The manufacturers of road-building materials and equipment have done and are doing a great service. But when they launch a campaign of propaganda for influencing the administrative policies of our Government they are off their grounds, and naturally arouse resentment among those who are not actuated by commercial considerations. There have been more than one periodical sprung forth during the past year, and many highly-paid writers engaged to put over this gigantic plan, but the country is not yet ready to turn its road building over to a National Commission. The time will most certainly come when the Federal Government will be asked to take over certain highways of the country to maintain and even to reconstruct them. But at this early stage of things the States are not willing that their Federal aid shall be turned over to a commission to be spent on two or four roads through the State which may or may not be their most important highways.

When this movement is espoused by the people themselves instead of being backed chiefly by those who have materials and equipment to sell it will be plenty of time to inaugurate the plan.

I know that you will see to it that your section of the country gets the facts of the case and keeps abreast of the times in regard to the vital matters of road building and education.

R. T. BROWN, Chief of Surveys,  
South Carolina Highways Department.

### Open Dump Cars Needed for Road-Building Material.

Memphis, Tenn., September 27—[Special.]—While road-building officials of six Southern States were before the Railroad Administration complaining of a shortage of cars for handling road-building materials, a "clean-up" day was observed in Memphis railroad yards which resulted in a saving of 25,008 "car hours," or approximately 24 hours for all Memphis shippers.

The project was in way of an experiment, and the results of it have been furnished W. T. Typer, director of the division of

operations of the Railroad Administration as an example of what can be accomplished. By the term "car hour" is meant, railroad men say, the handling of one car in an hour.

Figures compiled from the Memphis experiment represented for the railroads a handling of 1042 cars and for shippers 140 cars. Car hours saved by all lines by the placing of empty and loaded cars amounted to 6024; saved by unloading material, 360; saved by loaded and empty cars pulled and forwarded, 12,480; saved by bad order cars being repaired and switched, 6144.

The car shortage situation has been serious in many Southern States, particularly respecting cars for handling road-building materials such as gravel. An enormous highway program is being carried out in the Lower Mississippi Valley, and rush work is necessary that projects can be completed on schedule time in order to get full advantage of Federal aid. It is declared by State officials that not more than half the required number of cars has been furnished throughout the summer.

Among representatives who appeared before the Railroad Administration complaining of the situation was M. L. Cunningham, State highway engineer of Oklahoma; G. G. Wickline, bridge engineer for Texas; W. T. Testerman, Tennessee highway commissioner; W. T. Fallis, State highway engineer of North Carolina; R. T. Pennell, State highway engineer of South Carolina, and George W. Fooshe, representing the good roads committee of the Memphis Chamber of Commerce.

According to Mr. Cunningham, who acted as chairman of the delegation, co-operation was promised in working to relieve the situation. So far as the road men are concerned, the chief need is for open dump cars to transport materials over short hauls.

### Large Good Roads Projects Now Under Way in Eastern Arkansas.

Memphis, Tenn., September 26—[Special.]—Contracts for the construction of earth embankments for a system of good roads throughout Crittenden county, Arkansas, across the river from Memphis have been let for \$350,000. Work in two districts will be done by Roach & Shuford of Memphis and in the third by Larkin & Son, also of Memphis.

The contracts are the largest ever let in Crittenden county, and probably are bigger than any other Eastern Arkansas projects of the kind. The work will be a part of that for which \$6,000,000 is to be expended in the one county. It will be started at once, followed by road construction that will be completed by January 1, 1920, save on feeder roads, which will be finished by next July. The system will provide more than 100 miles of the best hard-surfaced highways for this county.

### To Award Contract for Paving Seven Miles of Central Highway, North Carolina.

Raleigh, N. C., September 29—[Special.]—In a few days the North Carolina Highway Commission will let the contract for seven miles of hard surface of the Central Highway, from Raleigh to Cary. The cost is expected to approximate \$140,000, including an overhead bridge across the Southern and Seaboard Air Line railways, there parallel. This bridge will eliminate a grade crossing. The Highway Commission is endeavoring to eliminate the latter type of crossing. Bidders for the construction of this section of highway will be given large latitude as to the type of surface; any one of a dozen kinds. Another stretch of the Central Highway, hard surface, from Raleigh to Garner, will be done by the end of October, including a bridge across a creek which the Highway Commission itself is building.

### A Good Judge.

E. L. HEGE, Superintendent Twine Mills Corporation of Roanoke, Va.—Please find enclosed check for \$6.50 per attached letter. This will pay my subscription.

You are certainly giving us the finest paper or magazine in the country.

### Two-Thirds Is a Big Majority.

W. MELL CAMPBELL, C.E., Milledgeville, Ga.—Enclosed you will find check (\$6.50) for my subscription for the MANUFACTURERS RECORD. I wish to thank you for your fight for American liberty, and you have the backing of at least two out of every three of all men in this section who read and think.

## MECHANICAL

### Light-Weight All-Around Farm Machine.

Herewith is illustrated in operation a light-weight motor plow designed to take the place of an ordinary two-horse plow, but with a disk attachment which further breaks up the ground after the furrow has been turned so that the work ordinarily done by a harrow subsequent to plowing is here done at the same time. Moreover, besides being used as a plow and a disk harrow, this machine may be employed with other attachments as a cultivator, a mowing machine, a hay rake or a seed planter. There is, besides the small disk attachment, a large one of 10 disks, which may be employed without the plow. The cultivator, with four or more feet, is adjustable from 18 to 36 inches. The mower has a four-foot blade. The corn planter and the cotton planter will each plant two rows simultaneously. In addition to these, there is a four-foot seed drill and a two-wheeled cart of 700 pounds capacity for carrying things about a farm. The weight of the motor, with turning plow attached, is about 700 pounds.

The machine is driven by an air-cooled gas engine of nine horsepower. Thus there is no radiator that will freeze up in winter, nor is there any great weight to be carried over and above the actual mechanism, neither can there be any delay to work by being obliged to get water, perhaps at a point remote from the source of supply. The manufacturers further assert that during a busy season when work is heavy the cost of gasoline for operating one of these motors will not amount to as much as the cost of feeding



LIGHT-WEIGHT ALL-AROUND FARM MACHINE.

one horse, yet the motor takes the place of two horses. For a continuous day's work, the consumption of gasoline is from four to five gallons. Furthermore, it is remarked that the use of this type of farm machine will make farm life much more attractive to young men and tend to keep them interested and on the farms, for the early and late work of attending to a number of horses will be obviated. It is simple in construction, and may be operated without special skill or experience. It can be put in and out of gear, stopped, reversed, started and regulated as to speed without letting go of the plow handles.

There is a riding attachment to be used when desired.

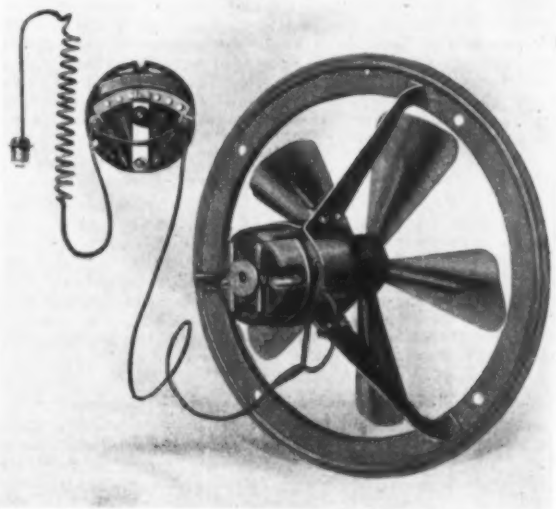
The manufacturers of this new invention say that they have spent seven years on its development. About two years ago they thought it was ready for the market, but seeing that it could be further improved, it was not put on sale until the improvements

could be made. Several attachments were recently developed, one of them being a riding two-row cultivator, which increases very much the field of operation for the machine.

This new farm motor and its several attachments are manufactured by the Parker Motor Plow Co., Inc., Richmond, Va.

### Electric Disk Fan for Ventilating.

A new 16-inch electric disk fan for ventilating offices, kitchens, battery-rooms, chemical plants, or, in fact, any hot, steamy, close or fume-filled space, is displayed in the accompanying picture. Its maximum speed is 1000 revolutions per minute, and its capacity 1000 cubic feet of air in the same time. The motor is totally enclosed and the speed may be varied as desired from 500 revolutions per minute upward. It will operate on any 110 or 220-volt circuit, either direct or alternating current, single phase, 25, 30,



ELECTRIC DISK FAN FOR VENTILATING.

40, 50 or 60 cycle. The motor is supported by a tripod of pressed steel that presents a minimum resistance to the flow of air. The maker says that it is very economical to operate, of light weight, and can be easily installed, no wiring being required. The speed controller supplied with the fan has six speeds, and there is also cord with plug to fit an ordinary light socket. The weight is 20 pounds. The name "Breezeo" has been given to the fan, which is manufactured by the Buffalo Forge Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

### Telephone Men Request Continuance of Present Rates

Jefferson City, Mo., September 27.—[Special.]—Members of the Missouri Telephone Association, in session here this week, appeared before the Missouri Public Service Commission and appealed for permission to continue in force the charges for installation and for service connections which were authorized by Postmaster-General Burleson at the time the Government controlled the lines.

The association represents the Kinloch Telephone Co., the Kansas City Telephone Co. and more than 300 independent companies in Missouri. The Burleson rates fixed these charges: Installing new telephones, \$3.50; making changes in telephones already in service, \$1.50, and for changing names and numbers in directories, \$1.50.

The association elected the following officers before adjournment: Houck McHenry, Jefferson City, president; E. L. Harris, Kansas City, treasurer; George W. Schweer, Clinton, membership secretary; Claude Long, Jefferson City, secretary; S. T. Neill, Clinton; M. T. Galloday, Holden; R. D. Guthrie, Macon; H. L. Harris, Kansas City; H. C. Todd, Maryville; C. W. Boutin, Cape Girardeau; J. H. Hudson, Columbia; W. H. Bassett, St. Louis, and G. W. Ross, St. Louis, executive committee.

## FOREIGN NEEDS

[The MANUFACTURERS RECORD receives many letters from abroad asking for information about American goods, and others from men who wish to represent American houses. Without assuming any responsibility for these concerns, we publish a summary of the foreign letters of inquiry from week to week.]

### South African Agencies Wanted.

CRESWICK'S AGENCIES, LTD., 12 and 13 Alliance Bldg., Fox and Rissik Sts., Johannesburg, South Africa.—We are anxious to obtain the South African representation of any reputable American firm manufacturing soft goods, hosiery, clothing, hardware, cutlery, crockery, glassware, provisions, leather goods, boots and sundries, and shall be glad to be put in communication with any firm desiring such a connection. We have our branch agencies at all the important coast and inland towns, and call on all of the leading business houses in this country regularly.

### Flour Agency Desired.

WEST INDIA SPECIALTY SALES CO., 20 Frederick St., Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, W. I.—We have removed our office and showroom to our new spacious building, in a more central locality, No. 20 Frederick St., and have all facilities to handle the products of any American manufacturers and suppliers. At present we are particularly interested in securing any agency for wheat flour, and desire to be in touch with a good supplier of this product, if possible, with mills. We mean to go into the flour business, and shall be obliged for any courtesy in this matter.

### Radiators, Boilers, Valves, Etc.

STERNO & VAN DYCK, 112 Rue Souveraine (Avenue Louise), Brussels, Belgium.—The articles which interest us are as follows: central heating radiators, steam boilers of low pressure, spigots and valves of every kind, steel and flexible tubes, gas bath heaters, bath tubs, wash bowls, water closets, and all other sanitary accessories. We do not think it yet the opportune time to import, as the exchange is too unfavorable for us and freight rates are also high. We will probably have to wait a little while before we can give orders. Correspondence in French suggested.

### Foreign Agencies for American Goods.

ALEXANDER HINCHUK COMPANY, INC., 5 Beekman St., New York.—At present two members of our firm are on the other side covering Italy, Holland, the Central Empires, Greece, Serbia, Bulgaria, Roumania, Jugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Russia and Turkey. A third member of our firm left for Europe on the Aquitania, Sept. 18. Each of our representatives works separately, having his own territory. Circumstances warranting, branch offices will be opened, and efficient local representatives appointed in the countries mentioned. We are working on a straight commission basis, bearing all expenses connected with the introduction and sale of goods, and are representing some of the most prominent American manufacturers in these countries as exclusive sales agents.

### Tools, Machines, House Furnishings, Etc.

LEON CAVIN, 19 Rue Docteur Trolard, Algiers, Algeria, Africa.—I desire to get in contact with American houses who could furnish tools and machines for the manufacture of iron and wooden articles. There is a great demand for the machines in Algeria and Tunis, as there are to be built a great many sawmills. Having been a representative for over 30 years in Algeria, I would be pleased to have the agency for a few good firms who are looking for a reliable representative to sell tools, machines, tinware, household goods, glassware, lighting fixtures and foodstuffs. To facilitate relations, I would be very glad to have all firms correspond and send me their catalogs in the French language. We could obtain very good results and furnish each other information from a commercial standpoint.

### Buying and Selling Agencies Desired.

DOTCHO BANKOFF, Outlitz Vazoff No. 3, Sofia, Bulgaria.—At present the main obstacle to resuming importations is financial—our national bank does not sell checks on foreign countries. When this obstacle is removed, business with foreign markets will start immediately. There is a great demand for all kinds of goods because the shortage of importations is to its utmost end. I do not know now how far American manufacturers and exporters will be interested with this market, since I am not yet in full correspondence with friends in America. From experience in pre-war time I know that American manufacturers in their struggle to secure the largest European markets overlooked small markets like this, which aided the central European countries to secure it, and American goods find their way here via Hamburg and Vienna. My business object is to induce American manufacturers to enter this market by giving them information or acting as their agent, buying and selling in Bulgaria. I would like to hear from them.

### Coal, Electric Lamps, Automobile Supplies.

M. COVILLE & M. AUGUSTE, 43 Quai de Bourgogne, Bordeaux, France.—We have opened an office at Bordeaux, and will sell on commission all American products. We have a great demand for American coal, as English and French mines do not produce enough for our needs, and we would like to get in touch with coal producers who would cable us their prices and terms, as we have buyers at hand. As we work only on a commission basis, commission to be allowed should be stated. We wish to get prices c. i. f. Bordeaux. It is very important that we be advised of the approximate date of loading and shipping and as to the largest quantity we can buy. We also want detailed information about the quality of the coal or anthracite. We also have buyers for 2,000,000 lamps as follows: 1,000,000 electric lamps, monowatt 10-50 amperes, 115-130 volts and 1,000,000 ½ watt, 25-30 amperes of various voltages, besides automobile tires and finished products. Correspondence in French suggested.

### Equipment for Making Spare Machine Parts.

INDIAN COMMERCE & INDUSTRIES CO., K. Surya Narayan Row, Proprietor, Madras, India.—We are fitting up a shop to manufacture machinery spare parts and other engineering requirements, for which we require machinery. We are also dealers in machine tools and machinery, and can push sales if entrusted to us on sole agency basis. We have excellent showrooms and godowns of our own, and an excellent set of canvassers and traveling engineers. Would like quotations of lowest prices for delivery c. i. f. Madras, for 2 lathes, 9-inch center; 1 turret lathe, 19-inch swing—all of manufacturing type; 1 lathe, 18-inch to 20-inch center; 1 planing machine, 8-ft. to 10-ft. stroke, 4 ft. by 4 ft. table; 1 shaping machine, 12-inch stroke, 30-inch to 38-inch travel; 1 slotting machine, 18-inch stroke; 1 manufacturing type, universal milling machine with power feed, 45 inches long, 19-inch to 12-inch cross-feed and 8-inch vertical round table and vertical milling attachment; 1 3-ft. high-speed drilling machine for belt drive with 6 change speed gear box; 1 high speed filler drilling machine for ¾-inch drills.

### Agencies Desired for General Goods.

WAREN IMPORT AKTIEN GESELLSCHAFT, Zurich 8, Kastenlenbaum, bei Luzern, Switzerland.—We principally are interested now to get the general agency for the different European countries of first-class American manufacturers and exporters of all kinds of raw material and supplies. The chief of each department is a capable specialist, and able to handle the business properly. We are in connection with buyers of leather, tobacco, vulcan fiber, cotton, paper (type-writer, blotting and linen, etc.), paraffin, oil, soap, turpentine, chemicals, cotton waste, cotton oil, linseed oil, oil cakes, metals, machine tools, ink, rosin, machinery, hardwoods, foodstuffs, etc. We are strictly working on a commission basis, and in view of our troubles to prepare business and introduce some article on these markets, we want some American first-class concerns to entrust us with their general agency, say for five years. We would propose to consider the first six months as time of trial, and after that time would guarantee a certain minimum amount of sales. The Union Import Corporation of New York and Zurich is now united with the above-named company, and the offices have been transferred to Kastenlenbaum. Cable address "Supplyman," Luzern.

### Coal Car Shortage in Kentucky.

Covington, Ky., September 26.—[Special].—Kentucky coal operators have complained to the United States Railroad Administration that they are not getting sufficient cars in which to haul their output. Through Congressman J. M. Robison, they have made a demand for immediate relief, as they say that coal is allowed to accumulate at the tipples and that the miners thus are deprived of employment, while the consumers are clamoring for fuel.

According to data furnished to Mr. Robison the car supply is 50 per cent of normal. The shortage has three angles; it is causing unrest among the miners, the mines are not making enough money to pay overhead expenses, and there is danger of a serious shortage of coal.

It is claimed that the car shortage is being caused by refusal of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad to enter the car pool. Officials of the Railroad Administration also have been told that fully 25 per cent of the Louisville & Nashville cars are out of commission, due to lack of repairs. Railroad men say that 3800 cars of that road are awaiting repairs. As the Kentucky operators are dependent, to a large extent, upon the Louisville & Nashville for cars, Administration officials are of the opinion that this road should enter the car pool.



# Construction Department

## EXPLANATORY

The MANUFACTURERS RECORD seeks to verify and obtain additional information regarding all enterprises reported in its Construction Department, by direct daily correspondence. Further facts of news value are published later from telegraph, mail and representatives' reports. We appreciate having our attention called to errors that may occur.

## DAILY BULLETIN

The Daily Bulletin of the Manufacturers Record is published every business day in order to give the earliest possible news about new industrial, commercial, building, railroad and financial enterprises organized in the South and Southwest. It is invaluable to manufacturers, contractors, engineers and all others who want to get in touch at the earliest moment with new undertakings, or the enlargement of established enterprises. The subscription price is \$20.00 per year.

## Bridges, Culverts and Viaducts.

Fla., Bradentown. — Manatee County Comms.: Commr. Kirkhuff; Anna Maria bridge and road work; \$100,000; probably invite bids.

Fla., Vero. — St. Lucie County, Vero Bridge Dist., William Atkin, Secy.; 3200-ft. wooden bridge with swing draw across Indian River; bids until Oct. 30; R. D. Carter, Ch. Engr. (See Machinery Wanted — Bridge Construction.)

Ga., Milledgeville. — Baldwin County Commissioners, Milledgeville, and Putnam County Comms., Eatonton, Ga.; iron and steel bridge over Little River; steel span 150 ft. long, 2 approach steel spans 30 ft., resting on concrete piers and abutments, wooden floor, 16-ft. roadway; bids until Nov. 17; lately noted. (See Machinery Wanted—Bridge Construction.)

Miss., Jackson. — City Comsn., E. M. Trussell, Clk.; bridge and sewer extension; vote November 4 on \$15,000 bonds. (Supersedes recent item.)

Ga., Oglethorpe. — Macon County Comms.; complete concrete bridge over Flint River; build other bridges; \$170,000. (Lately noted voting \$100,000 bonds.)

S. C., Gaffney. — Southern Railway Co.; reinforced concrete bridge; M. M. Elkins, Contr., Macon, Ga.

Tenn., Jackson. — State Highway Dept., Nashville; bridge on State Highway No. 3 over Forked Deer River; length of span 120 ft.; bids until Oct. 17; W. P. Moore, Chief Engr., Nashville. (See Machinery Wanted—Bridge Construction.)

Va., Richmond. — City; repair Ninth St. Bridge; \$3376; Lyon & Montague, Contrs.

W. Va., Fairmont. — Marion County Comms.; complete Monongahela River bridge; vote Oct. 14 on \$175,000 bonds.

## Canning and Packing Plants.

Ga., Columbus. — Georgia Packing Plant, J. T. Knight & Son, Props.; plant improvements; additions. (Supersedes previous item.)

Ky., Owensboro. — Owensboro Conserve Co.; increase capital by \$100,000.

Md., Baltimore. — G. A. Fredericks Co., Vickers Bldg., Incptd.; \$20,000; Geo. A. Fredericks. Mo., St. Louis. — St. Louis Independent Packing Co., Gustav Bischoff, Sr., Prest., 3815 Chouteau Ave.; 4-story 100x150-ft. fireproof plant; boilers, dryers, etc.; fertilizer and bone storage; C. L. Krause, Archt.-Constr. Engr., 3815 Chouteau Ave.; A. H. Haeseler Building & Construction Co., Contr.

N. C., Newton. — E. S. Shelby Vinegar Co., E. S. Shelby, Prest.-Mgr.; contemplates erection cannery; vegetables and fruits; offices Rich-

mond, Va., and Savannah, Ga. (See Machinery Wanted—Cannery Equipment.)

## Clayworking Plants.

La., Lake Charles—Bricks.—Delatte & Le-grange Incptd.; A. Le-grange, V.-P.-Treas; contemplates increasing plant capacity.

La., Oak Ridge — Bricks. — G. G. Barham, Contr.; organize company; \$10,000; brick plant; stiff-mud brick outfit; daily capacity 20,000.

## Coal Mines and Coke Ovens.

Ky., Jackson. — Perry-Bell Coal Co. chartered; \$35,000; E. C. Duff, Jr.

Ky., Owensboro.—M. & O. Coal Co. chartered; \$10,000; Elmer Miller.

Tenn., Dunlap.—Palmetto Coal Co., T. D. Wood, Prest., Fountain Inn, S. C.; 500 acres; daily output 500 tons; gravity hoist and mine cars; B. C. Frayson, Engr., Chattanooga. (Lately noted under Sequatchie to build plant.)

W. Va., Clarksburg.—Castle Falls Coal Co. chartered; \$50,000; Jno. A. Washington.

W. Va., Huntington.—Ben Lomond Coal Co. chartered; \$50,000; Geo. S. Wallace.

W. Va., Logan.—C. W. Jones; develop coal land on Peach Creek.

W. Va., Logan County.—Sonlie Coal Co. organized; \$200,000; A. C. Rhodes, Detroit, Mich.; purchased Logan county coal land; install mining plant.

W. Va., Morgantown.—Blackstone Coal Co. chartered; \$50,000; D. S. Fisher.

W. Va., Welch.—Leckie Smokeless Coal Co. organized; \$1,000,000; Wm. Leckie, Prest.-Gen. Mgr., Welch; Harper Sibley, V.-P., Rochester, N. Y.; A. E. Jennings, Secy.-Treas., Welch; develop Greenbrier County smokeless-coal land.

## Cotton Compresses and Gins.

Ark., Paragould.—Independent Gin Co.; increase from \$10,000 to \$30,000.

Miss., Senatobia.—Claude Venzy; operate gin; ice plant contemplated.

## Cottonseed-Oil Mills.

S. C., Newberry. — Farmers' Oil Mill; increased capital from \$30,000 to \$60,000.

## Drainage Systems.

Ark., Marion.—Crittenden County Comms., Drainage Dist. No. 6, W. T. Castles, Chrmn.; issue \$20,000 bonds; drainage system; Ayres & Miller, Engrs., Randolph Bldg., Memphis, Tenn.

La., Mermentau. — Fifth Ward Drainage Dist. No. 2, Acadia Parish; dredge 250,000 cu. yds. dirt; \$58,000 bonds; bids until Oct. 9; Merrill Bernard, Engr., Crowley, La. (See Machinery Wanted—Dredging.)

## Electric Plants.

Ark., Horatio.—City; contemplates electric-light and water plants. Address The Mayor.

Ala., Irondale.—City, J. W. Richards, Mayor; lighting system; voted \$5000 bonds; transmission line to Birmingham; F. O. Floyd, Engr.

Fla., Atlantic Beach.—W. L. Griffin, Jacksonville; electric-light plant.

Fla., Eau Gallie.—Eau Gallie Electric Co.; \$40,000 electric and ice plant; electric lines and street fixtures. (Lately noted incptd., \$50,000.)

Fla., Millville.—W. L. Wilson, Panama City, Fla.; \$100,000 plant; 5-mi. transmission to Panama City; 750 H. P.; Thos. L. Johnston, Engr., Panama City, Fla. (Lately noted contemplated.)

Ky., Benton.—City; electric-light plant; voted bonds. Address The Mayor.

La., Natchitoches.—City Comms., W. F. Johnson, Mayor; light and water improvements; alternators, power station building, crude oil engines, fire and domestic pumps; bids until Oct. 14; Xavier A. Kramer, Consult. Engr., Magnolia, Miss. (See Machinery Wanted.—Electric-light Plant.)

Tenn., Greenfield.—City; Clyde Ezzell, Mayor; electric-light and water plants; voted \$70,000 bonds. (Lately noted to vote.)

Tex., Dallas.—Superior Electric Co. incptd.; \$30,000; G. S. Thompson.

Tex., Kyle.—Kyle Power & Light Co. organized; C. F. Heidenreich, Mgr.; \$6000 plant. (Lately noted incptd., \$7500.)

## Fertilizer Factories.

Ga., Atlanta.—Fisher Fertilizer Co. incptd.; \$250,000; H. M. Fisher, Atlanta; E. O. Arnall, Newman, Ga.; J. R. Gray, Meriwether County, Ga.

Md., Baltimore. — J. H. Cottman & Co., Keyser Bldg.; \$15,000 repairs to building, Columbia Ave. and Weaver St.; 1 story; 40x140 ft.; brick; L. W. Cottman, Archt., Keyser Bldg.; Richard Morton, Contr., Equitable Bldg. (Lately noted to rebuild burned structures.)

Va., Chincoteague.—Chincoteague Fish Oil & Guano Co. organized; \$750,000; Henry Conant, Prest.; 2-story factory; daily capacity 2,000,000 fish; operate 4 steamers; \$400,000 plant. (Lately noted incptd., etc.)

## Flour, Feed and Meal Mills.

Md., Monkton.—Monkton Roller Mills, Mt. Washington, and 1101 Fidelity Bldg., Baltimore, incptd.; \$1,000,000; Thos. B. Wolfe, Gen. Mgr.; 8-story and basement; concrete construction; 44x116 ft.; \$120,000; 250,000-bu. capacity grain elevator, \$60,000; 1185,000 machinery ordered; daily output 2000 bbls. wheat flour, 128,000 lbs. mixed feed; Nordyke & Marmion Co., Engr., Indianapolis, Ind. (Supersedes previous item.)

Mo., Kansas City.—Liberty Mill of Associated Mill & Elevator Co.; 2000-bbl. plant; ordered mchy.

Mo., Kansas City.—Kaul Milling Co.; 1800-bbl. mill; ordered mchy.

Mo., Kansas City.—Murray Elevator Co., H. J. Smith, Prest.; rebuild burned grain elevator.

Mo., St. Joseph.—R. E. Hastings; contemplates erection grain elevator; \$200,000; 500,000 to 1,000,000 bu. capacity.

Mo., St. Louis.—Bowersox Milling Co., R. C. Jackson, representative, Lawrence, Kans.; contemplates 1,000,000-bu. flour elevator.

N. C., Spencer.—Gobell Sons Milling Co. inceptd.; \$50,000; J. H. Gobell, Spencer; L. L. Gobell, Lexington, N. C.

Okla., Trail.—T. D. Guy Grain Co. inceptd.; \$50,000; T. D. Guy.

S. C., Bethune.—Farmers' Co-operative Milling Co. inceptd.; \$10,000; D. L. Catoe, Prest.

Tenn., Memphis.—Hypo-Hay Co. inceptd.; \$25,000; Peter McIntyre.

Tex., Sherman.—Gladney Milling Co.; \$5500 improvements; Morgan & Young, Contrs.

Tex., Yoakum.—Yoakum Mill & Elevator Co., F. I. White, Mgr.; 3-story concrete and tile wing addition; fireproof; \$20,000; L. Harrington Co., Archt.; E. O. Crawford, Contr.; \$15,000 machinery ordered. (Supersedes recent item.)

### Foundry and Machine Plants.

Ala., Anniston.—Pipe.—Anniston Soil Pipe Co. inceptd.; \$75,000; S. W. Cater, Prest.; R. T. House, Gen. Mgr.; plant.

Ala., Birmingham.—Machine Shop.—Hardietynes Mfg. Co. will not erect plant addition. (Lately incorrectly reported.)

Fla., Boynton.—Machine Shop, etc.—Wills & Sons & McCarthy, Contrs. for Lake Worth Drainage Dist.; rebuild 30x60-ft. concrete machine shop, 29x30-ft. cement-house, 40x72-ft. warehouse and platform, 25x60-ft. garage and repair shop. (Lately noted burned.)

Ga., Atlanta.—Lock Spikes, etc.—Railway Lock-Spike Co. inceptd.; \$300,000; H. E. Harris, W. E. Paschall, J. J. Casteel.

Ky., Lexington.—Machinery.—Timmins-Walters Machine Co. chartered; \$30,000; Dell P. Waters.

Ky., Louisville.—Machinery.—Advance Manufacturing Co. inceptd.; \$25,000; Paul Tafel.

Ky., Owensboro.—Pumps.—Southern Foundry & Mfg. Co.; add mfrs. of gas curb pumps and accessories; has building.

Ky., Pikeville.—Electrical Repairs.—Big Sandy Electrical & Repair Co. chartered; \$25,000; B. L. Douglas.

Ky., Winchester.—Well Machinery, etc.—Eureka Machine Tool & Supply Co., J. A. Becker, Gen. Mgr., advises Manufacturers Record: Figuring on installing large oil tool works at one of largest Kentucky cities; erect steel factory buildings; equip with steam and drop hammers, trimmers, oil-country heavy-duty lathes, drill presses, shapers, traveling and jib cranes; have not purchased. (See Machinery Wanted—Foundry Equipment; Machine Tools; Cranes; Steel Buildings.)

La., Lake Charles.—Implements.—Lake Charles Implement Co. chartered; \$100,000; Frank B. Caffall, Prest., Jennings, La.; W. E. Patterson, Mgr., Lake Charles.

Md., Baltimore.—Piston Rings, etc.—Reus Bros. Co., 146 W. Mt. Royal Ave.; build plant to mfr. special machine and aeroplane parts and piston rings; initial daily capacity, 10,000 rings; steel and brick saw-tooth 75x225 to 250-ft. building for machine shop and laboratory; site on Western Maryland Ry.

Miss., Meridian.—Saws.—J. H. Minor Saw Works, Lumberton, Miss.; 50x125-ft. plant building; galvanized siding and roof; \$4000; Burt Stuart, Archt.

Mo., Kansas City.—Brass Foundry.—Progressive Brass Mfg. Co.; build additional foundry.

Mo., Kansas City.—Stoves.—Security Stove Mfg. Co., 17th and Oakland Sts.; 1-story 60x100-ft. foundry; frame; Reyburn Engineering & Construction Co., Engr.-Contr., 600 Waldheim Bldg.

Mo., St. Louis.—Electrical Machinery.—Wagner Electric Mfg. Co., 6400 Plymouth Ave.; 5-story 160x400-ft. plant addition.

Mo., St. Louis.—Machinery.—Landis Machine Co., 2500 Mullanphy St.; 4-story, 200x140-ft. brick factory; \$300,000; J. Bright Construction Co., Contr. (Lately noted.)

Mo., St. Louis.—Piston Ring.—Inland Piston Ring Co., Seventeenth and Washington Aves.; contemplates 2-story, 80x100-ft., reinforced concrete, steel and brick factory; reinforced concrete floor; rock foundation.

Mo., St. Louis.—Piston Rods.—McQuay & Norris Mfg. Co., Wm. K. Norris, Prest., 2808 Locust St.; factory; La Baume & Klein, Archts., Chemical Bldg.; Frum & Colmon Construction Co., Contr., care architect.

Mo., St. Louis.—Railway Brakes.—American Brake Co., 1900 N. Broadway; 3 and 4-story machine shop; Eames & Young, Archts., 702 Wright Bldg.; Seldon-Breck Construction Co., Contr., 1109 Fullerton Bldg.

N. C., High Point.—Machine Works.—High Point Machine Works, Shelby E. Corbitt, Sales Engr.; install bolt machines, gear cutters, boilers. (See Machinery Wanted—Machine-shop Equipment.)

Tex., Fort Worth.—Drilling Tools.—Fort Worth Drilling Tools Co. inceptd.; \$400,000; M. L. Horty, M. C. Kelly, S. L. Mackey.

Va., Hampton Roads.—Bureau Yards and Docks, Navy Dept., C. W. Parks, Chief, Washington, D. C.; contemplates erection engine-house, blacksmith, plumbing and machine shop; \$160,000.

Va., Petersburg.—Peanut Machinery.—Ayers Peanut Machinery Corp. chartered; \$50,000; Geo. W. Harrison, Prest.; purchased plant; later plans to build.

W. Va., Wheeling.—Iron Works.—J. E. Moss Iron Works; fabricating shop addition; 140x220 ft.; steel frame; galvanized corrugated steel siding; steel sash with prepared roofing on wood sheathing; engineering and construction by company. (Lately noted to erect plant.)

### Gas and Oil Enterprises.

Ky., Jamestown.—McMead Oil Co. chartered; \$50,000; Jas. N. Meadows.

Ky., Lexington.—Arnett Oil & Gas Co. chartered; \$25,000; H. L. Riggs.

Ky., Louisville.—Sulphur Creek Oil Co. inceptd.; \$200,000; E. E. Sutton.

Ky., Louisville.—Dependable Oil Co. chartered; \$20,000; N. R. Kinzer.

Ky., Louisville.—Sulphur Creek Oil Co. chartered; \$200,000; E. E. Sutton.

Ky., Scottsville.—Moulder Oil Co. chartered; \$100,000; J. C. Taylor.

Ky., Winchester.—Trebo Oil & Gas Co. inceptd.; \$150,000; J. A. Becker.

La., Cedar Grove.—Refinery.—Rogers Refining Co. inceptd.; \$1,000,000; E. C. Williams, Prest.; J. M. Rogers, Treas.; acquired Marine Oil & Refining Co.'s plant; double capacity.

La., Shreveport.—J. M. Oil Co. inceptd.; \$100,000; N. N. Kronenberg, Prest.; Brat Jones, V.-P.; H. R. McClanahan, Secy.-Treas.

Mo., St. Joseph.—Gasoline.—Prudential De-

velopment Co. organized; O. G. Bane, 6023 Pryor Ave., Prest.; Byron B. Brown, Secy.

Okla., Bartlesville.—Patricia Oil Co. inceptd.; \$40,000; W. D. Reynolds.

Okla., Cement.—Belle City Oil Co. inceptd.; \$500,000; J. K. Wright, F. Greer, Henry G. Snyder; all Oklahoma City.

Okla., Cushing.—Refinery.—Shaffer Oil & Refining Co.; increase refinery capacity; main office at Chicago.

Okla., Nowata.—Refining.—Nowata Oil & Refining Co. inceptd.; \$5,000,000; Thos. E. Elliott, Nowata; H. R. McGill, Tulsa, Okla.; E. F. Driver, Fred L. Wilk, Jr., E. W. Scott, all Chicago.

Okla., Oilton.—M. R. M. Drilling Co. inceptd.; \$10,000; Jas. P. Miller.

Okla., Okmulgee.—Milner & Yerian Drilling Co. inceptd.; \$25,000; J. C. Milner.

Okla., Tulsa.—Bull Oil & Gas Co. inceptd.; \$100,000; Albert H. Bell, V. E. Gahagan, Ray S. Fellows.

Okla., Tulsa.—Marmay Petroleum Corp. chartered; \$50,000; C. R. Thurlwell, Maurice Blumenfeld.

S. C., Florence.—Gas Light.—Southern Gas Light Co. inceptd.; \$100,000; Charles E. Commander, Prest.; W. T. Moreland, Secy.; J. M. McCown, V.-P.; D. D. Bolen, Treas.

Tenn., Nashville.—Texas Rainbow Oil Co. inceptd.; \$150,000; T. N. Figures, Jr., S. S. Bryan, W. B. Whitaker.

Tex., Dublin.—Refinery.—Pullman Oil & Refining Co.; 3000-bbl. refinery.

Tex., Electra.—Gulf Production Co.; 4-in. pipe line to Burkburnett; increase loading rack capacity to 20 cars.

Tex., Fort Worth.—Refinery.—St. Johns Oil & Refining Co., 1415½ Main St., organized; \$7,000,000; Fred Pruitt, E. M. Blue, F. Noble, E. W. McKenzy, refinery, pipe lines, wells.

Tex., Houston.—Shaffer Oil Development Co. inceptd.; \$500,000; F. A. Shaffer, E. L. Fields, M. A. Johnson.

Tex., Jachammon.—Refinery.—T. M. Cooper, Abilene, Tex.; refinery; daily capacity 1200 bbls. oil; gas plans and specifications.

Tex., Gorman.—Refinery.—Gorman Home Refining Co., 60 S. Polk St., Amarillo, Tex.; increase capacity of 300-bbl. (daily) refinery.

Tex., Houston.—Refinery.—Wolf & King, Jennings, La.; refinery; daily capacity 1000 bbls. oil; site on ship channel.

Tex., Houston.—Refinery.—Deep Water Refineries Co., G. W. Shearer in charge construction, 1011 Scanlan Bldg.; refinery; daily capacity 1000 bbls. oil; site on ship channel.

Tex., Houston.—Refinery.—Nebraska Oil & Refining Co. inceptd.; \$80,000; C. W. Goodman, Houston; Chas. Bonge, Cralington, Neb.

Tex., Houston.—Refinery.—Mid-Tex Oil & Refining Co., Jas. Manoll, Prest., New York; refinery; daily capacity 5000 bbls. oil; locate in Central West Texas oil fields.

Tex., Mineral Wells.—Gasoline.—Empire Gas & Fuel Co., Bartlesville, Okla.; casing-head gasoline plant.

Tex., Newcastle.—Refinery.—Victor Pipe Line & Production Co. organized; refinery; daily capacity 2000 bbls. oil.

Tex., San Antonio.—Ozard Oil Co. chartered; \$65,000; Sidney Turner.

Tex., San Antonio.—Refinery.—Rogers Refining Co., Bedell Bldg., organized; E. N. Canada, V.-P.; oil refinery.

W. Va., Charleston.—Gibraltar Oil & Gas Co. inceptd.; \$20,000; S. H. Wilson.

W. Va., Fairmont.—West Virginia Oil & Royalty Co. chartered; A. L. Jepson.

W. Va., Morgantown.—Brock Oil & Gas Co. inceptd.; \$300,000; Stephen Davis, J. C. May-

field. P. J. Bearmont, Chas. E. Jenkins, Paul H. Keener.

### Hydro-Electric Plants.

N. C., Granite Falls.—Falls Mfg. Co., D. H. Warlick; 600 to 700 H. P. hydro-electric plant on Middle Little River; concrete dam 54 ft. high, costing \$40,000; 2 mi. transmission line to connect with present line, total distance 12 mi.; total cost \$65,000; Berry Fortune Co., Contr., Granite Falls; Chas. E. Waddell, Engr., Asheville, N. C. (See Machinery Wanted—Steel Beams.)

N. C., Madison.—Beaver Dam Development Co. Incptd.; \$50,000; Nat. M. Pickett.

Tenn., Lebanon.—Tennessee Power Co., Nashville; electrical transmission line; Lebanon to Murfreesboro.

### Ice and Cold-Storage Plants.

Fla., Fernandina.—City, W. S. Whitney, Clerk; opened bids to erect additional building for ice plant; L. S. Chadwick, lowest bidder; has let mchry. contract. (Lately noted inviting building bids and mchry. ordered.)

Fla., Eau Gallie.—Eau Gallie Electric Co.; \$40,000 ice and electric plant; electric lines and street fixtures. (Lately noted incptd., \$50,000.)

Fla., Tampa.—Co-ops Ice & Storage Co., P. O. Box 2212; install additional equipment, including ammonia compressor machine, freezing tank and cans, ammonia condensers, water-treating apparatus, ammonia coils for tank and storage-rooms, dumps, electric hoists and cranes, etc.; raw-water ice; daily capacity, 60 tons; has building. (See Machinery Wanted—Ice Machinery.)

Ga., Americus.—Atlantic Ice & Coal Corp., Atlanta, Gray Tillman, Local Mgr.; add storage-house for 4000 tons ice; 1-story 60x90-ft. concrete building; \$60,000 to \$75,000 improvements.

Ga., Macon.—Atlantic Ice & Coal Co.; \$250,000 improvements; brick and concrete building; increase storage capacity from 15,000 to 35,000 tons and daily output ice from 50 to 350 tons; install additional machinery; also enlarge plants at Americus, Dublin, Columbus, Cordele, Atlanta and Rome.

Ky., Louisville.—Merchants' Ice & Cold-Storage Co., Jno. T. Malone, Prest., 235 E. Main St.; 7-story 71x75-ft. \$200,000 fireproof building; \$50,000 machinery ordered; cold-storage warehouse; D. X. Murphy & Bro., Architects; Geo. Marshall, Engr., 238 E. Main St.; L. N. Hancock, Contr. (Supersedes previous item.)

Miss., Meridian.—Repsher Ice Co.; enlarge plant.

Miss., Senatobia.—Claude Venzy; ice plant contemplated. (See Cotton Compresses and Gins.)

N. C., Wilson.—Wilson Ice & Fuel Co.; 7½ acres; double ice-plant capacity; brick buildings; 40x50 ft. and 40x100 ft.; daily 75 tons; 3000-ton cold-storage; 12,000-gal daily ice-cream factory; machinery ordered; total \$125,000. (Supersedes recent item.)

S. C., Florence.—Florence Ice & Fuel Co.; O. G. Weston, V.-P.-Mgr.; purchase \$75,000 additional machinery; increase daily output to 115 tons ice; electric drive.

Tex., Fort Worth.—Ballard & Martin Ice Co., J. J. Ballard, Prest.; ice plant; electric driven; daily capacity 75 tons.

Tex., McKinney.—McKinney Ice & Coal Co.; improve plant; double capacity; \$40,000; contracts let.

Va., Bristol.—W. W. Remine and W. A. Owen, Johnson City, Tenn.; organize \$200,000 company; cold-storage plant, 50,000-bbl. capacity; ice-cream factory.

### Iron and Steel Plants.

Mo., Kansas City.—Open-hearth Furnaces and Rolling Mills.—Kansas City Bolt & Nut Co., Solomon Stoddard, Gen. Mgr.; \$1,000,000 additions; to include 5 open-hearth steel furnaces and 22-inch rolling mills; furnace construction contract let to D. S. Nesbit Construction Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.; equipment will include traveling tilting tables, overhead cranes, fuel-oil furnaces, electric power, etc.

### Land Developments.

Fla., Miami Beach.—West Bay Co. Incptd.; \$250,000; Carl D. Fisher, Prest.; James H. Snowden, V.-P.; Frank O. Van Deren, Secy.-Treas.

Ga., Columbus.—Bibb Mfg. Co.; village development; survey sites; grade roads; E. S. Draper, Archt., Charlotte, N. C., and New York.

Ga., Lagrange.—Dunson Mills; improve village; E. S. Draper, Archt., Charlotte, N. C., and New York.

Miss., Jackson.—City, F. M. Trussell, Clk.; park improvement; vote Nov. 4 on \$30,000 bonds.

N. C., Henderson.—B. Frank Harris; estate development; E. S. Draper, Archt., Charlotte, N. C., and New York.

N. C., Laurel Hill.—Springfield Cotton Mills; improve mill village; E. S. Draper, Archt., Charlotte, N. C., and New York.

N. C., Rocky Mount.—J. P. Whitehead; develop new home grounds; E. S. Draper, Archt., Charlotte, N. C., and New York.

Okla., Ada.—City; park improvements; voted \$10,000 bonds. Address The Mayor. (Lately noted to vote.)

Okla., Chickasha.—City; vote Sept. 30 on \$100,000 bonds; purchase park sites and improve.

W. Va., Martinsburg.—Crescent Orchard Co. organized; S. P. House, Prest.

W. Va., Romney.—Sunrise Orchard Co. organized; \$125,000; E. C. Henshaw Prest.; Geo. P. Walters, 1st V.-P.; Dudley Harley, Secy.-Treas.; 19,000 apple, 1260 cherry, 32 English walnut and 40,000 peach trees; acquire 539 acres on Jersey Mountain, adjoining present holding.

### Lumber Manufacturing.

Ala., Burles.—Pyrton Lumber Co., H. D. Pyrton, Prest.; sawmill; 24x80 ft.; mill construction; \$3600 equipment, including boiler, engine, edger, trimmer and saw; daily output 15,000 ft. Lately noted purchasing 3,000,000 ft. yellow pine and to erect mill. (See Machinery Wanted—Boiler; Pump.)

Ala., Wetumpka.—Spear.—Harris Lumber Co.; rebuild burned planing mill and drykiln; reported loss, \$45,000.

Ark., Althelmer.—Star Lumber Co. Incptd.; \$10,000; E. H. Brassell, Prest.

Fla., Mossy Head.—T. J. Britton, Lakewood, Fla.; purchased 10,000 acres timber land; sawmill.

Fla., Tallahassee.—Pennington-Evans Co. Incptd.; \$100,000; Rufus Pennington, Prest.

Fla., Tallahassee.—Tallahassee Lumber Co. Incptd.; \$100,000; D. M. Lewis, Gen. Mgr.

Miss., Gulfport.—Gulf Yellow Pine Export Co., H. E. Richardson, Mgr., 203 Hewes Bldg., organized; agent for sale production 4 sawmills; exporter of yellow pine in cargo lots; contemplates erecting saw and planing mills in 1920.

Mo., Springfield.—Garrett Lumber Co. Incptd.; \$24,000; J. E. Garrett, Prest.

Okla., Frederick.—Boutell Lumber Co. chartered; \$40,000; Earl N. Boutell.

S. C., Little River.—Hammer Lumber Co., John L. Hammer, V.-P., Wilmington, N. C.; rebuild burned planing mill and lumber sheds.

Tex., Hull.—Doucette Lumber Co. chartered; \$16,000; Tom F. Cruse.

### Metal-Working Plants.

Md., Hurlock.—Tin Cans.—Eastern Shore Can Co. organized; \$250,000; W. M. Wright, Prest.; Geo. W. Woolford, V.-P.; S. O. Neal, Secy.-Treas.; build plant with daily capacity of 250,000 cans; 2-story 150x100-ft. brick building; specifications ready by Oct. 15. (See Machinery Wanted—Can Machinery.)

Mo., Joplin.—Belt Punches.—Ideal Punch Mfg. Co., Jos. A. Packheiss, Prest.-Mgr., has building; install 2 thread-cutting lathes, 2 upright drilling machines, grinding machine, aluminum foundry equipment, 3 moulders, 200 capacity gas furnace; daily capacity 50 to 75 belt-punch machines. (See Machinery Wanted—Metal-working Machinery; Engines.)

Mo., St. Louis.—St. Louis Metal-ware Co.; 1-story 220x360-ft. factory; Andrew McBean, Engr.

Tex., Ranger.—Tools.—Eureka Tool Co. Incptd.; \$80,000; Jno. Corp., C. A. Towns, D. H. Graver.

Va., Suffolk.—Screens, etc.—National Screen Co.; installing door, window screen, sash and window frame plant; 75 H. P. in small motors; Henry B. Reardon, Jr., Electrical Engr., Bankers' Trust Bldg., Norfolk. Previously noted. (See Machinery Wanted—Motors; Electrical Wiring.)

### Mining.

Ark., Batesville.—Gravel.—Batesville Gravel & Material Co.; increased from \$5000 to \$75,000.

Fla., Croom.—Phosphate.—Seminole Phosphate Co.; rebuild burned plant; install 250 to 300 H. P. engine, dryer, grinding mill. (See Machinery Wanted—Engine; Dryer; Grinding Mill; Elevators; Shafting.)

Ky., Hickory.—Clay.—West Kentucky Ball Clay Co. chartered; \$45,000; W. S. Hargrove.

Mo., St. Louis.—Lead and Zinc.—Aztec Mining Co., Harry Lareh, Mgr.; leased ore land; contemplates installation hand-jig plant.

N. C., Sylva.—Mica.—R. U. Garrett Mica Co. chartered; \$10,000; R. U. Garrett.

Va., Christiansburg.—Mari.—Montgomery Mari Corp. chartered; \$75,000; T. M. Morrison, Prest.

W. Va., Morgan County.—Ganister Rock.—Harbison-Walker Refractories Co., Farmers' Bank Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.; purchased 1000 acres land on west side Cacapon Mountain; quarry ganister rock.

### Miscellaneous Construction.

La., New Orleans.—Levee.—U. S. Engineer Office, 519 Canal St.; construct 5,309,000 cu. yds. earthwork in Lower Tensas, Atchafalaya, Lafourche, Pontchartrain and Lake Borgne Levee Dists.

La., Port Allen.—Levee.—Atchafalaya Basin Levee Dist. Commrs., V. M. Lefebvre, Prest.; Port Barre South Levee No. 3, extending from embankment of Baton Rouge Branch of S. P. R. R. to lower side of Cypremort Bay; contents 400,000 cu. yds.; bids until Oct. 6, by State Engrs., Rooms 215 New Orleans Court Bldg., New Orleans.

Tenn., Nashville.—Memorial.—City and Davidson County; memorial square; voted \$1,000,000 bonds; State aid, \$1,000,000. Address The Mayor.

Tex., Orange.—Wharf, Docks, etc.—Wharf & Dock Comsn.; dock alterations and extensions; construct 900 ft. lumber wharves, 50,000



sq. ft. additional warehouse; initial expenditure, \$150,000; others to follow; MacFarlane Co., Contr., Orange; W. E. Simpson Co., Engr., associated with C. H. Page & Bro., Archts., Austin, Tex.; Hugh Santes, Engr., in charge, Orange. (Supersedes recent items.)

Va., Fortress Monroe—Wharf.—U. S. Government, Washington; repairs to flooring and fender system, etc., of main wharf; construction under supervision of Constr. Q. M., Fortress Monroe; V. A. Matteson, Archt., Washington.

### Miscellaneous Enterprises.

Ark., Little Rock—Incinerator.—City, W. G. Sprague, Supt.; reconstruct garbage-disposal plant; contemplated. (See Machinery Wanted—Incinerator.)

D. C., Washington—Laundry and Dry Cleaning.—Arcade Laundry & Sunshine Dry Cleaning Co., 3219 Mt. Pleasant St.; laundry and dry-cleaning plant; 1 story; 290x133 ft.; A. J. Atkinson, Archt., 3801 Macomb St.; W. P. Lipscomb Co., Contr., District National Bank Bldg.

D. C., Washington—Incinerator.—United States Government, Construction Quartermaster, Walter Reed Hospital; \$15,000 incinerator.

Fla., Jacksonville—Mineral Water.—Good Hope Water Co.; mineral water bottling plant; daily capacity, 500 to 600 bottles.

Fla., Jacksonville—Fruit.—Porter-Judy Fruit Co. inceptd.; \$50,000; W. T. Porter, President

Fla., Miami—Electrical.—Monad Electrical Co. inceptd.; \$10,000; W. B. Scott, Prest.

Fla., Tampa—Steamship Line.—Merchants' Transportation Co. organized; operate boat line; construct pier.

Ky., Lexington—Taxicabs.—Lafayette Taxicab Co. chartered; \$10,000; Sewell Brown.

Ky., Louisville—Electrical Supplies.—Electrical Sales Co., chartered; \$3000; David Schneider.

La., Grayson—Potato Curing.—Perfection Curing Co., C. H. Lyons, Prest.; Winfield, La.; 26x126-ft. fireproof building; 30,000-bu. potato drykilm; erect and operate hollow-tile vegetable curing-houses; J. M. Hughes, Archt., Goldonna, La.; W. O. Carraway, Constr. Engr., Grayson. (Supersedes recent item.)

La., Plaquemine—Moss Gins.—R. I. Schwing Co. inceptd.; \$50,000; R. I. Schwing.

Md., Annapolis—Laundry.—Navy Dept., Bureau Yards and Docks, Washington; \$50,000 laundry.

Md., Baltimore—Construction.—Downing Construction Co., 502 E. North Ave., organized; Eugene Cook.

Miss., Hattiesburg—Sweet-potato Curing.—Magnolia Co., W. E. Bobo, Mgr.; 30,000-bu. sweet-potato drykilm; 60x151 ft.; fireproof; hollow tile; \$30,000; J. V. and R. T. Burkes, Contrs.

N. C., Charlotte—Plumbing Supplies.—Whitman-Douglas Co. inceptd.; \$100,000; D. S. Whitman, C. B. Douglas.

N. C., Fayetteville—Publishing.—Fayetteville Press Co. organized; W. F. Blount, Prest.; W. A. Stickley, Mgr.; 2-story 30x80-ft. fireproof building; install \$25,000 printing machinery; purchased. (Lately noted inceptd., capital \$50,000.)

N. C., Warsaw—Agricultural Supplies.—Farmers' Supply Co. inceptd.; \$30,000; J. E. Pollock.

Okla., Alva—Publishing.—Alva Review-Courier Printing Co. chartered; \$3000; L. A. Wilhite.

Okla., Oklahoma City—Mill Supplies.—Mid-oke Supply Co., 200 W. Main St.; 4-story 155x

140-ft. steel and concrete building; Chas. Montecote, Archt.; M. J. Reinhart, Engr.; Reinhart & Donovan, Contrs., Insurance Bldg.

Okla., Tulsa—Printing.—Superior Art Printery chartered; \$5000; J. L. Schmidt.

S. C., Denmark—Laundry.—Defiance Engineering & Construction Co.; has plans for laundry; steam or electric power. (See Machinery Wanted—Laundry Equipment.)

Tex., Brenham—Publishing.—Brenham Banner Publishing Co., Geo. Neu, Mgr.; printing plant; 2 stories; brick; 25x132 ft.; fireproof; open building bids Oct. 15, addressed to M. M. Ginn, Archt.; cylinder press, automatic feeder, power perforator, probably steam heating plant. (See Machinery Wanted—Heating Plant; Motors.)

Va., Clifton Forge—Florist.—Alleghany Floral Co. inceptd.; \$25,000; W. D. Bowles, Prest.

Va., Petersburg—Construction.—Southern Constr. Corp. chartered; \$100,000; R. S. Perkinson, Prest.

W. Va., Charleston—Electrical.—Kallmerten & Warner Electric Co., O. W. Kallmerton, Gen. Mgr., 129 Lovell St.; contract to repair and install electrical mining machinery, including steam engines and turbines, generators, motors, etc.; will install winding and taping machines and coil press. (Lately noted inceptd. under Electric Plants, capital \$10,000.)

W. Va., Huntington—Mechanical Equipment.—Crumrine Equipment & Supply Co. chartered; \$25,000; C. C. Crumrine.

### Miscellaneous Factories.

Ala., Birmingham—Peanut Products.—The Peanut Products Corp. organized; \$250,000; Felix I. Tarrant, Prest.; Paul C. Jack, Gen. Mgr.; Geo. D. Pollock, Secy.-Treas.; build \$100,000 plant on 4-acre site; install mchy. to mfr. peanut butter, oil, etc.

Fla., Moore Haven—Peanut Oil.—J. O. Hendry, B. Goady Burton; \$50,000 peanut-oil mill.

Fla., Moore Haven—Syrup.—Moore Haven Syrup Co. organized; \$50,000; C. J. Martin, Prest., Miami, Fla.; J. W. Grambling, Mgr., Moore Haven; 100x250-ft. mill construction building; machinery ordered.

Fla., St. Petersburg—Cigars.—W. H. Streeter Cigar Co. inceptd.; \$50,000; A. P. Avery, Prest.; W. H. Streeter, V.-P. and Gen. Mgr.

Fla., Tampa—Underwear.—Juan Martinez & Co., Box 302; organize \$250,000 corporation to manufacture underwear and hosiery. (See Machinery Wanted—Underwear Equipment.)

Ga., Atlanta—Candy.—Reese & Company inceptd.; \$250,000; Paul P. Reese, C. Reese, Thos. A. Ratcliffe.

Ga., Atlanta—Ginger Ale, etc.—Red Rock Co.; has 65x165-ft. 4-story building; alter and improve; bottling plant; floor space 48,000 sq. ft.

Ga., Atlanta—Smoke Consumers, etc.—Pomerooy Mfg. Co. inceptd.; \$200,000; Jno. Pomerooy, Atlanta; W. T. Bidwell, Cleveland, Tenn.; C. F. Dann, London, England.

Ga., Atlanta—Clothing.—Breen Mfg. Co. incorporated; \$200,000; Ned B. Breen, J. S. Kennedy, M. L. Hirsch.

Ga., Augusta—Bakery.—J. E. Kessels; bakery; brick construction; \$8500.

Ga., Rome—Drugs.—Rome Co-operative Drug Co. inceptd.; \$25,000; R. H. Brooks.

Ky., Louisville—Beverages.—Horn Co. chartered; \$10,000; Eli Horn.

Ky., Louisville—Clothing.—Juvenile Clothing Co.; increased from \$5000 to \$20,000.

Ky., Louisville—Beverages.—Horn Co. inceptd.; \$10,000; Eli Horn.

Ky., Louisville—Molasses Stock Feed.—Fernelcliff Feed & Grain Co. inceptd.; Edwin Schwab, Eugene Schwab, Phil Meyer; purchased Fernelcliff Distillery; equip to mfr. molasses stock feed.

La., New Iberia—Straw Pulp.—Teche Mfg. Co. organized by Mrs. M. B. Nicol, Washington, La.; acquired established plant; install machinery; mfr. pulp and other by-products from rice straw and bagasse.

La., Paducah—Electrical Supplies.—Suburban Electric Supply Co. inceptd.; \$30,000; C. B. Smiley.

Md., Baltimore—Tailors' Trimmings.—Carl Freudenthal, 6 S. Eutaw St.; 4-story factory addition; brick; Benj. Frank, Archt., 328 N. Charles St.

Md., Frederick—Bakery.—Jno. Herschberger; bakery addition.

Md., Greensboro—Evaporated Milk.—Helvetia Milk Condensing Co., Louis Latzer, Prest., Highland, Ill.; 250x175-ft. brick or tile building; fireproof; \$100,000; equip with condensing mchy.; monthly capacity 5,000,000 lbs.; John Latzer of Greensboro representing company; Helfensteller, Hirsch & Watson, Archts., Chemical Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.; Hug Constr. Co., Engr. (See Machinery Wanted—Bricks; Boilers.)

Miss., Clarksdale—Drugs, etc.—Delta Drug & Chemical Co. inceptd.; \$50,000; J. C. Noah, M. Powers.

Miss., Laurel—Chero-Cola.—Chero-Cola Bottling Co.; W. A. Medrick, Atlanta, Ga.; 2-story brick building; install machinery; purchased.

Mo., Kansas City—Unionalls.—H. D. Lee Mercantile Co.; factory; 500 machines.

Mo., St. Louis—Ehrens & Ott Mfg. Co., J. D. Senden, Secy., 102 N. 4th St.; 6-story 44x76-ft. factory and salesroom; Jas. A. Godfrey, Contr., Wainwright Bldg.

Mo., St. Louis—Indexograph Machines.—Liberty System Corp., 2310 Locust St.; contemplates construction 2-story 65x450-ft. factory; heating system; P. J. Brashaw, Archt., 722 Chestnut St.

N. C., Goldsboro—Mattresses.—Goldsboro Milling & Grain Storage Co., H. G. Maxwell, Prest.; mattress plant addition.

N. C., Greensboro—Drugs.—W. W. Smith Drug Co. inceptd.; \$25,000; W. Wesley Smith.

N. C., Kinston—Chero-Cola.—Chero-Cola Bottling Co. chartered; \$100,000; J. E. Dickinson.

N. C., Wilson—Remedies.—Conver Stock Remedy Co. inceptd.; \$100,000; C. H. Brantley.

N. C., Wilson—Ice-cream.—Bell Ice-Cream Co. inceptd.; \$50,000; Chas. E. Bell.

N. C., Wilson—Ice Cream.—Wilson Ice & Fuel Co.; 7½ acres; brick buildings; 40x50 and 40x100-ft. factory; 12,000 gal. daily ice cream; double ice plant capacity; daily 75 tons; 3000 cold-storage; machinery ordered; total \$125,000.

N. C., Wilson—Tobacco.—Imperial Tobacco Co.; double capacity.

N. C., Winston-Salem—Candy.—Peerless Candy Co., 11 E. 3d St., inceptd.; \$100,000; J. E. Jamison, Treas., Roanoke, Va.; has building; install candy machinery. (See Machinery Wanted—Candy Machinery.)

S. C., Allendale—Coca-Cola.—Allendale Coca-Cola Bottling Co. inceptd.; \$100,000; D. D. Bolen, D. H. Munn, both Florence, S. C.

S. C., Camden—Coca-Cola.—Carolina Coca-Cola Bottling Co. inceptd.; \$15,000; A. T. Heath, Sumter, S. C.

S. C., Charleston—Grass Baskets.—Carolina Grass Weaving Home Industries inceptd.; \$5000; Jos. Varadi.

S. C., Columbia—Chero-Cola.—Columbia

Chero-Cola Bottling Co. inctd.; \$77,000; L. J. Markey, Columbia; Perry Moses, Sumter, S. C.  
S. C. Columbia—Creamery.—Carolina Farmers' Co-operative Creamery Co. and Dunnwood Creamery; increased capital from \$10,000 to \$30,000.

S. C. Lake View—Drugs.—Lake View Drug Co. inctd.; \$10,000; R. N. Oliver.

S. C. Spartanburg—Baking.—Spartanburg Bake Rite System inctd.; \$20,000; H. G. Rowland.

S. C. Springfield — Bottling. — Springfield Lime Cola Bottling Co. inctd.; \$10,000; L. W. Busbee, Prest.

S. C. Springfield — Lime-Cola. — Springfield Lime-Cola Bottling Co. (lately noted inctd., \$10,000) organized; L. W. Busbee, Prest.; W. W. Barr, Mgr., Orangeburg, S. C.; 40x70-ft. building; galvanized iron or tin; \$2000 to \$4000 bottling machinery; daily output 400 crates. (See Machinery Wanted—Bottling Machinery.)

S. C. Orangeburg—Lime-Cola.—Lime-Cola Bottling Co. inctd.; \$60,000; O. W. Hartman, Prest.; Barrett D. Wilson, Gen. Mgr.; \$15,000 to \$30,000 fireproof building; \$200,000 bottling machinery for 15 plants. (See Machinery Wanted—Bottling Machinery.)

S. C. St. Matthews—Ice Cream.—B. C. Banks; contemplates ice-cream plant; daily capacity 150 gals. (See Ice and Cold-storage Plants.)

Tenn., Chattanooga — Candy. — Chattanooga Candy Co. inctd.; \$10,000; W. A. Griffith.

Tenn., Chattanooga — Spats. — Lipson Ryan Mfg. Co., J. L. Ryan, Prest., 501-03 Whiteside St.; increased capital from \$50,000 to \$100,000; spats and leggings; daily output 150 dozen.

Tenn., Chattanooga—Portraits, etc.—Success Portrait Co., 1123 Fort St., J. M. McConnell, Gen. Mgr.; 3-story 60x135-ft. building; 30,000 sq. ft. floor space; \$40,000; automatic sprinkler system; portraits, frames, moldings; Stuart Construction Co., Contr.-Archit.-Engr. (Supersedes recent item.)

Tenn., Knoxville—Lime.—Cedar Bluff Pine Lime Co. chartered; \$3000; Jack Martin.

Tenn., Memphis—Vinegar.—Burgie Vinegar Co.; increase from \$75,000 to \$105,000.

Tenn., Memphis — Disinfectant. — Maldezone Chemical Mfg. Co. inctd.; \$50,000; J. M. Walker, Prest.; J. R. Buchignani, Treas.; 3-story building.

Tenn., Memphis — Candy. — Belmont Candy Co., 78 Virginia Ave., inctd.; R. R. Floyd, Prest.; H. L. Betts, Mgr.; \$150,000 factory; 3 stories and basement; 102x120 ft.; brick and reinforced concrete; Jas. Alexander Constr. Co., Contr.

Tex., Marshall — Bottling. — Coca-Cola Bottling Works, A. E. Grimes, Propr.; \$100,000 brick and concrete building; 70x120 ft.; install cooling system.

Tex., Wichita Falls—Bakery.—Wichita Falls Bakery Co.; 1 story and basement, 75x115-ft. building; brick, steel, wood; P. H. Anthony & Associates, Archts., 1109 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Va., Richmond — Phonographs. — Ramos-Eubank Photograph Mfg. Co. inctd.; \$50,000; John S. Ramos, Chas. L. Eubank.

Va., Bristol—Ice Cream.—W. A. Owens, W. W. Remine, Johnson City, Tenn.; \$200,000; manufacture ice cream; cold-storage plant for 50,000 blbs. apples.

Va., Richmond—Planos and Phonographs.—A. J. Crafts Piano Co.; increased from \$15,000 to \$100,000; add factory for planos and phonographs; annually 10,000 phonographs.

Va., Roanoke—Pepsi-Cola.—American Bottling Corp. changed name to Roanoke Pepsi-Cola Bottling Co.; increase capital from \$15,000 to \$25,000.

W. Va., Dunbar—Lamp Chimneys.—Dunbar Flint Glass Co.; additional new mch.

### Motor Cars, Garages, Tires, Etc.

Ala., Bessemer—Garage and Showroom.—Letson & James Automobile Co. will occupy 45x100-ft. brick garage to be erected by Chatwell & Hillard Contracting Co. on 19th St.; \$15,000.

Ala., Birmingham—Automobiles.—Horn Auto Supply Co. inctd.; \$20,000; W. H. Wolverton, Secy.

Ala., Birmingham—Automobiles.—Horn Automobile Supply Co. inctd.; \$20,000; W. H. Wolverton, Secy.

Ala., Haleyville—Garage.—B. J. Cowart; 2-story brick building for garage and mercantile business; \$10,000 to \$12,000.

Ark., Bentonville—Garage.—E. B. Gilliam, J. A. Vaughan; garage; \$10,000.

Fla., Bradentown—Garage.—Dettre & Land; garage.

Fla., Jacksonville—Salesroom and Service Station.—Jordan Motor Co., Louis Granthal, Prest.; 1-story 50x105-ft. brick salesroom and service station; N. L. Snelson, Contr.; Marsh & Saxelbye, Archts.

Fla., Neptune—Garage.—W. L. Griffith, Jacksonville; garage.

Fla., Palmetto—Accessories.—Harlee & Harrison; 2-story building; A. T. Hullinger, Contr., Bradentown, Fla.

Fla., St. Petersburg—Garage.—J. E. McConkey; garage; concrete blocks; \$3000; Florida Stone & Paving Co., Contr.

Ga., Atlanta—Garage.—J. Fleaman; garage and filling station at Highland Ave. and N. Boulevard; \$25,000; G. Lloyd Preacher, Archt., Healy Bldg.

Ga., Augusta—Filling Station.—W. W. Shaw; filling station and storage warehouse; \$6000.

Ky., Ashland — Garage.—J. H. McClary; 2-story 50x93-ft. garage; brick walls; first floor cement floor; second floor wood floor; composition roof; \$15,000; J. M. King, Archt.

Ky., Irvine—Garage.—Irvine Garage & Machine Co. chartered; \$20,000; Jno. A. Wallace.

Ky., Louisville—Motors.—Meadows & Pritchett inctd.; \$10,000; I. L. Meadows; motor vehicles and accessories.

La., Crowley—Automobiles.—Crowley Motor Co.; increased capital to \$60,000; 2-story brick 68x100-ft. building.

La., Shreveport — Automobiles. — Vaughn Motor Co. (lately noted inctd., \$30,000 capital) organized; C. L. Vaughn, Sec.-Mgr.; handle exclusive Haynes lines of automobiles. (Supersedes recent item.)

Md., Baltimore—Garage.—Clara Kloppel; 1 story, 37x130 ft. brick garage; Charles B. Burdette, Contr., 2019 W. Lexington St.; Charles R. Burdette, Archt.

Md., Baltimore—Garage.—Phillip J. Kreamer; 1-story 60x140-ft. garage; \$10,000; Geo. R. Callis, Jr., Archt., 55 Knickerbocker Bldg.

Md., Baltimore—Garage.—Home Laundry Co., Joseph Lotz; 1-story 27x83-ft. garage; \$40,000; W. B. Gerwig, Archt., 600 Equitable Bldg.

Md., Hagerstown—Auto Repair Shop.—H. E. Baker, Mgr., Antietam Sale Co.; 2-story 40x165-ft. building; \$40,000; Harry Angle, Contr., Manila & Dewey Aves.; Frederick J. Mack, Archt., Negley Bldg.

Md., Ocean City — Garage.—Chas. A. McGregor; garage; fireproof concrete; corrugated-iron roof.

Miss., Greenwood.—E. K. Myrick; 1-story brick and stone 137x150-ft. garage; \$30,000; Mann & Gatling, Archts., Memphis, Tenn.

Miss., Greenville—Auto Salesroom and Service Station.—Automobile Sales Co., B. Koss-

man, Prest.-Mgr.; 233-237 S. Walnut St.; 72x144-ft. building; \$18,000. (Supersedes recent item.)

Mo., Carthage—Garage.—Platt-Porter Grocery Co.; 1-story and basement 50x37-ft. garage; contract to Bonham Roofing Co., Joplin, Mo., for roofing; Knudsen Plumbing Co., Carthage, Mo., heating and plumbing. (Lately noted.)

Mo., Kansas City—Automobiles.—Chevrolet Motor Co., Firestone Bldg.; occupy 2-story fireproof building to be erected by E. W. Shields at Grand Ave. & Sixteenth St.; tapestry brick; cut stone trimmings; \$50,000 to \$60,000; site 50x115 ft.; White & White, Archts., 401 First National Bank Bldg.

Mo., Kansas City — Garage. — W. W. Sylvester; 1-story 21x140-ft. garage; \$8000; Walter Judkins, Contr., 1316 W. 42d St.; A. H. Buckley, Archt., 821 Gloyd Bldg.

Mo., Kansas City—Garage.—Midland Realty Co.; 1-story 75x160-ft. addition; Holt, Price & Barnes, Archts., 606 Reliance Bldg.

Mo., St. Louis—Garage.—Day Nite Auto Co., E. D. Hunkins in charge, 3914 Washington Ave.; 2-story 50x245-ft. garage; fireproof; brick; \$30,000.

Okla., Garber—Garage.—Mr. Lorton; 1-story 75x140-ft. garage; \$50,000; Wilcox & Bryant, Contrs.

Okla., Muskogee—Automobiles.—E. W. Mangson, St. Louis, Mo.; 100x110-ft. brick building; \$20,000.

Okla., Oklahoma City—Garage.—A. J. Doherty, Fort Worth, Tex.; 2 stories and basement, 50x140-ft. garage; fireproof; reinforced concrete and stone; \$40,000; Monnot & Reid, Archts., 409 Empire Bldg., Oklahoma City.

S. C., Chester—Repairs.—Automobile Machinery Repair Co. inctd.; \$2000; I. C. Cross, Prest.

Tenn., Huntingdon—Garage.—R. E. Ware; 115x240-ft. garage, plate-glass frontage, fireproof; install full garage equipment, overhead trolley, 2-5 H. P. A. C. electric motors, battery-charging plant with 750 to 1200-watt motor generator set, built-in preheater for welding plant. (Lately noted.)

Tenn., Knoxville — Automobiles. — Gaylon-Cutten Motor Co. inctd.; \$25,000; A. T. Dosser.

Tenn., Memphis—Batteries.—Storage Battery Service & Sales Co.; 50x50-ft. building, with 30x50-ft. drive for battery station; colonial type.

Tenn., Memphis — Garage. — Dave Dermon; 1-story 4-room brick garage and filling station; \$48,000.

Tenn., Nashville—Garage.—The Apartment Garage, Elliston place and Louise Ave.; garage; brick; concrete floor.

Tex., Dallas—Automobiles.—Dallas Oakland Co. inctd.; \$50,000; J. W. Neal.

Tex., Eastland—Automobiles.—Callaway & Blankenbecker Motor Co. inctd.; \$10,000; F. A. Blankenbecker.

Tex., El Paso—Motors.—Garrett Motor Co. chartered; \$10,000; F. J. Garrett.

Tex., Fort Worth—Garage.—Winfield Garage & Livery Co.; reinforced concrete and brick 100x125-ft. garage; fireproof; 37,500 ft. floor space; 200 cars.

Tex., Sherman—Automobiles.—North Texas Motor Co., D. W. Gullick; brick and concrete 50x100-ft. building; \$20,000; Jerry Wall, Contr.

Tex., Texarkana—Garage.—Southwestern Gas & Electric Co.; 50x101-ft. garage.

Va., Christiansburg — Automobiles. — Mutual Garage Corp. chartered; \$25,000; A. B. Correll, Secy.

Va., Portsmouth.—Garage.—Portsmouth Reo Motor Co. chartered; \$25,000; R. G. Edgerston, Prest., Suffolk, Va.

Va., Richmond—Accessories.—W. M. Reynolds, Inc., chartered; \$25,000; Wm. M. Reynolds, Prest.

W. Va., Clarksburg.—Garage.—Christie Myers Feed Co.; 2-story concrete and brick garage and feed store; Ed J. Wood, Archt., Lowndes Bldg. stall machinery; mfre. automobile tires.

W. Va., Dunbar.—Tires, etc.—Dunbar Tire & Rubber Co. inceptd.; \$1,000,000; R. W. Crissey, Chas. R. Wesley, both of Kent, Ohio; Donald O. Blagg, Charleston, W. Va.; has plant buildings; equip to manufacture automobile tires and rubber goods; plans daily output 500 tires.

W. Va., Morgantown.—Tires.—Armor Cord Rubber Co., Joe McBlain, Gen. Mgr.; 1-story 75x200-ft. building; concrete, steel frame, corrugated steel roofing; J. E. Straun, Archt.

### Road and Street Construction.

Ala., Tuscumbia.—City, O. B. Clark, Mayor; 22,353 sq. yds. macadam paving; 13,317 lin. ft. concrete curb and gutter; 8650 cu. yds. grading; 18,907 sq. ft. concrete walk; 11,194 sq. yds. concrete, asphalt, asphaltic concrete, bituminous macadam or brick paving; \$86,000; Speed & Kearney, Contrs., Memphis, Tenn.; J. E. Ferguson, Engr., Tuscumbia, Ala. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

Ala., Haleyville.—City, J. T. Curtis, Clk.; improve streets; \$17,000 bonds.

Ala., Montgomery.—State; order vote on \$25,000,000 bonds for roads; W. S. Keller, State Highway Engr.

Ark., Bentonville.—Benton County Commrs., Road Improvement Dist. No. 4, D. H. Osborne, Secy., Rogers, Ark.; improve roads with gravel; bids until Oct. 20, changed date from Sept. 10; R. D. Alexander, Engr., Eureka Springs, Ark. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Ark., Glenwood.—Commrs. Southwest Arkansas Improvement Dist. No. 1, J. A. Bonner, Secy.; 60 mi. road; bids until Oct. 8; Parkes Engineering Co., Engr., Pine Bluff, Ark. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Ark., Perryville.—Perry County Commrs., Road Improvement Dist. No. 1, A. F. Leigh, Commr.; 26¼ mi. road; 96,000 cu. yds. grading; bids until Oct. 1; Parkes Engineering Co., Engr., Pine Bluff, Ark. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Fla., Dade City.—City, W. F. Cole, Clk.; 2000 sq. yds. asphalt, concrete pavement; \$18,000; bids until Oct. 21; Geo. F. Young, Engr. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving.)

Fla., De Land.—Volusia County Commrs.; roads; sold \$200,000 bonds.

Fla., Plant City.—City, Claude B. Root, Mayor; street improvement; vote on \$70,000 bonds. (Lately noted defeated \$70,000 bonds.)

Ga., Albany.—City; pave Jackson, Broad, Pine and other streets; voted \$81,000 bonds. Address The Mayor. (Lately noted to vote.)

Ga., Athens.—Clarke County Commrs., Roads and Revenues, Tate Wright, Clk.; pave 3.18 mi. Athens-Winder-Monroe road; \$75,400; Smith Construction Co., Contr., Atlanta, Ga.; E. L. Griggs, Project Engr., Athens, Ga. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

Ga., Ellijay.—Ordinary of Gilmer County; 54 mi. Federal-aid road; 2326 sq. yds. plain cement concrete paving; 3600 sq. yds. water-bound macadam paving; 1887 lin. ft. concrete curbing; bids until Oct. 17; Johnston & Morgan, Engrs., 609 Flatiron Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving.)

Ga., Madison.—City; street paving; voted bonds. Address The Mayor.

Ky., Paintsville.—Johnson County Commrs.; Big Sandy and Old Dominion Highway from Ashland to Virginia line; voted \$200,000 bonds.

Ky., Owensboro.—City, John C. Calhoun, Mayor; pave 9th St.; 1878 sq. yds. bituminous concrete foundation and wearing surface; 1207 lin. ft. curb and gutter; \$6747; Andrews Asphalt Paving Co., Contr., Hamilton, Ohio; E. B. Shidley, City Engr. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

Ky., Pineville.—City; 36,000 yds. rock-asphalt streets; R. W. Davis & Co., Contrs., Louisville, Ky.

La., Alexandria.—Highway Dept., Board State Engrs., Room 736 Maison Blanche Annex, New Orleans; gravel 19.80 mi. Alexandria-Oberlin Highway and gravel 14.50 mi. Alexandria-Melville Highway, Rapides Parish; bids until Oct. 6; changed date from Aug. 25; Duncan Bule, State Highway Engr. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

La., Cameron.—Cameron Parish Police Jury; roads; voted \$380,000 bonds.

La., Colfax.—Grant Parish Road Dist. No. 8, John Randolph, Prest. Police Jury; 50 mi. roads; \$360,000 available; R. M. Perry, Contr., Colfax, La.; State Highway Dept., Engr., New Orleans, La. (Lately noted voting \$210,000 bonds.)

La., Pointe a la Hache.—Plaquemines Police Jury; resurface road with shells in Dist. No. 1; voted \$50,000 bonds. (Lately noted to vote.)

La., Vivian.—Town, F. B. Reeves, Clk.; gravel and surface streets; \$30,000 bonds.

Md., Baltimore.—Board of Awards; pave, curb and grade with sheet asphalt on concrete base street listed in Contract No. 167; bids until Oct. 8; R. Keith Compton, Const. Engr., Paving Comsn. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving.)

Md., Baltimore.—Board of Awards; pave Fleet St. with cement concrete; bids until Oct. 8; Geo. F. Wieghardt, Highway Engr. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving.)

Md., Hagerstown.—City, Mayor Fahrney; 1½ mi. boulevard from Virginia Ave. to Antietam Creek, 100 ft. wide.

Md., Salisbury.—Wicomico County Commrs., Marion N. Nelson, Prest.; 1.03 mi. Salisbury-Snow Hill road, Contract No. 412; 1.07 mi. Salisbury-Nanticoke road, Contract No. 522; concrete, pavement 15 ft. wide; \$70,000; E. R. Griffith Contracting Co., Contr.; P. E. Burroughs, Resident Engr. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

Md., Snow Hill.—State Roads Comsn., 601 Garrett Bldg., Baltimore; 1.90 mi. State highway from Snow Hill to Girdletree; concrete; Worcester County, Contract WO-19, Federal-Aid Project No. 39; bids until Oct. 7. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Miss., Brookhaven.—Lincoln County Highway Comsn., Fourth Road Dist.; 3.6 mi. road; Federal-Aid Project No. 10-B, State trunk road between Jackson and McComb; 32,000 cu. yds. grading; 7550 cu. yds. gravel; bids until Oct. 15; Xavier A. Kramer, Engr., Jackson, Miss. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Miss., Jackson.—City Comsn., F. M. Trussell, Clk.; street improvement; vote Nov. 4 on \$90,000 bonds. (Supersedes recent item.)

Miss., Lexington.—Holmes County Supvrs., J. H. Fuqua, Clerk; roads in Dist. No. 5; vote Oct. 7 on \$70,000 bonds.

Miss., Lexington.—Holmes County Highway Comsn., Second Road Dist., Durant, Miss.; 3.7 mi. road; Federal-Aid Project No. 47, State trunk road; 5850 cu. yds. gravel; bids until Oct. 27; Xavier A. Kramer, Engr., Jackson, Miss. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Miss., Louise.—Town, B. C. Oxley, Clk.; 1 mi. concrete sidewalks.

Miss., Wiggins.—Stone County Commrs.; gravel centennial highway; vote Oct. 6 on \$30,000 bonds.

Mo., Clarkton.—City; reinforced concrete paving and curbs; \$27,116; Frank Carmean, Contr., Kennett, Mo.

Mo., Fredericktown.—Madison County Commissioners; public roads; \$325,000 bonds. (Lately noted to vote on \$1,000,000 bonds.)

Mo., Houston.—Texas County, C. L. Johnson, County Judge; 64 mi. roads; H. P. Moberly, Div. Engr., Springfield, Mo. (Lately noted voting \$225,000 bonds.)

Mo., Kansas City.—City; pave Jackson Ave., 35th to 39th Sts.; F. P. McCormick, Contr., 2309 Penn St.

Mo., St. Louis.—Laclede-Christy Corporation; streets, sewers, sidewalks.

N. C., Raleigh.—State Highway Comsn., Frank Page, Chmn.; gravel road; 13,342 yds. gravel; F. W. Chandler, Contr., Virgilina, Va.; W. S. Fallis, Engr., Raleigh.

N. C., Whiteville.—City, M. T. Moyers, Clk.; 21,000 sq. yds. street paving; 12,289 lin. ft. concrete headers, curb and gutters; 7000 sq. yds. concrete sidewalks; bids until Oct. 8; W. H. Banck, Const. Engr., Wilmington, N. C. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving.)

Okla., Cushing.—City, S. P. Alles, Mayor; pave 40 blocks street; Clarence A. Wood, Engr., Stillwater, Okla.

Okla., McAlester.—Pittsburg County Commissioners; roads in Dow Township; \$50,000 bonds; J. Floyd Frazier, Engr. (Lately noted to vote \$50,000 bonds.)

Okla., Pauls Valley.—City; 20 blocks asphalt streets; \$200,000. Address The Mayor.

Okla., Stillwater.—Payne County Commrs.; 3 mi. road, Cushing to Gano.

S. C., Greenwood.—Greenwood County Highway Comsn., E. I. Davis, Secy.; 9.1 mi. Dixie highway; 21,200 cu. yds. top soil; bids until Sept. 30; B. R. Cowherd, Jr., County Engr. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Tenn., Alcoa.—City, C. L. Babcock, Mayor; pave streets.

Tex., Cisco.—City Commrs.; 50,000 sq. yds. street pavement; brick on concrete base; asphalt macadam; will let contract. Address The Mayor.

Tex., Denton.—City, H. V. Hennen, Mayor; paving and sewers; \$300,000; bids opened Sept. 29; Koch & Fowler, Engrs., Dallas, Tex. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Georgetown.—Williamson County Commrs.; roads; voted \$1,500,000 bonds; R. A. Nichols, Engr., Brownwood, Tex.

Tex., Coleman.—Coleman County Commrs., Precinct No. 1, L. G. Mathews, County Judge; grade 67 mi. road; bids until Oct. 13; General Engineering Co., Engr., Brownwood, Tex.; lately noted to vote on \$500,000 bonds. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Tex., New Braunfels.—Comal County Commissioners; roads; vote Sept. 27 on \$175,000 bonds.

Tex., Ranger.—City, M. H. Hagamon, Mayor; street improvements and sewer extensions; \$750,000; bids until Oct. 15; J. S. Barlow, City Engr.; lately noted to vote. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving.)

Tex., Sulphur Springs.—Hopkins County Commrs.; Como Road Dist. No. 5; \$35,000; Welch Bros., Contr.

Tex., Wadsworth.—City; pave streets. Address The Mayor.

Va., Charlottesville.—Albermarle County Supvrs.; surface 2.42 mi. Rio road, gravel or sand-clay; \$17,000; grade 1.66 mi. Scottsville



road; 12 ft. concrete bridge and culverts; \$13,000; bids until Oct. 13; S. C. Liggett, Engr. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Va., Chatham.—Pittsylvania County Supervisors; 1½ mi. Class A concrete road; bids until Oct. 6. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Va., Danville.—City; pave Stokes St.; \$13,000. Address The Mayor.

Va., Petersburg.—City; street paving and sidewalks; \$100,000 and \$125,000; R. D. Budd, Engr.

Va., Petersburg.—City; sidewalks, curbing and guttering; \$8300; Layton Co., Contr.; R. D. Budd, Engr.

Va., Petersburg.—City; improve Bollingbrook St.; 5000 sq. yds. concrete roadway paving, 1800 sq. yds. concrete sidewalk; bids until Oct. 3; R. D. Budd, Engr. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving.)

Va., Richmond.—City; awarded paving contracts. C. S. Luck, \$4720, Chamberlayne Ave. from Brookland Park Boulevard to Calhoun St.; W. J. Anderson, \$1050, granolithic curb and gutter on Grove Ave.; appropriated \$45,000 to extend Chamberlayne Ave. south to schockoe Creek. (Lately noted.)

W. Va., Charleston.—City, Bonner H. Hill, City Manager; 8000 sq. ft. cement sidewalks; bids opened Sept. 25; Ernest Bruce, City Engr. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving.)

W. Va., Grafton.—City, F. B. Cather, Commissioner of Streets; 1218 sq. yds. paving and 800 ft. concrete curb on Latrobe St. sidewalks; Withers & Robinson, Contrs. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

W. Va., Grafton.—Taylor County Commrs.; hard-surfaced roads; vote on \$1,000,000 bonds.

W. Va., Huntington.—City Commrs., Matt Miser, Commr. Streets, Sewers, etc.; improve 14th St.; bids until Oct. 6; A. B. Maupin, City Engr. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving.)

W. Va., Keyser.—Mineral County Commrs., A. A. Jordan, Clerk; 7.66 mi. 20-ft. road in Elk Dist.; 9 ft. concrete pavement; \$135,000 available; H. W. Kaylor & Co., Contrs., Hagerstown, Md. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

W. Va., Keyser.—Mineral County Commrs., A. A. Jordan, Clerk; 12.17 mi. Ridgely-Alaska road. Class A. Federal-aid road; \$77,906.60; Vang Construction Co., Contr., Cumberland, Md.; Samuel H. Lea, County Engr., Keyser, W. Va. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

W. Va., Martinsburg.—Berkeley County Commrs., E. A. Hobbs, Clerk; 3 mi. concrete road from Madsville Landing to Van Vorhiss; \$123,000 to \$126,000; awarded contract to Morton Van Vorhiss, B. M. Chaplan, R. E. Derr.

W. Va., Princeton.—Mercer County Commissioners, Lowry G. Bowling, County Clerk; grade 5 mi. Princeton-Flat Top road; 26 ft. water-bound pavement; T. Towles & Co., Contrs. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

### Sewer Construction.

Fla., Leesburg.—City, W. H. Porter, Clk.; 6 mi. sanitary and storm sewers; 11x35-ft. triple compartment settling tank; \$44,000; J. B. McCrary Co., Engr., Atlanta, Ga.; Harwell & Owens, 225 American Bank Bldg., Contrs., Tampa, Fla. (Supersedes recent item.)

Ga., Cartersville.—City, P. C. Flemister, Mayor; 16 mi. sanitary sewers, 8 to 15 in.; J. B. McCrary Co., Engr., Atlanta. (Rejected bids lately noted opened Sept. 10.)

Md., Westminster.—Town; contemplates sewer system; \$250,000. Address The Mayor.

Miss., Drew.—City; sanitary sewers with disposal plant and pumping station; J. H.

Weatherford, Engr., 64 Porter Bldg., Memphis, Tenn.; H. P. Perry, Contr., Bessemer, Ala. (Lately noted.)

Miss., Jackson.—City, F. M. Trussell, Clerk; sewer and bridge extension; vote Nov. 4 on \$15,000 bonds. (Supersedes previous item.)

Mo., St. Louis.—J. W. Smith, Engr., City Hall; extend Branch St. sewer system; \$55,000; inviting bids.

N. C., Spring Hope.—City, P. C. Dillard, Mayor; sewer and water systems construction; 1200 ft. 10-in. No. 1 sewer pipe; 15,000 ft. 8-in. No. 1 sewer pipe; 23 manholes, 300 ft. 7 in. flush tanks; bids until Oct. 1; Jno. J. Wells, Engr., Rocky Mount, N. C. (See Machinery Wanted—Sewers.)

Okl., Ada.—City; sewer extension; voted \$75,000 bonds. Address The Mayor. (Lately noted to vote.)

Tenn., Nashville.—City, Wm. Gupton, Mayor; section No. 2 (tunnel section) Brown's Creek intercepting sewer; 350,000 brick or 1000 cu. yds. concrete and 45,000 brick, optionally; section No. 2 Richland Creek intercepting sewer; 505,000 brick; bids until Oct. 14. (See Machinery Wanted—Sewers.)

Tex., Denton.—City, H. V. Hennen, Mayor; sewer and paving; \$300,000; bids opened Sept. 29; Koch & Fowler, Conslt. Engrs., Dallas, Tex.

Tex., Ranger.—M. H. Hagamon, Mayor; sewer extension, street improvement; \$750,000; bids until Oct. 15; J. S. Barlow, City Engr.

Va., Petersburg.—City; sewer extension; \$275,000; R. D. Budd, City Engr.

Va., Richmond.—City; Fourth St. sewer between Montrose and Edgewood Sts.; \$757; Saville & Clairborn, Contrs.

Va., Richmond.—City; Clay St. sewer Sheppard to High Point Sts.; \$6020; H. L. Driscoll, Contr.

Va., Richmond.—Fourth Street sewer, between Maury and Morgan Sts.; \$1556; C. M. Henley, Contr.

Va., Ronceverte.—City, Wm. B. Blake, Jr., Mayor; sewer addition, water-works extension, etc.; vote Oct. 4 on \$20,000 bonds.

W. Va., Charleston.—City, Ernest Bruce, City Engr.; 65 sewers; vote on \$1,000,000 bonds.

W. Va., Huntington.—City Commrs., Matt Miser, Commr. Streets, Sewers, etc.; 12-in. vitrified-tile lateral sewer on Caldwell St.; bids until Oct. 6; A. B. Maupin, City Engr. (See Machinery Wanted—Sewers.)

W. Va., Martinsburg.—City, H. G. Tonkin, Mayor; sewer disposal plant; \$48,000; Cox Construction & Lumber Co., Contr. (Rescinded contract lately noted awarded H. C. Brooks Co.)

### Telephone Systems.

Fla., Fort Meade.—Leon Prine; has telephone franchise.

Fla., Moore Haven.—Glades Telephone Co. chartered; \$15,000; E. C. Fish, Prest.

Ga., Atlanta.—Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Co.; plans \$9,000,000 expenditure for general improvements, extensions, buildings, mchry., etc., in Southern territory; within next 3 yrs.

Ga., Atlanta.—The Postal Telegraph-Cable Co.; improvements; 24,000 mi. copper wire; lay wires between Atlanta and Washington; \$500,000.

### Textile Mills.

Ala., Lafayette.—Yarn.—Lafayette Yarn Mills organized; \$500,000; Jas. A. Hinea, Prest.; 450x110-ft. mill, cotton warehouse, boiler-room, machine shop, pumproom, tank, tower; standard mill construction, with steel

sash; cost \$100,000; date open bids not determined; 10,000 spindles, electric drive; mill machinery cost \$22,000; date open bids not decided; daily capacity 4000 lbs. yarn. (Supersedes recent item.)

Fla., Tampa.—Hosiery.—Juan Martinez & Co., Box 302; organize \$250,000 corporation to mfr. hosiery and underwear. (See Machinery Wanted—Underwear Equipment.)

Ga., Summerville.—Cotton Products.—Summerville Cotton Mills; increase capital \$90,000 to enlarge and improve plant.

Miss., Meridian.—Cotton Products.—Alden Mills; \$10,000 annex.

N. C., Charlotte.—Cotton Waste.—Charlotte Waste Co. organized; succeeds H. W. Downey & Co.; has building; \$10,000 to reconstruct; install willowing machine, rag picker, garnett machine; clean cotton waste from cotton and oil mills. (Lately noted inceptd., \$50,000 capital.)

N. C., Kings Mountain.—Yarn.—Park Yarn Mills chartered; \$750,000; C. W. Johnston, J. Leak Spencer, Horace Johnston, A. T. Summey, all Charlotte, N. C.

N. C., Laurinburg.—Yarn.—Prince Cotton Mill Co. organized; \$600,000; J. L. McNair, Prest.; 458x158 ft. concrete and brick standard mill construction building; 12,000 spindles; electric drive; contracts awarded. (Supersedes previous items.)

S. C., Walhalla.—Yarn.—Keowee Yarn Co. organized; \$80,000; Wm. M. Hedrick, Prest.; Charles F. Hedrick, Secy.-Treas., has 2-story 80x50-ft. building, with 3-story 60x28-ft. ell, boiler and engine-room, warehouses, all of brick and concrete; ordered \$50,000 mill equipment, including 5000 spindles; 200 H. P. steam-driven electric plant, costing \$20,000; daily capacity 2000 lbs. yarn. (Lately noted chartered.)

### Water-works.

Ark., Conway.—City; replace 1½ mi. wood water main with cast-iron pipes; \$15,000. Address The Mayor.

Ark., Horatio.—City; contemplates water and electric-light plants. Address The Mayor.

Ark., Monticello.—Commrs. Water and Light Improvement Dist. No. 1, L. W. Dillard, Chrmn.; 400,000-gal. reinforced concrete reservoir; inviting bids. (See Machinery Wanted—Reservoir.)

Ky., Ashland.—City, H. R. Dysard, Mayor; intake tunnel, dry well, coagulating basin; \$65,000; Jos. B. Nelson's Son's Co., Contr., Chicago. (Lately noted opened bids Sept. 8.)

Ky., Covington.—City Commrs.; water-works; vote in Nov. on \$211,000 bonds for new boilers and pumps, \$189,000 for filtration plant, \$38,000 to complete emergency water main.

Ky., Danville.—South Danville Water Co. chartered; \$6000; Jas. H. Baughman.

La., Natchitoches.—City Commrs., W. F. Johnson, Mayor; water and light improvements; crude oil engines; fire and domestic pumps, oil storage tank, alternators, power-station building, machinery foundations; bids until Oct. 14; Xavier A. Kramer, Conslt. Engr., Magnolia, Miss. (See Machinery Wanted—Water-works, etc.)

Miss., Jackson.—City, F. M. Trussell, Clerk; water-works equipment; vote Nov. 4 on \$15,000 bonds. (Supersedes previous item.)

Mo., Maryville.—City, A. D. Hewitt, Clk.; \$50,000 water-filtration plant; inviting bids.

N. C., Spring Hope.—City, P. C. Dillard, Mayor; water-works and sewer construction; 10,440 ft. 6 to 10-in. cast-iron pipe; 6500 ft. 2-in. gal. pipe; 24 hydrants, valves, etc.; bids until Oct. 1; Jno. J. Wells, Engr., Rocky

Mount, N. C. (See Machinery Wanted—Water-works.)

Okl., Ada.—City; water-works; voted \$250,000 bonds. Address The Mayor. (Lately noted to vote.)

Tenn., Greenfield.—City, Clyde Ezzell, Mayor; water and electric-light plants; voted \$70,000 bonds. (Lately noted to vote.)

Tex., Arlington.—City, F. R. Wallace, Secy.; water-works; 20,000 ft. 4 to 8-in. cast-iron water pipe; valves and specials; bids until Oct. 1; Myers & Noyes, Engrs., Deere Bldg., Dallas. (See Machinery Wanted—Water-works.)

Tex., Mount Vernon.—City, L. W. Davidson, Secy.; improve water-works; construct reinforced concrete reservoir; bids until Sept. 29. (See Machinery Wanted—Water-works.)

Va., Orange.—City, A. J. Harlow, Mayor; water-works improvements; filter plant, pumping equipment, force main; voted \$70,000 bonds.

Va., Ronceverte.—City, Wm. B. Blake, Jr., Mayor; water-works extension; filtration reservoir—natural sand beds from river to reservoir, then pumped to pressure reservoir already built; sewer additions, new pumps, laying water mains, pumphouse site, etc.; vote Oct. on \$30,000 bonds. (See Machinery Wanted—Piping.)

W. Va., Clarksburg.—Water Board, Scotland G. Hyland, Gen. Mgr.; pumping station addition; bids until Sept. 30. (See Machinery Wanted—Pumping Station.)

### Woodworking Plants.

Fla., Jacksonville.—Crates.—Hawkins-Shands Crate Co. inceptd.; \$10,000; T. W. Shands, Prest.

Ga., Toccoa.—Furniture.—Piedmont Furniture Co., J. L. Loden, Mgr.; has building; install \$9,000 woodworking machinery. (See Machinery Wanted—Woodworking Machinery.)

Ky., Harrodsburg.—Buggies.—Bohon Buggy Co.; \$65,000 additions; contemplated.

La., New Orleans.—Ready-cut Houses, etc.—Coons Cypress Silo Co., O. A. Coons, Prest., Patterson, La., advises Manufacturers Record: Formulating plans for reorganization and removing plant to New Orleans; continue mfr. cypress silos; add mfr. cypress tanks and ready-cut houses; plant details not ready. (Lately noted to build \$200,000 silo and ready-cut house plant.)

Miss., West Point.—Boxes, etc.—West Point Box & Hamper Co. inceptd.; \$50,000; J. L. Dunlap, West Point; E. R. Wilson, Humboldt, Tenn.; mfr. boxes, crates, veneer products, etc.; initial machinery cost, \$35,000; automatic sprinklers.

Mo., Kansas City.—Silos.—Indiana Silo Co., C. A. Teague, Mgr., 4 S. W. Blvd.; 1 and 2-story and basement 113x240-ft. silo factory; 1-story 160x300-ft. lumber shed; brick and stone trimmings; mill construction; R. H. Sanneman, Archt., 519 Reserve Bank Bldg.

N. C., Lenoir.—Chairs.—Carolina Chair Co. inceptd.; \$125,000; M. L. Cromwell, B. L. Stone.

S. C., Columbia.—Coffins.—Columbia Coffin & Casket Co. inceptd.; M. W. Lorick, Prest.

S. C., Greenville.—Building Material.—Builders' Supply Co. inceptd.; \$50,000; J. C. Cunningham, R. B. Dobson, both Greer, S. C.

Va., Roanoke.—Oak Flooring.—Harris Hardware Co. inceptd.; Allen Harris, Prest.; Mrs. Ida P. Harris, V.-P.; both Johnson City, Tenn.; Geo. L. Wade, Secy.-Treas., Roanoke; has mill; install electric motors.

### Fire Damage.

Ala., Birmingham.—Guarantee Shoe Co.'s store; loss \$50,000.

Ala., Birmingham.—Tuggle Institute, C. A. Tuggle, Prof.; loss \$50,000.

Ala., Flatwoods.—Henrod-McKay Lumber Co.'s plant.

Ala., Webb.—Webb Mercantile Co.'s warehouse.

Ala., Wetumpka.—Spear-Harris Lumber Co.'s planing mill and dry kiln; loss \$45,000.

Ark., Hoxie.—Missouri Pacific R. R.'s car sheds and 12 freight cars; loss \$60,000; H. R. Carpenter, Ch. Engr., St. Louis.

Ark., Paragould.—W. A. Jenkins' residence.

Ark., Waldron.—Dozier Bros. Grocery Co.'s store; Mitchell's Drug Co.'s building; First National Bank Bldg.; W. E. Cole's building; loss \$50,000.

Fla., Atlantic Beach.—Atlantic Beach Hotel, owned by Flagler estate; loss \$300,000; W. H. Adams, Propr.

Fla., Marianna.—Willis & Pender Mercantile Co.'s building; Bank of Greenwood; Greenwood Drug Store and J. B. Logan's store.

Ga., Augusta.—David Nackman's warehouse; loss \$35,000; building owned by S. Lesser Estate.

Ga., Atlanta.—Bohler Auto Service Co.'s plant; Patterson Auto Co.'s plant; Alexander Gunn Co.'s plant, and Pyrene Mfg. Co.'s plant.

Md., Annapolis.—Daniel Tucker's garage; Isaac Hoberg's dwelling.

Md., Annapolis.—Isaac Hollberger's 2 stores and dwelling; loss \$10,000 to \$12,000.

Md., Stevenson.—Walter B. Brooks, Sr.'s, residence; loss \$60,000.

Mo., Haigart, P. O. West Plains.—Missouri Iron & Steel Corp. sawmill; main office, 1414 International Life Bldg., St. Louis.

N. C., Burlington.—Dixie Flour Mill's boiler-room.

S. C., Little River.—Hammer Lumber Co., John L. Hammer, V.-P., Wilmington, N. C.; planing mill and lumber sheds.

Tenn., Newbern.—Land Featherston's residence.

Va., Middleburg.—T. U. Dudley's residence; loss \$25,000.

Va., Richmond.—United Cigar Co.'s store.

### Wrecked by Explosion.

Tex., Sherman.—Grayson County courthouse; loss \$100,000.

## BUILDING NEWS

EXPLANATORY.

Buildings costing less than \$10,000 not covered in these reports.

## BUILDINGS PROPOSED

### Apartment-Houses.

Fla., Jacksonville.—Gustave K. Schaetz; \$16,000 apartment; 2 stories; 24 rooms.

Ga., Atlanta.—W. Wynne; 2 apartment-houses; 3 stories; brick; \$50,000 ea.; day labor.

Ga., Atlanta.—Earl Yancey; \$12,500 apartment-house; 2 stories; brick veneer; day labor.

Md., Baltimore.—George W. Wright, 1118 W. Lafayette Ave.; convert building at 818 N. Carrollton Ave. into apartment; 6 suites.

W. Va., Fairmont.—Dr. D. L. L. Yost; purchased building; will remodel for apartment; 1 or 2 additional stories; stores on first floor.

### Association and Fraternal.

Ala., Tuscaloosa.—Dr. J. S. Thomas, Chrmn. of Committee to erect Y. M. C. A. building.

Ga., East Point.—East Point Masonic Temple Co., C. H. Livsey, Prest.; \$25,000 temple.

Mo., St. Louis.—Young Men's Hebrew Assn., W. Freund, Prest.; remodel and erect 5-story addition; 100x150 ft.; concrete and brick; rock foundation; \$50,000.

Mo., St. Louis.—Masonic Temple Assn., Dorsey Jamison, Prest.; \$1,000,000 temple; fireproof; J. L. Hackenlively, 502-4-6 Landers Bldg., advisory and consulting Archt. for Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of Mo.; Karl M. Vetsburg, Chrmn. Building Comm. (Previously noted.)

Tex., San Antonio.—Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, No. 216, W. E. Roach, Secy., P. O. Box 1098; improve building for club lodgeroom; dormitories on 2d and 3d floors; 2 additional stories; fireproof; concrete roof; concrete floors; heating plant; elevators; C. V. Seutter, Archt., Moore Bldg. (Lately noted.)

W. Va., Logan.—T. E. Browning; \$160,000 office building; 5 stories and basement; 48x130 ft.; brick; Meanor & Handloser, Archts., R. & P. Bldg., Huntington, W. Va.; taking bids on superstructure. (Previously noted.)

### Bank and Office.

Ala., Haleyville.—National Bank; \$25,000 capital; considering erecting brick building.

Ark., Lake Village.—Chicot Bank & Trust Co., C. F. Tompkins, Cash.; bids until Oct. 13 to erect building; plans and specifications from St. Louis Bank Equipment & Fixture Co., 8th and Walnut Sts., St. Louis. (See Machinery Wanted—Bank Fixtures.)

Fla., Marianna.—Bank of Greenwood; building to replace structure noted damaged by fire.

Ky., Hardy.—Kentucky River Coal Corp.; Y. M. C. A. and church building.

Ky., Hazard.—D. W. Fulp and others; 6 office buildings; 3 stories; brick; \$120,000.

Ky., Hazard.—J. B. Hoge and others; office building; brick.

Ky., Whitesburg.—David Hays and others; office building.

Md., Baltimore.—Wilbur F. Spice, 316-18 Chamber of Commerce; \$75,000 office building, South and Water Sts.; 36.7x57.8 ft.; 3 stories; foundation for 12 stories; brick and marble; probably steam heat; Smith & May, Archts., 1133 Calvert Bldg.; bids opened in about 60 days.

Md., Baltimore.—Mercantile Trust & Deposit Co., Calvert and Redwood Sts.; alter and enlarge building; add 2 stories; brick; reinforced concrete slab floors; lower vault; install heating plant; tile roof; low-pressure steam heat; electric gear tractor elevator; Trowbridge & Livingston, Archts., 527 Fifth Ave., New York; bids in. (Lately noted.)

Md., Hurluck.—Citizens' Bank of Hurluck.

In writing to parties mentioned in this department, it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

Edgar B. Simmons; erect building at Poplar and Main Sts.

Mo., St. Louis.—A. Heman Construction Co., Title Guaranty Trust Bldg.; \$100,000 bank and office building; 2 stories; 70x100 ft.; brick, concrete and stucco; Angela Realty Co., Engrs.

N. C., Danbury.—Citizens' Bank, J. H. Ellington, Prest.; bank building.

N. C., Wilmington.—H. L. Vollers; office building, leased by Alexander Sprunt & Sons, Inc.; 3 stories; 66x86 ft.; reinforced concrete; built-up roof; reinforced concrete and tile floors; steam heat; electric lights. Address Henry E. Bonitz, Archt. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Houston.—Humble Oil & Refining Co.; reported to erect 10 or 12-story office building; Clinton & Russell, Archts., 32 Nassau St., New York.

Va., Guyan.—Guyan Valley Bank; remodel building; W. B. Smith, Archt., Huntington, W. Va.

Va., King George.—Bank of King George, Dr. G. C. Mann, Pres.; bank.

Va., Winchester.—Commercial Bank; erect building.

### Churches.

Ala., Mobile.—Central Baptist Church, Rev. J. E. Barnes, pastor; \$18,000 building; 3 stories; brick veneer; seating capacity 1500; asbestos shingle roof; pine floor; hot-air heat; electric lights; J. E. Greene, Archt., 1905 American Trust Bldg., Birmingham; W. B. Hewitt will supervise construction. Address J. E. Barnes. (Lately noted.)

Ala., Cullman.—First Methodist Church; building; contemplated. Address The Pastor.

Ark., Pine Bluff.—First Methodist Church, considering plans for \$100,000 church and \$15,000 parsonage; Dr. J. A. E. Baylor, Architectural Secretary of Board of Church Extension, M. E. Church, South, Louisville, Ky.

Ga., Doerun.—Baptist Church, Rev. W. M. Cutts, pastor; church and rectory; \$17,000; asphalt shingle roof; hardwood floors; hot-air heat; single reflector lights; concrete sidewalks; Jas. E. Greene, Archt., 1905 American Trust Bldg., Birmingham, Ala.; bids opened Oct. 1. Address Rev. W. M. Cutts. (Lately noted.)

Ky., Louisville.—Mount Vernon Street Methodist Church; \$50,000 community center; swimming pool, gymnasium and library. Address The Pastor.

N. C., Charlotte.—First Baptist Church, Rev. Luther Little, pastor; \$50,000 Sunday-school annex.

N. C., Elizabeth City.—Methodist Episcopal Church; \$85,000 to \$100,000 building; 36x170 ft.; brick and stone; tile or slate roof; wood floors; steam heat; electric lights. Address J. M. Michael, Archt., Charlotte. (Lately noted.)

N. C., Gastonia.—Baptist Church; \$30,000 to \$50,000 building. Address The Pastor.

N. C., Greensboro.—Holy Trinity Episcopal Church, Rev. R. E. Roe, pastor; building; H. B. Upjohn, Archt., 466 4th Ave., New York. (Previously noted.)

N. C., Wilson.—Calvary Methodist Church, Rev. J. Herbert Miller, Pastor; \$15,000 building.

S. C., Abbeville.—Methodist Church; building. Address The Pastor.

S. C., Andrews.—Methodist Church; \$50,000 building. Address The Pastor.

Tex., Alpine.—Methodist Episcopal Church South; \$26,000 building; about 70x125 ft.; brick or hollow tile; shingle or slate roof;

bids opened within 90 days. Address Rev. J. H. Walker, pastor. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Caddo.—Methodist Episcopal Church Extension Board, Dr. H. A. Boaz, Secy., Louisville, Ky.; church and parsonage.

Tex., Ennis.—Tabernacle Baptist Church; \$50,000 to \$75,000 building; H. C. Leinbach, Archt., Dallas, Tex. (Previously noted.)

Tex., Gainesville.—E. J. Huffaker; bids until Sept. 30 to erect church building.

Tex., San Antonio.—Methodist Church, Rev. H. R. Porter, Pastor; \$15,000 building; reinforced concrete and brick; 50x65 ft.; auditorium, bowl floor, seat 300; balcony; English basement; Beverly W. Spillman, Archt., Alamo Bank Bldg.

Tex., Stephenville.—First Baptist Church; \$75,000 building; C. H. Leinbach, Archt., Dallas. (Lately noted.)

Va., Bristol.—Mary Street Methodist Church, Rev. J. E. Naff, Pastor; building.

Va., Richmond.—Broad Street Methodist Church; \$250,000 building. Address The Pastor.

W. Va., Morgantown.—Methodist Episcopal Church; \$12,000 building. Address The Pastor.

### City and County.

N. C., Asheville.—Comfort Station.—City; \$50,000 comfort station; concrete, marble and mahogany. Address City Commrs. (Lately noted.)

N. C., Charlotte.—Home.—Mecklenburg County and City Commrs.; \$20,000 home for women.

### Courthouses.

Mo., Galena.—Stone County Clk.; bids until Oct. 6 for \$50,000 courthouse; C. H. Sudhoelter Co., Archt., 215 W. 9th St., Joplin, Mo. (Lately noted.)

N. C., Lincolnton.—Lincoln County; \$100,000 courthouse. Address County Commrs.

N. C., Roxboro.—Person County Commrs.; \$200,000 courthouse and jail; 4 stories; fireproof; brick; granite trim; Harry Barton, Archt., Greensboro, N. C. (Previously noted.)

### Dwellings.

Ala., Birmingham.—Wallace C. Johns; \$30,000 residence; brick veneer.

Ark., Little Rock.—Pulaski Heights Land Co. and Mountain Park Land Co.; number of dwellings; Harry Auten, V.-P. Pulaski Heights Land Co., will supervise construction.

Ala., Mobile.—Geo. E. Glaver; \$14,000 residence; 2 stories; 60x40 ft.; C. L. Hutchisson, Archt., City Bank Bldg.

Ala., Mobile.—Capt. L. A. Scott; \$18,000 residence; 2 stories; 70x50 ft.; hollow tile; stucco finish; C. L. Hutchisson, Archt., City Bank Bldg.

Ala., Orrville.—Craig Smith; residence.

Fla., Jacksonville.—W. P. Baldwin of Baldwin-Lewis Naval Stores Co.; \$25,000 residence.

Ga., Atlanta.—M. A. Permer; two 1-story brick-veneer dwellings; \$10,000; day labor.

Ga., Atlanta.—W. R. Hammond; three 2-story frame dwellings; \$14,400; day labor.

Ga., Commerce.—Dr. L. G. Hardman; \$40,000 residence; 16 rooms; brick; tile roof; hardwood and rift pine floors; L. C. Hart, Archt., Athens, Ga.; day labor.

Ga., Griffin.—Griffin and Spalding County Board of Trade, W. B. Royster, Secy. and Mgr.; interested in organization of \$50,000 company to erect dwellings.

Md., Baltimore.—Dr. D. F. Blatt, 1202 E. Monument St.; purchased site at Belair and Chestnut Hill Ave., and will erect residence.

Md., Baltimore.—Phillip S. Morgan, 12 E. Lexington St.; 2 dwellings, Bloomingdale Rd. and Longwood St.; 2 stories; 14x46 ft.; brick; pipeless furnace; Geo. Wessell, Archt., 2532 Winchester St.; construction by owner.

Md., Baltimore.—Cityco Realty Co., 2 E. Lexington St.; 17 dwellings, 725-57 McCabe Ave.; 2 stories; brick; 21x34 ft.; slag roof; \$34,000; F. E. Reall, Archt., 1335 N. Gilmer St.

Md., Baltimore.—William Hellbach, 661 W. Baltimore St.; \$18,000 residence; Carlisle and Hilton Sts.; 2½ stories; 43x30 ft.; frame and stucco; Frederick Thomas, Archt., 125 N. Kenwood Ave.; construction by owner.

Md., Baltimore.—Frank Novak Realty Co., Harford Ave. and 25th St.; 15 dwellings, 1700 block 33d St.; 2 stories; brick; two, 23.11x36 ft.; thirteen, 22.91x36 ft.; \$55,000; Otto Simonson, Archt., Maryland Casualty Tower.

Md., Baltimore.—Murray & Haynes, Garrison and Duvall Aves.; number of dwellings; Barrington Road; frame and shingle; 24x32 ft.; slate roof; hardwood floors; hot-water heat; electric lights; cement sidewalks; M. H. Murray, Archt., 1700 10th St.; construction by owners.

Md., Baltimore.—Thomas Hampton, 12 Lexington St.; 14 dwellings at Arlington; 2 stories; 22x34 ft.; porch front; slate and mansard roof; steam heat; Stanislaus Russell, Archt., 11 E. Lexington St.; construction by owner with foreman.

Md., Baltimore.—Isaac S. Field, 401 Water St.; purchased site at Guilford, 94x135 ft.; considering erection of dwelling; stucco; porches, etc.; details not determined.

Md., Silver Springs.—W. S. Lloyd, 1306 G St. N. W., Washington, D. C.; 2 bungalows; 1 story; 42x37 ft.; frame and shingle; \$12,000; Kieth Corp., Archts., 1722 Hennepin.

Miss., Meridian.—Alden Mills; 10 dwellings for operatives.

Miss., Shelby.—Chas. Curcio; several bungalows. (See Hotels.)

Mo., Kansas City.—N. W. Dible, 615 Commerce Bldg.; 125 dwellings at 57th and Oak Sts.; \$1,500,000.

Mo., Kansas City.—G. E. Henry; several dwellings.

Mo., Kansas City.—J. H. Kelly; several dwellings.

Mo., Kansas City.—R. N. Eaton; several dwellings.

Mo., St. Louis.—Sam Hamburg, Jr., and associates; number of dwellings.

N. C., Greensboro.—Latham Real Estate Co.; 2 dwellings; \$10,000.

N. C., Greensboro.—Julius Cone, Summit Ave. Building Co.; 10 to 20 dwellings.

N. C., Greensboro.—Chamber of Commerce, H. R. Bush, Prest.; promoting organization of \$100,000 company to erect dwellings. (Lately noted.)

N. C., Monroe.—E. C. Ingram; interested in organization of \$50,000 company to erect dwellings.

Okla., Tulsa.—Adams & Walker; 15 dwellings.

S. C., Greenville.—Mrs. Annie R. Ware; 1½-story dwelling.

S. C., Greenville.—Dr. C. Jones; 2-story brick-veneer residence; \$10,000.

S. C., Orangeburg.—Chamber of Commerce, F. F. Malpass, Prest., organized \$50,000 company to erect dwellings.

S. C., Rock Hill.—Rotary Club promoting organization of \$100,000 company to erect 40 to 50 dwellings; 4, 5 or 6 rooms. John G. Anderson interested.

Tenn., Columbia.—Dr. Watt Yelzer; resi-



dence; 8 rooms; slate roof; hardwood floors. Address owner.

Tex., Fort Worth.—Henry Lewis; 2 dwellings; \$12,000.

Tex., Paris.—A. B. Wise; \$25,000 residence; 2 stories.

Tex., Paris.—J. B. Hammon; brick residence.

Va., Norfolk.—B. F. Sivills, Columbia, N. C.; \$15,000 residence at Winona; 2 stories; 35x45 ft.; brick and frame; slate roof; wood floors; heating plant, \$1250; bids opened Sept. 30; C. M. Weller, Archt., Dickson Bldg., Norfolk.

W. Va., Beckley.—Harry Pickney; residence; brick and stone.

W. Va., Huntington.—Jean P. Smith; number of dwellings in Marcum addition; brick; \$4500 and \$5500 each.

### Government and State.

D. C., Washington.—Storage Plant.—Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Dept., C. W. Parks, Chief, Washington, D. C., bids until Oct. 15 for completion of storage plant for fuel oil at navy yard; drawings and specifications (No. 4035) at Bureau or Commandant of navy yard.

Mo., Kansas City.—Substation.—Thomas C. Bourke; probably 7-story building; 2 stories; for postoffice; 20,000 sq. ft. floor space; concrete; site 100x115 ft.; loading dock; ultimate plans call for 10-story structure.

### Hospitals, Sanitariums, Etc.

Ala., Florence.—Board of Governors Eliza Coffee Memorial Hospital, Judge J. J. Mitchell and others; enlarge and equip hospital; \$50,000.

S. C., Gaffney.—Dr. Robt. T. Ferguson; \$25,000 to \$30,000 hospital; about 20 rooms; brick; tile roof; oak and terrazzo floors; steam heat; electric lighting; C. M. Robinson, Archt., Richmond, Va. (Lately noted.)

### Hotels.

Ala., Selma.—Hotel Albert, F. A. Cater, Mgr.; \$15,000 addition; 10 rooms and baths; 20 additional rooms contemplated.

Ark., Jonesboro.—J. S. Parsons; 50-room addition to Parsons Hotel.

Fla., Sebring.—Kenilworth Lodge; \$40,000 addition to Kenilworth Inn; 120 rooms; 3 stories; Boufoey & Elliott, Archts., Tampa.

Ky., Shelbyville.—Armstrong Hotel, M. G. Stewart, Mgr.; \$20,000 improvements; 3 stories; Joseph & Joseph, Archts., Atherton Bldg., Louisville.

Miss., Shelby.—Chas. Curcio; hotel and several bungalows.

N. C., Dunlap.—Mr. Dunlap; hotel at Dunlap Springs, near Kernersville; 40 rooms; electric lights; \$40,000.

N. C., Forest City.—J. F. Alexander; \$50,000 hotel.

N. C., Morgantown.—W. C. Ervin, Prest. of company, to erect \$100,000 hotel; fireproof; Louis H. Ashbury, Archt., Charlotte, N. C. (Lately noted.)

N. C., Wilson.—R. A. Cherry; \$250,000 hotel; 7 stories; 90x147 ft.; 183 rooms; Benton & Benton, Archts. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Weatherford.—Weatherford Hotel Co.; \$100,000 hotel; 4 stories and basement; 97x54 ft.; fireproof; brick; 50 rooms, 42 with private bath; roof garden, 20x54 ft.; 2 elevators; David S. Castle, Archt., Abilene, Tex.; bids until Oct. 1. (Lately noted.)

### Miscellaneous.

Fla., Tampa.—Fair.—South Florida Fair & Gasparilla Carnival, W. G. Brorein, Prest., Peninsula Telephone Bldg.; bids until Oct. 10 for men's toilet; addition to women's toilet; brick and stucco; composition roof; cement floors; plumbing for each; 200-ft. brick fence; piers and gates; plans and specifications at office Fort & Parslow, Archts., Curry Bldg.

Ga., Athens.—Clubhouse.—Cloverhurst Country Club; addition to include dining-room, swimming-pool, etc.

Md., Baltimore.—Hall.—Fredk. E. Beall, Architect, 1335 N. Gilmer St.; \$40,000 building.

Mo., Rockport.—Memorial.—Atchison County, Geo. W. Boettner, Secy. Building Committee; \$60,000 building; 2 stories; 68x109 ft.; frame, brick and tile; composition roof; concrete and yellow-pine floors; hot-air heat, fan system. Address Jas. Olin Hogg, Archt., New York Life Bldg., Kansas City. (Lately noted.)

Va., Bedford City.—Home.—International Editorial Assn., Clyde P. Steen, Director; \$20,000 improvements; Stanhope S. Johnson, Archt., Peoples' Bank Bldg., Lynchburg. (Previously noted.)

Va., Norfolk.—Resort.—Chas. Vanture and P. A. James; establish resort at Ocean Park; buildings, Spanish architecture; \$100,000.

Va., Salem.—Orphanage.—Lutheran Orphanage, J. T. Crabtree, Supt.; several buildings on cottage plan; G. R. Ragan, Archt., Roanoke, Va. (Previously noted.)

W. Va., Charleston.—Restaurant.—Boyd Anderson; restaurant building.

W. Va., Clarksburg.—Restaurant.—Boyd Anderson; \$40,000 building; 3 stories and basement; brick; composition roof; first floor for restaurant.

### Schools.

Ala., Birmingham.—Tuggle Institute; building to replace structure noted damaged by fire at loss of \$50,000; Mrs. C. P. Orr, Chrmn. Advisory Board.

Ala., Birmingham.—School Board; 2 high-school buildings; \$1,000,000; brick; stone and concrete. Address Dr. J. H. Phillips, Central High School. (Previously noted.)

Ala., Birmingham.—Jefferson County Board of Education; 8-room addition to high school at Boyles; \$20,000; D. O. Whilden, Archt., Title Guarantee Bldg. (Previously noted.)

Ala., Town Creek.—School Board; \$15,000 high school.

Ark., Conway.—School Board; building; contemplated.

Ark., Pine Bluff.—Board of Control State Boys' Industrial School; dormitory, superintendent's cottage, mess hall and dairy barn; fireproof; 2 stories; hollow tile, brick veneer, stucco and frame; asbestos shingle roof; \$70,000; city lights; vapor heat, \$12,000; bids until Oct. 16; Selligman & Edelsvard, Archts. Address J. E. Boyce, care Cotton Belt Bank. (Lately noted.)

Ark., Winslow.—Board of Education; \$11,050 building; 59x71 ft.; brick; metal roof; wood floors; Jas. H. Bliss, Archt., Little Rock; Wages Bros., Contrs., Fayetteville, Ark. (Lately noted.)

Fla., Hastings.—Hastings School Dist.; \$25,000 building; Mark & Shefall, Archts., Jacksonville; considering bond election.

Fla., Sanford.—Special Tax School Dist. No. 1 votes Oct. 14 on \$25,000 bond issue; enlarge and furnish Midway colored school. West side colored school, manual arts, commercial and domestic science departments at Sanford High School, improve grammar and

primary schools; also pay \$12,000 indebtedness.

Ga., Augusta.—Board of Education; considering 12-room building in Monte Sano Dist., 12-room structure in Summerville Dist., 12-room addition to Woodlawn School, 15 to 18-room building for Davidson School, and 18 to 20-room negro school; \$300,000.

Ga., Madison.—City, Lewis C. Pou, Treas.; \$30,000 brick school; bonds voted.

Ga., Fort Valley.—School Board will not erect high school at present as lately reported.

Ky., Louisville.—State University, 722 W. Kentucky St.; building; Dr. J. S. Anderson, Somerset, Ky., interested.

Ky., Paducah.—City votes Nov. 4 on \$250,000 school bond issue to erect senior and junior school.

La., Jennings.—City considering election on \$150,000 bond issue to erect high school. Address The Mayor.

La., Mooringsport.—School Board; high school; Prof. E. W. Jones, Supvr. of Schools, Shreveport, La.

La., Welsh.—Welsh School Dist. Trustees; \$125,000 school; 16 rooms and auditorium; gymnasium, swimming-pool; Nolan & Torre, Archts., Henen Bldg., New Orleans. (Lately noted.)

La., Winnsboro.—Board of Education, Jno. I. McDuff, Supt.; school; bids until Sept. 30; plans and specifications at office Edw. F. Neild, Shreveport, and office Mr. McDuff, Winnsboro.

Md., Lonaconing.—Board of Education, J. McCauley, Prest., Cumberland, Md.; \$40,000 high school; 3 stories; brick; E. G. Marshall Co., Contr.; G. F. Stansbury, Archt., Citizens' Bank Bldg.; both Cumberland. (Previously noted.)

Md., Westminster.—Western Maryland College, Dr. Thos. H. Lewis, Prest.; alterations; 2 stories; brick and stone.

Miss., Jackson.—City votes Nov. 4 on \$250,000 school bonds; F. M. Trussell, City Clerk.

Miss., Thyatira.—Thyatira Consolidated School Dist. Trustees; building; 4 classrooms, assembly-room and basement; concrete and brick veneer; bids until Sept. 29 at office T. J. Cathey, County Supt. of Education, Senatobia, Miss.; plans and specifications at office Mr. Cathey.

Mo., University City.—School Board; \$200,000 building; 3 stories; 175x225 ft.; concrete and brick; concrete and rock foundation; W. Heunbuettnr, Engr. (Previously noted.)

N. C., Asheville.—Woman's Board of Home Missions; \$75,000 school at Normal and Collegiate Institute; brick; city lighting; W. H. Lord, Archt., 17 Church St. Address Supt. M. C. Allsen, Woman's Board of Home Missions, 156 5th Ave., New York city. (Lately noted.)

N. C., Hendersonville.—City voted \$30,000 bonds; high school; A. W. Honeycutt, Supt. of Schools. (Lately noted.)

N. C., Newbern.—School Board; considering erecting buildings in Ghent and Riverside additions.

Okla., Durant.—Normal Improvement Co. incptd., \$25,000 capital; H. G. Bennett, Jewel Hicks and others; dormitories for Southeastern State Normal.

Okla., Ringling.—Board of Education, School Dist. No. 14; 10-room brick building; 1 story and part basement; bids at office P. C. Cox until Oct. 6; plans and specifications at office J. B. White, Ardmore, Okla.

S. C., Anderson.—Woman's College, Jas. P. Whyte, Dean; \$75,000 dormitory; accommodate 100 students; brick; heating from central plant; city lighting; Casey & Fant, Archts. Address Dr. Jno. E. White.

S. C., Leeds.—County Board of Education, Chester, S. C.; building.

S. C., Spartanburg.—School Board, Frank Evans, Supt.; high school; contemplated.

Tenn., Surgoinsville.—Hawkins County Board of Education, Rogersville, Tenn.; bids until Sept. 26 to erect building; bids on both frame and brick-veneer structures; 4 rooms and auditorium; asphalt shingle roof; pine floors; Manley & Young, Archts., Knoxville; plans and specifications at Holston Valley Bank, Surgoinsville. Address Roy Myers, Supt. of Education, Rogersville. (Lately noted.)

Tenn., Nashville.—Trevecca College; \$30,000 dormitory; 3 stories; brick; contemplated.

Tex., Harrisburg.—Harrisburg Independent School Dist. voted \$100,000 bonds to improve buildings and erect school near Sinclair Gulf Refinery. Address Harris County Board of Education, Houston. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Henrietta.—Henrietta Independent School Dist.; \$25,000 high school. Address Dist. School Trustees.

Tex., Houston.—City votes Oct. 25 on proposition to empower City Council to levy tax to maintain schools and erect buildings; A. E. Amerman, Mayor.

Tex., Manor.—Common School Dist. No. 21; remodel Rose Hill School; Sellstrom & Rich, Archts.

Tex., San Antonio.—School Board; 2-room additions to Indiana Street and Harriman Street schools; \$11,000 each.

Tex., Wharton.—School Board, R. H. D. Sorrell, Pres.; fireproof high school; bids until Oct. 15, including heating, plumbing and wiring; plans at office C. H. Page & Bro., Archts., Austin.

Va., Lynchburg.—Chamber of Commerce interested in erection of negro industrial school.

Va., Damascus.—School Board; \$50,000 building; contemplated; W. J. Edmondson, County Supt., Abingdon, Va.

W. Va., Charleston.—Board of Education; \$12,000 grandstand; steel and concrete; 50x200 ft.

Stores.

Ala., Bessemer.—J. J. Jordan; 2-story brick building.

Ala., Haleville.—Drewrey Bros.; brick business building.

Ala., Haleville.—J. S. Halbert; brick business building.

Ala., Haleville.—W. V. Mayhall; brick business building.

Ala., Haleville.—W. W. Haley; brick business building.

Ala., Haleville.—G. W. Crosswhite; brick business building.

Ala., Haleville.—B. J. Cowart; \$10,000 to \$12,000 garage and mercantile building; brick; 2 stories.

D. C., Washington.—Cohen & Hughes; \$55,000 building, 1221 E St. N. W.; 2 stories; brick; A. P. Clark, Archt., 816 14th St. N. W.

Fla., Jacksonville.—N. L. Enelson; remodel building; \$10,000.

Fla., Palmetto.—Harlee & Harrison; \$20,000 building; 2 stories; brick; plate-glass front.

Ga., Atlanta.—Mrs. J. A. Corley; \$10,000 addition and alterations.

Ky., Ashland.—Kent Prichard; 2-story building; 25x135 ft.; brick; wood floors; composition roof; plate-glass and prism front; combination electric elevator; J. M. King, Archt.; ready for bids Oct. 12.

Ky., Bowling Green.—Samuel and J. Louis Pushin; 6-story business building.

Ky., Paducah.—McKinney-Guedry Co.; \$30,000 building; 93x123 ft.; slow-burning construction; 3-ply built-up roof; wood floors; city lights; freight elevator; W. E. Gore, Archts.; day labor. (Lately noted.)

Ky., Seco.—E. C. Bentley; store and office building.

Mo., St. Louis.—Geo. F. Town, Jr.; 6-story and basement store and office building.

Mo., Springfield.—Springfield Stone & Fuel Co.; rebuild burned structure.

S. C., Orangeburg.—Wm. C. Wolfe; several stores.

Tex., Wimsboro.—C. W. Moore; 2-story brick building; 25x100 ft.

Va., Norfolk.—R. A. Jones; alterations to 2 buildings; brick; cement and tile floors; hot-water heat; \$15,000; Rossell Edward Mitchell & Co., Archts., Flatiron Bldg.

W. Va., Beckley.—Dr. T. E. Combs; building.

Theaters.

Md., Annapolis.—Colonial Theater Co. Incptd.; \$150,000 capital; Robt. L. Wernitz and others; building to seat 1200.

Md., Baltimore.—Pearce & Scheck, 34 Knickerbocker Bldg.; \$70,000 motion-picture theater on Broadway; brick; 1 story; Wm. C. Schnabel, Engr.

Md., Baltimore.—Vagabond Theater Assn., M. E. Harlan, 2206 Eutaw Pl., in charge; \$50,000 improvements to buildings, 16-22 Hamilton St., for theater and offices; 3 stories; 70x100 ft.; brick; Edward L. Palmer, Jr., Archt., 513 N. Charles St.; bids about Oct. 1. (Previously noted.)

N. C., Charlotte.—Independence Theater & Amusement Co.; Buffalo Theater; fireproof; hollow tile; seat 1000; contemplated.

Md., Baltimore.—David Schwaber, 809 Pennsylvania Ave.; \$80,000 motion-picture theater, 811-19 Pennsylvania Ave.; 1 story; about 82x209 ft.; brick and steel; steam heat; E. G.

Blanke, Archt., 212 N. Calvert St. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Bay City.—Magill Bros., Agts.; 40x140-ft theater; brick and tile. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Denison.—Peebles & Campbell; \$50,000 theater; 50x120 ft.; ordinary construction; composition roof; concrete, tile and wood floors; John Tulloch, Archt., Sherman, Tex.

Tenn., Knoxville.—Marcus Loew, 1493 Broadway, New York, E. A. Schiller, representative; remodel theater; Thos. W. Lamb, Archt., 644 8th Ave., New York.

Tex., Houston.—United Amusement Co. chartered; \$250,000 capital; E. H. Hulsey, Pres., Dallas; erect motion-picture theaters in various cities of Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas.

W. Va., Montgomery.—Fayette Bottling & Ice Co.; theater; seat 1000.

Warehouses.

Fla., Jacksonville.—W. B. Lamb; storage plant; \$30,000.

Fla., Plant City.—Wells & Sons Co.; warehouse.

Ky., Hazard.—Sterling Hardware Co.; brick building; 40x100 ft.

Md., Frederick.—J. Tyson & Son; warehouse and addition to present structure; contemplated.

Mo., Springfield.—International Harvester Co., J. F. Wells, Mgr.; \$15,000 improvements.

Tenn., Memphis.—McCallum & Robinson, 401-431 E. Mallory Ave.; 2 warehouses and office building to replace structures lately noted damaged by fire; former equipped with automatic sprinkler system; latter concrete, brick and tile.

W. Va., Charleston.—Diamond Ice & Coal Co.; 1-story brick ice-storage building; 75x100 ft.; \$25,000; brick and concrete; concrete and cork floors; elevators, \$2500; Madison Cooper, Archt., Calcium, N. Y.; construction by owners.

BUILDING CONTRACTS AWARDED

Apartment-Houses.

Ala., Birmingham.—Hugo Marx and Lee Kayser, 204 Brown-Marx Bldg.; \$40,000 apartment; 3 stories; brick; 70x80 ft.; tar and gravel roof; hardwood and tile floors; Wm. Leslie Welton, Archt., 1906 American Trust Bldg.; M. C. Banks, Contr., 1035 S. 81st St. Address owner. (Lately noted.)

Ala., Birmingham.—Baum & Markstein; \$35,000 apartment; 2 stories; hollow tile; Ager & Klein, Contrs. (Previously noted.)

Fla., Jacksonville.—Edmond C. Wait; \$12,500 apartment-house; 40x85 ft.; 2 stories; wood frame; stone foundation; hard pine floors; steam heat, \$2000; Geo. Feltham, Archt. Address Ed Woodward, Contr.

Fla., Jacksonville.—Mark & Sheftall, 210 Clark Bldg.; \$125,000 apartment-house; 24 apartments; brick and tile; composition built-up roof; wood floors; probably steam heat; electric lighting; H. C. Buckland, Contr., 1205 Market St.; plans by owners, who may be addressed. (Lately noted.)

Ga., Atlanta.—J. T. Stephenson; \$50,000 apartment-house; 3 stories; brick and hollow tile; Mackle Construction Co., Contr., Grant Bldg.

Va., Richmond.—C. K. Lassiter; \$65,000 apartment; 6 suites; 3 stories; 85x60x35 ft.; brick and stone; slag roof; steam heat; electric lights; Max E. Ruehmund, Archt., Allison Bldg.; Allport Construction Corp., Contr.

W. Va., Clarksburg.—Mrs. N. Baker; apart-

ment; 3 stories; tapestry brick; hardwood interior; 5 rooms, bath, pantry, 2 porches each; hot and cold water; incinerators; vacuum cleaners; S. W. Ford, Archt.; contract let. (Previously noted.)

Bank and Office.

Ga., Albany.—Davis Exchange Bank Corp.; bank and office building; contract let.

La., Monroe.—Ouachita National Bank; considering \$500,000 bank and office building; 10 stories; fireproof; stone, brick and terra-cotta; burglar-proof safe, deposit vaults, etc., in basement; H. T. Underwood Construction Co., Archt. and Contr., New Orleans.

Md., Baltimore.—Sun Company, Haines and Warner Sts.; 2-story office building; brick; 12x30 ft.; hot-water heat; paroid roof; brick garage, 42.6x27 ft.; extend warehouse, 40x45 ft.; frame; paroid floor; construct foundations for 4 oil tanks, 14x44 ft.; reinforced concrete; also timber and concrete bulkhead, 75x15 ft.; John L. Coneys, Archt., Drexel Bldg.; W. E. Mockett, Engr., both Philadelphia; McLean Contracting Co., Contr., 1412 Fidelity Bldg., Baltimore. (Lately noted.)

Md., Baltimore.—Union Shipbuilding Co.; \$35,000 office building; 2 stories; 40x70 ft.; brick and cement; Johns-Manville roof; Hughes Foulkrod Co., Contr., Old Quarantine Grounds.

Mo., McGirk.—McGirk State Bank; building; concrete; 18x26 ft.; combination roof;

In writing to parties mentioned in this department, it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

concrete floors; concrete sidewalks; J. D. Hines, Archt. and Contr. (Lately noted.)

Mo., St. Louis.—Williams & Bland, Agts., 717 Chestnut St.; building Broadway and Locust Sts. for Chamber of Commerce and manufacturing display; 8 floors and basement; site 100x125½ ft.; steel and concrete; concrete roof and floors; American Radiator heat; Otis elevators; L. B. Pendleton, Archt., Central National Bank Bldg.; Hall-McKay Construction Co., Contr., Chemical Bldg. (Lately noted to remodel 3 top floors.)

Okla., Oklahoma City.—R. W. Dick and R. E. Stafford, 204 Mercantile Bldg.; remodel 4-story building and erect 3 additional stories; 50x140 ft.; composition roof; reinforced concrete floors; vacuum heat, \$12,000; sidewalks, \$400; 2 elevators, \$10,500; R. H. Stoddard, 340 American National Bank Bldg., Archt. and Contr. Address owner. (Lately noted.)

### Churches.

Ga., Clermont.—Concord Church; \$30,000 building; 50x72 ft.; brick; concrete and wood floors; hot-air heat, \$300; electric lighting, \$500 to \$800; E. L. Prater, Archt. and Contr.

Mo., St. Louis.—Euclid Avenue Baptist Church, Rev. Russell B. Whiteside, Pastor; \$60,000 building; 60x120 ft.; composition and slate roof; steel girders; steam heat; Albert B. Groves, Archt., 314 N. 14th St.; Murch Bros. Construction Co., Contr., 21st and Washington Sts. (Previously noted.)

N. C., Winston-Salem.—Christ Moravian Church; \$25,000 to \$30,000 addition; 44x70 ft.; brick; asbestos roof; wood floor; steam heat; electric lights; Gilbert C. Humphreys, Archt.; Fogle Bros. Co., Contr. (Previously noted.)

Va., Pulaski.—Presbyterian Church, Rev. Holmes Rolston, Pastor; \$40,000 church and Sunday-school; land 2 stories; 56x91 ft.; Craighill & Cardwell, Archts., People's Bank Bldg., Lynchburg; W. B. Porch, Contr., Guarantee Trust Bldg. (Previously noted.)

### City and County.

Fla., Jacksonville.—City; erect auditorium; Fuquay & Gheen, Contrs., Daytona Beach. Fla. S. J. Peabody interested.

N. C., Concord.—Municipal.—City, Geo. H. Richmond, Clk.; will call election on \$19,000 bonds to erect municipal building; 3 stories; 89x46 ft.; concrete or brick; Barrett specifications; reinforced concrete or wood floors; plans and specifications from C. A. Isenhour, Mayor; Heard & Chesterman, Archts., Danville, Va. Address John R. Query, Contr. (Lately noted.)

### Dwellings.

Fla., Jacksonville.—Fishweir Park Co., T. B. Hamby, Prest.; 3 dwellings at Arden; \$7000 to \$9000 each; brick; Marsh & Sayelbye, Archts., St. James Bldg.; N. L. Snelson, Contr.

Md., Baltimore.—J. L. Dennoch, Swindell Bros., Bayard & Russell Sts.; \$10,000 bungalow, Ten Hills; 35x45 ft.; 1½ stories; frame and stucco; Frederick Thomas, Archt., 135 N. Kenwood Ave.; J. Henry Smith, Contr., 1426 Light St.

Md., Baltimore.—Miss F. Henderson and E. J. Shelhorst, 2910 Riggs Ave.; \$15,000 residence, Ten Hills; 2½ stories; 28x38 ft.; hollow tile and stucco; hot-water heat; slate roof; Frederick H. Thomas, Archt., 125 N. Kenwood Ave.; Andrew Knell, Jr., Contr., Law Bldg.

Md., Ruxton.—John T. Love, Bartlett Hayward Co., Scott & McHenry Sts.; \$30,000 residence near Towson; 2½ stories; 42x42 ft.; brick; Motru & White, Archts., 324 N. Charles

St., Baltimore; J. F. Roystone Engr. Co., Contr., Westminster, Md. (Lately noted.)

Miss., Clarksdale.—C. G. Snyder; servant's house and garage; stucco; Chas. O. Pfell, Archt., Clarksdale, and Tennessee Trust Bld., Memphis; Beeman & Waller, Contrs., Clarksdale.

Miss., Dundee.—Dr. H. G. Johnson; \$19,000 residence; colonial designs; steam heat; Frank P. Gates, Archt.; Beeman & Waller, Contrs., both Clarksdale, Miss. (Lately noted.)

Mo., St. Louis.—Ro-Ches Realty Co.; two dwellings; 2 stories; 25x30 ft.; slate roof; hot-water heat; \$10,000; A. Doerflinger, Archt. and Contr., 2804 S. Jefferson St.

N. C., Charlotte.—Mrs. R. D. Thomas; \$17,000 residence; stone; tile roof; wood floors; heating plant, \$1000; lighting, \$300; plumbing, \$2000; L. L. Hunter, Archt.; W. D. Wilkinson, Contr. (Lately noted.)

Okla., Tulsa.—Fred W. Insull; residence; 34.10x57.10 ft.; brick; shingle roof; furnace heat; F. A. Duggan, Archt.; E. L. Bazwell, Contr. (Lately noted.)

S. C., Columbia.—Glencoe Cotton Mills; 18 dwellings for employees; wood; 6 rooms; metal shingle roof; wood floors; \$36,000; J. L. Gunter, Contr. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Fort Worth.—A. C. Willborn; \$15,000 residence; W. D. Roberts, Contr.

Tex., Houston.—Green & Thompson; duplex house; \$10,000; J. H. Edmunds, Contr.

Va., Amherst.—Richard Taliaferro; dwelling; J. E. Watts, Contr.

Va., Richmond.—United Homes Corp.; 8 dwellings; 2 stories; 24x36x28 ft.; brick and stucco; slate roof; furnace heat; electric lights; \$40,000; S. G. Meredith & Co., Contr., 1409 4th Ave., Highland Park.

Va., Richmond.—Samuel H. Baker; 4 dwellings; 2 stories; 25x27 ft.; frame; tin roof; \$10,000; James Fox & Sons, Contrs., 25th and Franklin Sts.

### Government and State.

Ga., Cairo.—Dr. J. E. Wright; hollow tile and stucco hospital; tile roof; maple floors; A. C. Knight, Contr., Albany, Ga.

Okla., Oilton.—Postoffice.—J. F. Terrell; post-office; Fred Weidman, Archt. and Contr.

### Hotels.

Fla., Bartow.—Stewart Hotel; addition; L. Z. Tate, Contr.

Fla., Jacksonville.—Robt. Baker and Walter Porter; \$50,000 improvements to warehouse for hotel; 3 stories; 60 rooms; stucco, tile and brick; gravel roof; joist floor construction; steam heat, \$5000; city lighting; H. J. Klutho, Archt., will supervise construction; Mr. Warren, Contr.

Fla., St. Petersburg.—Porter & Porter; \$25,000 addition to Albemarle Hotel; 3 stories; 56 rooms and 45 baths; 56x128 ft.; sound-proof and fireproof; concrete block; Jno. Wright, Contr.; Edgar Ferdon, Archt. (Lately noted.)

### Miscellaneous.

Fla., Miami.—Club Building.—Bimini Bay Rod and Gun Club; \$80,000 building on Bimini Island of Bahama group, near Miami; 3 stories and basement; 20,000 sq. ft.; concrete and frame superstructure, stuccoed; built-up roof; wood floors; no heating plant; electric fixtures, \$5000; cement walks; F. C. Fisher Co., Archt., Westinghouse Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.; T. H. McEaddy, Contr., Nashville, Tenn.

Mo., Springfield.—Springfield Country Club, Harry Cooper, Chrmn. Building Committee; \$27,000 clubhouse; 129x72 ft.; tile and stucco;

asbestos shingle roof; wood floors; vapor heat, \$250; city lighting; Howard Maun, Contr.; Earl Hawkins, Archt., Holland Bldg. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Waco.—Market.—J. M. Hussey, Fort Worth; \$18,000 market; 100x200 ft.; concrete walls and floor; skylight, 130x30 ft.; 60 stalls; water, light, heat and sewerage connections; delicatessen department; cafe to seat 43; contract let.

### Railway Stations, Sheds, Etc.

Tex., Jakehamon.—Hamon & Kell R. R.; \$30,000 depot; 32x164 ft.; W. S. Killingsworth, Contr., Ranger, Tex. (Lately noted.)

### Schools.

Ala., Elba.—School Board; \$34,000 high school; 1 story; brick; A. J. Mothershed, Contr.; Fredk. Ausfeld, Archt., Bell Bldg., Montgomery, Ala. (Previously noted.)

Ga., Cochran.—Twelfth District Agricultural and Mechanical School; 50-room dormitory, \$25,000; dining hall to seat 500, \$5000; heating plant, \$5000; shop, 40x100 ft.; remodel main building, \$12,000; cement stucco on metal lath; tile roof; rift pine floors; city lights; Southern Construction Co., Contr., Athens, Ga. Address L. C. Hart, Archt., Athens. (Lately noted.)

Ky., Kerrick Station.—Jefferson County Board of Education; frame building; 38x70 ft.; composition shingle roof; wood and concrete floors; F. E. Byrne, Contr., Woodlawn Ave.; Thos. J. Nolan, Archt., Courier-Journal Bldg., both Louisville.

Ky., Valley Station.—Jefferson County Board of Education, Louisville; \$10,000 building; 30x70 ft.; frame and brick veneer; composition shingle roof; wood and concrete floors; F. E. Byrne, Contr., Woodlawn Ave.; Thos. J. Nolan, Archt., Courier-Journal Bldg., both Louisville. (Lately noted.)

Miss., Corinth.—School Board; \$75,000 high school;

Miss., Corinth.—City, T. E. Henry, Mayor; \$77,750 school; 80x190 ft.; brick and hollow tile; Johns-Manville roof; concrete floors; R. A. Heavner, Archt.; E. G. Parish, Contr., both Jackson, Tenn. (Previously noted.)

Miss., Darling.—City, H. E. Gerrard, Mayor; frame school; 79x55 ft.; Johns-Manville roof; wood floors; M. W. Overstreet, Archt.; E. G. Parish, both Jackson, Tenn.

Miss., Marks.—City, F. M. Blizell, Mayor; \$39,982 school; 134x65 ft.; brick; Johns-Manville roof; wood floors; M. W. Overstreet, Archt.; E. G. Parish, Contr., both Jackson, Tenn.

Mo., Mexico.—Missouri Military Academy, E. Y. Burton, Prest.; barracks; 38x82 ft.; 2 stories and basement; tile and stucco; Spanish tile roof; maple floors; vapor heat; \$23,000; Barnett, Haynes & Barnett, Archts., Chemical Bldg., St. Louis. Address F. M. Towson, Contr., 1007 E. Monroe St., Mexico. (Lately noted.)

S. C., Greenville.—School Board; \$150,000 high school; 3 stories and basement; 63x190 ft.; auditorium to seat 700; chemical laboratory, domestic science rooms, 15 classrooms; brick and hollow tile; composition roof; tile and concrete-joist floor construction; steam heat; W. A. Allison, Contr.; J. E. Sirrine, Archt. (Lately noted.)

W. Va., Beckley.—Board of Education; \$24,630 graded school for negroes; 6 classrooms; brick; electric lights; steam heat; contract let.

W. Va., Randall.—Cass Dist. Board of Education, Chas. Morris, Prest., Morgantown, W. Va.; 2 grade schools; 1 story; \$10,000; Elmer Jacobs, Archt.; E. C. Weimer, Contr., both Morgantown.



W. Va., Spring Hill.—Jefferson Dist. Board of Education; \$11,600 building; 2 stories; 4 rooms; brick; R. P. Given, Contr., Charleston, W. Va.

### Stores.

D. C., Washington.—Anna Raun; \$25,000 store and residence, 2414 14th St. N. W.; C. V. Snider, Contr., Colorado Bldg.

Gal., Albany.—J. E. and C. C. Happ; building; 2 or 3 stories; 50x130 ft.; brick; A. E. Hiner, Contr.

Ga., Atlanta.—Investment Company of the South; \$13,000 building; 2 stories and basement; brick; G. H. Butler, Contr.

Miss., Yazoo City.—R. E. Kennington, Jackson, Miss.; 2-story, plate-glass front business building; fireproof or slow-burning construction; composition roof; steam heat; \$35,000; I. C. Garber, Contr., Jackson; N. W. Overstreet, Archt., Majestic Theater Bldg., Jackson. (Lately noted.)

Tenn., Cookeville.—Gillem Maxwell; business building; 30x75 ft.; contract let.

Tex., Lake Creek.—Lake Creek Mercantile Co.; brick and concrete building; \$15,000 contract let.

Tex., Fort Worth.—C. J. Miller; \$25,000 building; 75x80 ft.; 2 stories; reinforced concrete and brick; pitch, felt and gravel roof; concrete floors; freight elevators, \$1500; W. C. Hedrick Construction Co., Archt. and Contr. (Lately noted.)

Tex., San Antonio.—Alamo Furniture Co.; \$100,000 building; 80x150 ft.; 5 stories; reinforced concrete; terra-cotta trim; gravel roof; wood and concrete floors; electric lights; cement sidewalks; Otis elevators, \$10,000; W. N. Hagy, Archt., Gunter Bldg.; Wright & Sanders, Contrs., Alamo Bank Bldg. (Lately noted.)

Va., Norfolk.—Geo. G. Taylor, Richmond; \$15,651 building; 1 story; 30x36 ft.; Graham & Co., Contrs., 350 Withers Bldg., Norfolk.

Va., Richmond.—Richmond Art Co., 5 E. Broad St.; \$50,000 building; 34x152 ft.; brick

and stucco; Barrett and tile roofing; wood floors; joist steel girders; steam heat; J. C. Beazley Co., Contr., Real Estate Exchange Bldg.; W. Duncan Lee, Archt., Travelers Bldg. (Lately noted.)

Va., Richmond.—W. Lee Joel, 2004 W. Grace St.; \$66,000 store and loft building; brick; steel frame; slag roof; steam heat; electric lights; J. C. Beazley Co., Contr., Real Estate Bldg.; W. Duncan Lee, Archt.

W. Va., Beckley.—Turner & Ware; \$20,000 building; 2 stories and basement; 50x70 ft.; Freeman & Witt, Contrs., Beckley; H. M. Miller, Archt., Campbell Ave., Roanoke, Va. (Lately noted.)

W. Va., Beckley.—Home Tailoring Co., O. C. Harvey, Jr.; \$14,000 building for tailoring and offices; 26x70 ft.; 2 stories and basement; brick; stone foundation; maple and oak floors; J. O. Freeman, Archt.; M. T. Vipperman, Contr.

W. Va., Wierton.—Sam Geffner; \$30,000 building; W. H. Batson, Contr., Moundsville, W. Va. (Lately noted.)

### Theaters.

Ala., Huntsville.—W. T. Hutchens Co.; \$100,000 motion-picture theater; seat 1000; L. J. Breed, Contr. (Previously noted.)

Ala., Huntsville.—Lyric Theater, Chas. Crute, Mgr.; \$40,000 addition; contract let.

Fla., Tampa.—Victory Theater Co., C. D. Cooley, Prest.; \$175,000 building; fireproof; reinforced concrete and structural steel; seat 1800; 3 stories; 85x125x60 ft.; Brogden, Ricketts & Haworth, Contrs.; Oscar Daniels Co., contract for steel; F. J. Kennard, Archt. (Previously noted.)

Okla., Blackwell.—F. C. Bays; \$50,000 building; 50x140 ft.; brick and steel; stone trim; composition roof; Barrett Rubberoid roof; cement floors; Carl Boller & Bro., Archts., Kansas City, Mo.; N. A. Bottomley, Contr., Blackwell. (Lately noted.)

### Warehouses.

Ky., Covington.—City Ice Co., Frank H. Hotlers, Supt., 2d and Scott Sts.; \$35,000 storage building; 1 story and basement; 41x132 ft.; J. J. Craig, Contr., 20 W. 9th St.; Bernard Wisenall, Archt., 9 Highland Ave.

Md., Baltimore.—Sun Company; extend warehouse, 40x45 ft.; erect office building, garage, foundation for 4 oil tanks, bulkhead, etc. (See Bank and Office.)

Md., Hagerstown.—Jamison Cold Storage Door Co., J. V. Jamison, Prest.; \$20,000 storage building; 100x100 ft.; semi-fireproof; Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co., Constr. Engrs., 47 Wall St., New York City; Consolidated Engineering Co., Contr., Calvert Bldg., Baltimore.

Okla., Oklahoma City.—Mideke Supply Co., 200 W. 1st St.; main building; 3 stories; 80x140 ft.; warehouse; 1 story; 75x140 ft.; steam heat; \$115,000; Reinhart & Donovan, Contrs., Insurance Bldg.

Tex., Fort Worth.—Wm. Cameron & Co.; \$125,000 lumber store; 2 stories; 196x210 ft.; concrete; cement floors; steam heat, \$4000; 4 elevators; Chas. F. Allen, Archt.; B. F. & C. M. Davis Co., Contr. (Lately noted under Stores.)

Va., Culpeper.—Culpeper Grocery Co.; \$45,000 warehouse and office; 3 stories and basement; 70x100 ft.; reinforced concrete and face brick; cement and slag roof; reinforced concrete floors; steel sash gravity chutes; A. B. See 3000-lb elevator, \$5000; W. B. Porch, Contr., Guarantees Trust Bldg., Atlantic City, N. J.; W. S. Plager, Archt., 1930 Kearney St., N. E., Washington, D. C. (Lately noted.)

Va., Newport News.—W. P. Wilkes Co., 3315 Huntington Ave.; \$20,000 warehouse; 2 stories; 50x100 ft.; F. C. Tucker, Contr.

Va., Norfolk.—D. A. Winslow & Co.; storage building in Atlantic City; 65x288 ft.; 2 stories; mill construction; 4-ply felt roof; wood floors; Benj. F. Mitchell, Archt., Seaboard Natl. Bank Bldg.; J. Y. Gooch & Co., Contrs. (Lately noted.)

## MACHINERY, PROPOSALS AND SUPPLIES WANTED

**Aluminum Racks.**—W. E. Roach, P. O. Box 1068, San Antonio, Tex.—To contract for aluminum racks in quantities.

**Bank Equipment.**—Loxley National Bank, J. W. Randall, Prest., Loxley, Ala.—Prices on metal railings and cage for cashier and gratings for windows.

**Bank Fixtures.**—Farmers' Bank, J. R. Garrison, Prest., Denver, S. C.—Prices on bank fixtures, vault, safe, etc.

**Bank Fixtures.**—Chicot Bank & Trust Co., C. F. Tompkins, Cash., Lake Village, Ark.—Bids until Oct. 13 for furnishing and erecting bank fixtures; plans and specifications from St. Louis Bank Equipment & Fixture Co., Archt., 8th and Walnut Sts., St. Louis.

**Bank Fixtures.**—J. H. McLenn, Caddo Gap, Ark.—Prices on bank fixtures, vault, safe, etc.

**Bathroom Fixtures.**—Benj. F. Perry, Tampa, Fla.—Prices on bathroom fixtures for dwelling.

**Beltting.**—Perkins & Edwards, Greenville, N. C.—Names and addresses mfrs. leather beltting.

**Boilers.**—High Point Machine Works, High Point, N. C.—Dealers' prices on small boilers.

**Boiler.**—Hackley Morrison Co., P. O. Box 1337, Richmond, Va.—75 H. P. Scotch corrugated furnace dry back boiler, 125 lbs. pressure; 150 H. P. Scotch corrugated furnace dry back boiler, 125 lbs. pressure; second-hand.

**Boiler.**—Pyron Lumber Co., H. D. Pyron.

**Prest., Buren, Ala.**—25 to 30 H. P. boiler; second-hand boiler; mill of 15,000 ft. daily capacity.

**Boiler.**—Slick-Knox Steel Co., Sharon, Pa. 250 H. P. Sterling boiler; completely equipped; ready for operation; state condition, location and detailed list of equipment, price and delivery.

**Boilers.**—Helvetia Milk Condensing Co., Louis Latzer, Prest., Highland, Ill.—Several 150 H. P. boilers for building at Greensboro, Md.; John Latzer, representative at Greensboro.

**Boilers.**—John G. Duncan Co., Jackson and Central Sts., Knoxville, Tenn.—Dealers' cash price on 40 H. P. locomotive boiler, 100 lbs. steam; with 35 H. P. center-crank engine, Ajax preferred; 25, 30 and 35 H. P. locomotive boiler.

**Boring Machine.**—A-90, care Manufacturers Record.—New or second-hand car wheel boring machine; bore up to 1½-in. inside diam.

**Bottling Machinery.**—Lime-Cola Bottling Co., Orangeburg, S. C.—Bottling mchy. for 15 plants.

**Bottling Machinery.**—Springfield Lime-Cola Bottling Co., W. W. Barr, Mgr., Orangeburg, S. C.—Machinery for \$10,000 lime-cola plant with daily output 400 crates.

**Bricks.**—Helvetia Milk Condensing Co., Louis Latzer, Prest., Highland, Ill.—800,000 bricks; for building at Greensboro, Md.; John Latzer, representative at Greensboro.

**Bridge Construction.**—State Highway

**Dept., Nashville, Tenn.**—Bids until Oct. 17; bridge on State Highway No. 3 over Forked Deer River in Madison County; length of span 120 ft.; plans, etc., on file; W. P. Moore, Chief Engr., Nashville.

**Bridge Construction.**—Baldwin County Commrs., Milledgeville, and Putnam County Commrs., Eatonton, Ga.—Bids until Nov. 17; iron and steel bridge over Little River; steel span 150 ft. long, 2 approach steel spans 30 ft., resting on concrete piers and abutments, wooden floor, 16-ft. roadway; plans, etc., on file.

**Bridge Construction.**—St. Lucie County, Vero Bridge Dist., Wm. Atkin, Secy., Vero, Fla.—Bids until Oct. 30; 3200-ft. wooden bridge with swing draw across Indian River; plans, etc., with R. D. Carter, Ch. Engr.

**Builders' Supplies.**—Liberty Engineering & Construction Co., Box 824, Wilmington, N. C.—Catalogs and prices on builders' supplies.

**Cableway Conveyor.**—O. J. Porter, Columbia, Tenn.—Data and prices on cableway conveyor for gravel; 500 ft. from gravel bar to top of 110-ft. bluff; to load conveyor bucket at bar with 2700 lbs.

**Cannery Equipment.**—E. S. Shelby Vinegar Co., E. S. Shelby, Prest.-Mgr., Newton, N. C.—Canning machinery, boilers, labeling machines, cans, labels, cases.

**Can Machinery.**—Eastern Shore Can Co., S. O. Neal, Secy.-Treas., Hurlock, Md.—Data and prices on can-manufacturing machinery; probably for 250,000 daily capacity.

In writing to parties mentioned in this department, it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

**Candy Machinery.**—Peerless Candy Co., J. E. Jamison, Treas., Roanoke, Va.—Dice, kiss and buttercup machinery.

**Cars.**—H. C. Weller, P. O. Box 410, Jacksonville, Fla.—8 or 10 tank cars, 8000 capacity; M. C. B. inspection; send detailed description.

**Cars.**—Walter E. Mills, 1222 Volunteer State Life Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.—75 to 100 second-hand 1½ and 2-yd. all-steel 2-way side dumping cars; 36 in. and standard gauge.

**Chemical Plant Machinery.**—Colonial Chemical Corp., Broadway and Johnson St. N. E., Minneapolis, Minn.—Model A standard Wonder pipe bender; No. 450 Kelly filter press; 40-in. Tolhurst suspended type centrifugal filter press, 24-in. square corner feed, open delivery recessed type for cake not over ¾ in.; about 150 sq. ft. filter area; several elevators, 6x4, buckets on chain; 9-in. screw conveyors; motors, from 2 to 30 H. P., for 220-volt, 3-phase, 60-cycle, A. C.

**Cooling Equipment.**—W. H. Stello, 5 N. Tracey St., Charleston, S. C.—Names and addresses mfrs. equipped to keep crushed fruit beverages ice cold.

**Colonial Columns.**—Benj. F. Perry, Tampa, Fla.—Prices on colonial columns for dwelling.

**Compressor.**—Wm. G. Grimshaw Co., Drexel Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.—Norwalk steam-driven air compressor, 20x13½ and

**Compressor.**—Hackley Morrison Co., P. O. Box 1337, Richmond, Va.—100 ft. portable gasoline-driven air compressor, with tank and unloader; second-hand.

**Compressor.**—Carolina Steel & Iron Co., Jackson St., Greensboro, N. C.—About 8x8 belt-driven air compressor; to supply air for driving rivets and other work at structural steel plant.

**Concrete Machinery.**—T. L. Caudle Wadsworth, N. C.—Machinery to mfr. bricks, blocks, tile and piping; also conveyors.

**Conveyors.**—See Concrete Machinery.

**Conveyors.**—See Chemical Plant Machinery.

**Conveyors.**—Neal Gravel Co., Mattoon, Ill. 2 complete 24-in. belt conveyor outfits, 600-ft. centers.

**Cranes.**—Eureka Machine Tool & Supply Co., J. A. Becker, Gen. Mgr., Winchester, Ky. Jib and traveling cranes.

**Crusher.**—Warner Moore & Co., Richmond, Va.—Second-hand gyratory crusher No. 6 and pulley; state name, condition, age, whether head and concaves are manganese or ordinary casting, what character material formerly used, lowest price and when can deliver.

**Crates.**—Laurens Potato Warehouse Co., R. E. Babb, Secy., Laurens, S. C.—Prices on 1000 bu. crates for potatoes, f. o. b. Laurens, S. C.

**Dredging.**—Fifth Ward Drainage Dist., No. 2, Acadia Parish, Mermentau, La.—Bids until Oct. 9; dredge 250,000 cu. yds. of dirt; \$58,000 bonds; plans, etc., from Merrill Bernard, Engr., Crowley, La.

**Drilling Machines.**—See Metal-working Machinery.

**Dryer.**—Seminole Phosphate Co., Croom, Fla.—Dryer for phosphate plant.

**Electrical Machinery.**—See Water Wheels.

**Electrical Machinery.**—Electric Machinery Equipment Co., 714 W. Van Buren St., Chicago.—15, 25, 50 and 75 K. W. 125-volt direct-connected units.

**Electric Trucks, etc.**—Navy Dept., Bureau Supplies and Accounts, No. 650, Washington. Bids on: 72 anchors, 1000 and 2000 lbs.; 24 buoys; 12 observation rafts; schedule 4500, deliveries Alexandria, Va.; 2,650,000 lbs. steel castings, schedule 4503; electrical equipment,

schedule 4400; steel pipe, schedule 4537; 15-600 rollers (rawhide fiber or cotton), schedule 4450; 3 electric trucks, schedule 4564, deliveries Washington, D. C.; copper (sheet plain), schedule 4517, delivery Charleston, S. C.; pumping system and auxiliary equipment, schedule 4533, delivery South Charleston, W. Va.

**Electrical Wiring.**—National Screen Co., Suffolk, Va.—Bids on wiring of plant buildings.

**Electric-light Plant.**—City Commrs., W. F. Johnson, Mayor-Commr., Natchitoches, La.—Bids until Oct. 14; light and water improvements; alternators, power station, etc.; Xavier A. Kramer, Consult. Engr., Magnolia, Miss. (See Water-works.)

**Elevators.**—See Chemical Plant Machinery.

**Elevators.**—Seminole Phosphate Co., Croom, Fla.—Elevators for phosphate plant.

**Engine.**—Seminole Phosphate Co., Croom, Fla.—250 to 300 H. P. engine.

**Engine.**—John G. Duncan Co., Jackson and Central Sts., Knoxville, Tenn.—Dealers' cash price on 35 H. P. center-crane engine; Ajax preferred.

**Engine.**—Atlantic Supply Co., 421 Water St., Norfolk, Va.—200 to 250 H. P. slide-valve engine; guaranteed good running order; state make and cylinder dimensions.

**Engines.**—Erstine & Male, 312 S. Main St., Stuttgart, Ark.—Names and addresses mfrs. crude oil engines.

**Engines.**—Ideal Punch Mfg. Co., Joseph A. Packheiss, Prest.-Mgr., Joplin, Mo.—Gas engines.

**Filters.**—See Chemical Plant Machinery.

**Flooring.**—McCormick & Co., Willoughby M. McCormick, Prest., 722 E. Pratt St., Baltimore, Md.—Maple flooring; probably 35,000 sq. ft.

**Foundry (Aluminum) Equipment.**—See Metal-working Machinery.

**Foundry Equipment.**—See Metal-working Machinery.

**Foundry Equipment.**—Eureka Machine Tool & Supply Co., J. A. Becker, Gen. Mgr., Winchester, Ky.—Drill presses; steam and drop hammers; trimmers; oil country heavy-duty lathes; shapers, traveling and jib cranes.

**Garage Equipment.**—R. E. Ware, Huntingdon, Tenn.—Data and prices on garage equipment; motors, batteries, trolleys, welding-plant preheater, etc.

**Generator.**—Sprout, Waldron & Co., Muncy, Pa.—Second-hand 75 K. W. 220-volt 60-cycle 3-phase generator.

**Grinding Mill.**—Seminole Phosphate Co., Croom, Fla.—Grinding mill for phosphate plant.

**Heating Plant.**—Brenham Banner Publishing Co., Geo. Neu, Mgr., Brenham, Tex.—Steam-heating plant.

**Ice Chests.**—A. M. Carr, V.-P. Durham Hosiery Mills, Durham, N. C.—Ice chests for homes; probably buy quantities.

**Ice Machinery.**—Co-ops Ice & Storage Co., P. O. Box 2212, Tampa, Fla.—Ice machinery, including ammonia compressor machine, freezing tank and cans, ammonia condensers, water-treating apparatus, ammonia coils for tank and storage-rooms, dumps, electric hoists and cranes, thawing apparatus, etc.; motor for agitator; mfr. raw water ice; 60 tons daily capacity.

**Incinerator.**—City of Little Rock, Ark., W. G. Sprague, Supt.—Data and information on garbage-disposal plant.

**Joiner.**—See Woodworking Machinery.

**Japanese Products.**—Mrs. Paul Hodges, 411 W. College St., Florence, Ala.—Japanese products for "gift shop."

**Knitting Machinery.**—Juan Martinez & Co., Box 302, Tampa, Fla.—Data and prices on machinery to mfr. hosiery.

**Lathes.**—See Metal-working Machinery.

**Lathes.**—Henry Loeb, Memphis, Tenn.—Names and addresses mfrs. turret lathes.

**Laundry Equipment.**—Defiance Engineering & Construction Co., Denmark, S. C.—Names and addresses mfrs. laundry machinery; steam or electric power.

**Leather Products.**—See Trunk Machinery.

**Locomotive.**—Fort Smith Lumber Co., Plainview, Ark.—70-ton. Shay locomotive.

**Locomotives.**—Walter E. Mills, 1222 Volunteer State Life Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.—3 and 6-ton gasoline or oil locomotive; second-hand; 36 in. and standard gauge.

**Machine-shop Equipment.**—High Point Machine Works, Shelby E. Corbitt, Sales Engr., High Point, N. C.—Dealers' prices on second-hand bolt machines, gear cutters, small boilers.

**Machine Tools.**—See Metal-working Machinery.

**Machine Tools.**—Eureka Machine Tool & Supply Co., J. A. Becker, Gen. Mgr., Winchester, Ky.—Drop and steam hammers; drill presses; trimmers; oil country heavy-duty lathes; traveling and jib cranes.

**Mantels.**—Benj. F. Perry, Tampa, Fla.—Prices on tile mantels for dwelling.

**Metal-working Machinery.**—J. L. Neilson & Co., Winnipeg, Man., Canada.—800 to 100-lb. steam hammer, 100 lbs. air pressure, with or without compressor; automatic bolt machine, up to ½-in.; railway spike machinery; squeezer with stripping plate attachment to take 18x18-in. foundry box.

**Metal-working Machinery.**—Carter's Production Works, Box 1191, Wilmington, N. C. Set of 4½ to 5-ft. rolls to bend 10-gauge iron; hand slitting shear for 3-16 sheet iron; No. 10 Whitney hand punch; rotary shear, 24-in. throat, to cut 10-gauge sheet iron; second-hand.

**Metal-working Machinery.**—Ideal Punch Mfg. Co., Jos. A. Packheiss, Prest.-Mgr., Joplin, Mo.—2 thread-cutting lathes; 2 upright drilling machines; grinding machine; aluminum foundry equipment; 3 moulders; 200 capacity gas furnace.

**Millwork.**—Perkins & Edwards, Greenville, N. C.—Names and addresses mfrs. sash, doors, blinds, windows, window frames.

**Mosaic Tile.**—Jas. F. Nelson, Daytona, Fla. Prices on mosaic tile.

**Motor.**—Hackley Morrison Co., P. O. Box 1537, Richmond, Va.—10 or 20 H. P. D. C. motor; 550 volts, slow speed, 500 R. P. M. preferred; second-hand.

**Motors.**—Colonial Chemical Corp., Broadway and Johnson Sts. N. E., Minneapolis, Minn.—Motors from 2 to 30 H. P. for 220-volt, 3-phase, 60-cycle, A. C.

**Motors.**—Security Cement & Lime Co., Hagerstown, Md.—General Electric motor, 20 H. P., Type I, Form K, 720 R. P. M., 60-cycle, 3-phase, 440 volts; 2 Westinghouse motors, 75 H. P., Type MS, 390 R. P. M., 60-cycle, 3-phase, 440 volts.

**Motor.**—Hackley Morrison Co., P. O. Box 1537, Richmond, Va.—7½ H. P. 3-phase, 60-cycle 220-volt A. C. motor, with starter; second-hand.

**Motors.**—Brenham Banner Publishing Co., Geo. Neu, Mgr., Brenham, Tex.—Electric motors.

**Motors.**—National Screen Co., Suffolk, Va.—Small motors; 75 H. P.

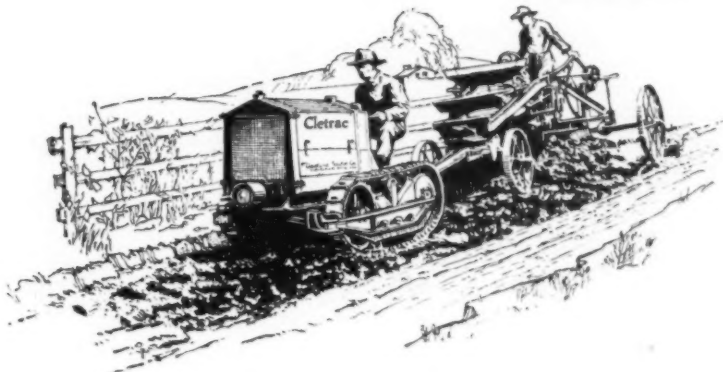
**Moulders.**—See Metal-working Machinery.

**Paving.**—City of Dade City, Fla., W. F. Cole, Clk.—Bids until Oct. 21; \$8000 sq. yds.

(Continued on Page 170)

# The Best Power for Road Work

**Cletrac**  
TANK-TYPE TRACTOR



The road-builder's tractor works under difficulties.

It must pull heavy loads through mud and ditches and over rough ground.

It must cover at least 50 per cent. more ground in a day than can be covered by teams pulling the same load.

It must be equipped to operate such belt-driven machinery as cement mixers and rock crushers.

All of these conditions met by the

## Cletrac

### TANK-TYPE TRACTOR

*Formerly known as The Cleveland Tractor*

*The Cletrac not only does these things, but it is built to stand up in hard every-day work.*

*You can depend on it to keep on pulling, without regard to weather or road conditions.*

*It not only runs on kerosene, but is economical in the amount of fuel used.*

*Let us arrange a road-work demonstration for you.*

## The Cleveland Tractor Co.

19196 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio

*Largest Producers of Tank-Type Tractors in the World*



asphalt concrete pavement; plans, etc., on file.

**Paving.**—Board of Awards, Baltimore, Md. Bids until Oct. 8; pave Fleet St. with cement concrete; plans on file; Geo. F. Wiegand, Highways Engr.

**Paving.**—City Commrs., Matt Miser, Commissioner Streets, Sewers, etc., Huntington, W. Va.—Bids until Oct. 6; improve 14th St.; plans, etc., with A. B. Maupin, City Engr.

**Paving.**—City of Ranger, Tex., M. H. Hagamon, Mayor.—Bids until Oct. 15; street improvements and sewer extensions; \$750,000; J. S. Barlow, City Engr.

**Paving.**—City of Charleston, W. Va., Bonner H. Hill, City Mgr.—8000 sq. ft. cement sidewalks; bids opened Sept. 25; Ernest Bruce, City Engr.

**Paving.**—Board of Awards, Baltimore, Md. Bids until Oct. 8; pave, curb and grade with sheet asphalt on concrete base street listed in Contract No. 167; specifications, etc., with Paving Comsn., 214 E. Lexington St.

**Paving.**—Ordinary of Gilmer County, Ellijay, Ga.—Bids until Oct. 17; 54 mi. Federal-aid road; 2326 sq. yds. plain cement concrete paving; 3600 sq. yds. water-bound macadam paving; 1887 lin. ft. concrete curbing; plans, etc., on file at Courthouse and State Highway Engr., Atlanta, and Johnston & Morgan, Engrs., 600 Flatiron Bldg., Atlanta.

**Paving.**—City of Whiteville, N. C., M. T. Moyers, Clerk.—Bids until Oct. 8; 21,000 sq. yds. street paving; 12,280 lin. ft. concrete headers, curb and gutters; 7000 sq. yds. concrete sidewalk; plans, etc., from Clerk, Whiteville, and Consult. Engr., Wilmington, N. C.

**Paving.**—City of Petersburg, Va.—Bids until Oct. 3; improve Bollingbrook St.; 5000 sq. yds. concrete roadway paving, 1800 sq. yds. concrete sidewalk; plans, etc., with R. D. Budd, Engr.

**Piping.**—City of Roncerverte, Va., Wm. B. Blake, Jr., Mayor.—4-in. cast-iron water pipe for end extension.

**Planing Mill.**—C. S. Bryant Co., Bartow, Fla.—Second-hand planing mill outfit.

**Press (Radial Drill).**—Davis Foundry & Machine Works, I. F. Davis, Prest., Rome, Ga.—Second-hand 5-ft. radial drill press.

**Pump.**—Boyle Hardware Co., Greelyville, S. C.—Small power pump for gas engine.

**Pump.**—Pyrone Lumber Co., H. D. Pyrone, Prest., Burlen, Ala.—Small deep-well pump.

**Pumping Station.**—Water Board, Scotland G. Hyland, Gen. Mgr., Clarksburg, W. Va.—Bids until Sept. 30; pumping station addition.

**Rails.**—White Furniture Co., Mebane, N. C. Relaying steel rails.

**Rails, etc.**—Walter E. Mills, 1222 Volunteer State Life Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.—4 to 6 mi. 20, 25 and 30-lb. industrial tracks; complete with bolts, clips, ties, frog, switches; second-hand.

**Reinforcing.**—Benj. F. Perry, Tampa, Fla. Prices on reinforcing for porch floors.

**Reservoir.**—Commrs. Water and Light Improvement Dist. No. 1, L. W. Dillard, Chrmn., Monticello, Ark.—Bids for 400,000-gal. reinforced concrete reservoir.

**Road Construction.**—Greenwood County Highway Comsn., E. I. Davis, Secy., Greenwood, S. C.—Bids until Sept. 30; 9.1 mi. Dixie Highway; 21,200 cu. yds. topsoil; plans, etc., with B. K. Cowherd, Jr., County Engr.

**Road Construction.**—Lincoln County Highway Comsn., Fourth Road Dist., Brookhaven, Miss.—Bids until Oct. 15; 3.6 mi. road; Federal Aid Project No. 10-B, State Trunk road between Jackson and McComb; 32,000 cu. yds. grading; 7550 cu. yds. gravel; plans,

etc., on file at Brookhaven, Miss., and with Xavier A. Kramer, State Highway Engr., Jackson, Miss.

**Road Construction.**—Holmes County Highway Comsn., Second Road Dist., Durant, Miss.—Bids until Oct. 27; 3.7 mi. road; Federal Aid Project No. 47, State Trunk road; 5850 cu. yds. gravel; plans, etc., with State Highway Dept., Jackson, Miss., and on file at Lexington, Miss.; Xavier A. Kramer, Engr., Jackson, Miss.

**Road Construction.**—State Roads Comsn., 601 Garrett Bldg., Baltimore, Md.—Bids until Oct. 7; 1.90 mi. State highway from Snow Hill to Girdletree, concrete; Worcester County, Contract WO-19, Federal Aid Project No. 30; plans, etc., on file.

**Road Construction.**—Albermarle County Supvrs., Charlottesville, Va.—Bids until Oct. 13; 2.42 mi. Rio road, gravel or sand-clay; \$17,000; grade 1.66 mi. Scottsville road; 12 ft. concrete bridge and culverts; \$13,000; plans, etc., on file at County Clerk's office, Charlottesville, and State Highway Comsn., Richmond, Va.

**Road Construction.**—Commrs. Southwest Arkansas Improvement Dist. No. 1, J. A. Bonner, Secy., Glenwood, Ark.—Bids until Oct. 8; 60 mi. road; plans, etc., with State Highway Dept., Little Rock, Ark., and Parkes Engineering Co., Engr., Pine Bluff, Ark.

**Road Construction.**—Benton County Commissioners, Road Improvement Dist. No. 4, D. H. Osborne, Secy., Rogers, Ark.—Bids until Oct. 20; improve roads with gravel in Benton County; plans, etc., with State Highway Dept., Little Rock; R. D. Alexander, Engr., Eureka Springs, Ark.; and on file at Rogers, Ark.

**Road Construction.**—Perry County Commissioners, Road Improvement Dist. No. 1, A. F. Leigh, Commr., Perryville, Ark.—Bids until Oct. 1; 26¼ mi. road; 96,000 cu. yds. grading; plans, etc., with State Highway Dept., Little Rock, Ark., and Parkes Engineering Co., Engr., Pine Bluff, Ark.

**Road Construction.**—Pittsylvania County Supvrs., Chatham, Va.—Bids until Oct. 6; 1½ mi. class A concrete road; information with County Engr.

**Road Construction.**—Highway Dept., Board State Engrs., Room 736 Maison Blanche Annex, New Orleans, La.—Bids until Oct. 6; gravel 19.80 mi. Alexandria-Oberlin highway, and gravel 14.50 mi. Alexandria-Melville highway, Rapides parish; plans, etc., on file; Duncan Bule, State Highway Engr.

**Road Construction.**—Coleman County Commissioners, Precinct No. 1, L. G. Mathews, County Judge, Coleman, Tex.—Bids until Oct. 13; grade 57 mi. road; General Engineering Co., Engr., Brownwood, Tex.

**Safe.**—See Bank Fixtures.

**Safe.**—See Bank Fixtures.

**Saw.**—Navy Dept., Bureau Supplies and Accounts, No. 650, Washington.—Left-hand verticle band resaw; schedule 4488, delivery Norfolk.

**Saws.**—See Woodworking Machinery.

**Scales.**—J. L. Neilson & Co., 602 Main St., Winnipeg, Man., Canada.—100-ton track scales.

**Sewers.**—City Commrs., Matt Miser, Commr. Streets, Sewers, etc., Huntington, W. Va.—Bids until Oct. 6; 12-in. vitrified tile lateral sewer on Caldwell St.; plans, etc., with A. B. Maupin, City Engr.

**Sewers.**—City of Spring Hope, N. C., P. C. Dillard, Mayor.—Bids until Oct. 1; 1200 ft. 10-in. No. 1 sewer pipe; 15,000 ft. 8-in. No. 1 sewer pipe; 23 manholes; 300 Y's; 7 flush tanks; plans, etc., from John J. Wells, Engr., Rocky Mount, N. C.

**Sewers.**—City of Nashville, Tenn., William Gupton, Mayor.—Bids until Oct. 14; section No. 2 (tunnel section), Brown's Creek intercepting sewer, 350,000 brick or 1000 cu. yds. concrete and 45,000 brick, optionally; section No. 2, Richland Creek intercepting sewer, 505,000 brick; plans, etc., from City Engr.

**Sewing Machines.**—See Underwear Machinery.

**Sewing Machines.**—See Underwear Equipment.

**Shafting.**—Seminole Phosphate Co., Croom, Fla.—Shafting for phosphate plant.

**Shafting.**—Peterson-Noyes Gin Co., 5 W. Boundary St., Savannah, Ga.—Shafting, 2 7-16, 1 15-16 and 1 in.

**Shingles.**—A. M. Monson, Congress Heights, D. C.—Prices on 50,000 cypress shingles, 16 or 18 in. long, 2 to 8 in wide; per thousand f. o. b. cars Anacostia, D. C.

**Steel Beams.**—Falls Mfg. Co., Granite Falls, N. C.—Prices on I-beams.

**Steel Buildings.**—Eureka Machine Tool & Supply Co., J. A. Becker, Gen. Mgr., Winchester, Ky.—Steel factory buildings.

**Tank and Tower.**—Hackley Morrison Co., P. O. Box 1337, Richmond, Va.—20,000 or 25,000 gal. cypress tank on 50-ft. steel tower; second-hand.

**Tank, Tower, Pump.**—Boyle Hardware Co., Greelyville, S. C.—Prices and cuts of steel tower 30 ft. high, with tank to hold 500 to 1000 gals. water; small power pump for gas engine.

**Textile Products.**—Juan Martinez & Co., Box 302, Tampa, Fla.—Data and prices on cotton and woolen cloth, silk, thread, etc., for underwear and hosiery factory.

**Toys.**—Mrs. Paul Hodges, 411 W. College St., Florence, Ala.—Toys for "gift shop."

**Trucks.**—Basic Furniture Co., Waynesboro, Va.—Names and addresses mfrs. industrial trucks.

**Turntables.**—F. A. Ames Co., Owensboro, Ky.—Names and addresses mfrs. turntables for lumber in and out of drykilns.

**Trunk Machinery.**—Eckenfelder & Feline, Trochu (Alberta), Canada.—Data and prices on machinery and material to manufacture wardrobe trunks, suitcases, handbags, etc.; represents French firm.

**Underwear Machinery.**—W. Hall Moss, Riceville, Tenn.—Data and prices on machinery to manufacture cloth underwear, overalls, work shirts and trousers; invites information regarding this industry.

**Underwear Equipment.**—Juan Martinez & Co., Box 302, Tampa, Fla.—Data and prices on equipment to mfr. underwear and hosiery.

**Vault.**—See Bank Fixtures.

**Vault.**—See Bank Fixtures.

**Water-works.**—City of Arlington, Tex., F. R. Wallace, Secy.—Bids until Oct. 1; 20,000 ft. 4 to 8-in. cast-iron water pipe; valves and specials; plans, etc., with Myers & Noyes, Engrs., Deere Bldg., Dallas.

**Water-works.**—City of Spring Hope, N. C., P. C. Dillard, Mayor.—Bids until Oct. 1; 10-440 ft. 6 to 10-in. cast-iron pipe; 6500 ft. 2-in. galvanized pipe; 24 hydrants, valves, etc.; plans, etc., from John J. Wells, Engr., Rocky Mount, N. C.

**Water-works.**—City of Mount Vernon, Tex., L. W. Davidson, Secy.—Bids until Sept. 29; water-works improvements; construct reinforced concrete reservoir.

**Water-works, etc.**—City Commrs., W. F. Johnson, Mayor, Natchitoches, La.—Bids until Oct. 14; water and light improvements; crude oil engines, fire and domestic pumps, oil-storage tank, alternators, power station building, machinery foundations; plans, etc.,

(Continued on Page 172)

# Barrett Specification Roofs

## Your Roof is not Finished Unless it has a Wearing Surface—

When planning to cover any flat-roofed building, remember this—

*No matter how good the roofing is, unless it has a wearing top surface, such as gravel, slag or tile, it is like a book without a cover—it isn't finished.*

That is why, when The Barrett Specification was worked out years ago, the engineers insisted not only that it should be built up of the two most serviceable roofing materials in the world—pitch and felt in alternate layers—but that it should have a top-wearing surface of gravel, slag or tile.

It is imperative that every flat roof have such a wearing surface—

*To protect the roofing materials from the direct destructive action of rain, snow, ice and sun.*

*To form a wearing-surface to protect the roofing materials from scuffing feet and the dragging of heavy objects over the roof.*

*To make the roof highly fire resistant so as to secure the base rate of fire insurance.*

### Guaranteed for 20 Years

It is because Barrett Specification Roofs are built up thus carefully, with a foundation of Specification Felt and Pitch in five alternate layers, protected by a substantial wearing-surface of

gravel, slag or tile, that we offer to guarantee them for 20 years.

The guarantee is in the form of a Surety Bond, which we offer on all roofs of 50 squares or more in towns of 25,000 population or over, and in smaller places where our Inspection Service is available. Our only requirement is that the roofing contractor shall be approved by us.

### How to make sure of the Right Kind of Roof

To make certain that your roof will be built according to the best scientific roofing principles, with 20 years of service guaranteed, you have only to insert in your building specifications this paragraph:

"The roof shall be laid according to The Barrett Specification, dated May 1, 1916, and the roofing contractor shall secure for me (or us) the 20-Year Guaranty Bond therein mentioned."

Copies of The Barrett Specification, with roofing diagrams, will be mailed free upon request.

The **Barrett** Company



New York Chicago Philadelphia Boston St. Louis Cleveland Cincinnati  
Pittsburgh Detroit New Orleans Birmingham Kansas City Minneapolis  
Nashville Salt Lake City Seattle Peoria Atlanta Duluth Milwaukee  
Dallas Lebanon Bangor Washington Johnstown  
Youngstown Toledo Columbus Richmond Baltimore  
Bethlehem Elizabeth Buffalo Latrobe  
THE BARRETT COMPANY, Limited  
Montreal Toronto Winnipeg Vancouver St. John, N. B.  
Halifax, N. S. Sydney, N. S.



Barrett Specification Roof on Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Company's Building, Elmwood Ave., Buffalo, N. Y. This building was constructed from plans drawn by the Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Co. General Contractors: Abeyon Construction Company, Boston, Mass. Roofers: Jameson Roofing Company, Buffalo, N. Y. The area of this roof is 25,200 sq. ft. over concrete roof deck.

with Xavier A. Kramer, Consult. Engr., Magnolia, Miss., and at City Hall, Natchitoches.

**Water Wheels.**—Robt. L. Foreman, 809 Fourth National Bank Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.—Data and prices in water wheel (less than 10 in.) to develop power for electrical generator; at Mountain brook falling 30 ft.

**Wire.**—Hawser Bros., Dawsonville, Ga.—40,000 ft. No. 6 weather-proof copper wire.

**Woodworking Machinery.**—Piedmont Furniture Co., J. L. Loden, Mgr., Toccoa, Ga.—Double-end tenoner; variety saw; self-feed rip saw; continuous-feed glue joiner; resaw; new or second-hand.

## Railroad Construction

### Railways.

Ark., Pine Bluff.—Plans are being considered for the construction of a railroad from Pine Bluff, Ark., to Monroe, La., linking up parts of two existing lines. E. B. Bloom, Secy., Pine Bluff Chamber of Commerce, may give information.

N. C., Murphy.—W. H. Woodbury and others, including the Whiting Lumber Co., are reported interested in plans to build a railroad from Murphy to Allen's Gap to develop timber lands.

Tex., Stephenville.—Engineers reported surveying for possible construction of a railroad from Stephenville to Desdemona, Tex. Address Board of Trade.

Tex., Waco.—Central Texas Electric Railway Co., capital stock \$500,000, is granted a charter for proposed electric railway from Waco to Temple, Tex., about 40 mi. Incorporators, who are also directors: O. A. Ryfle, J. L. Davidson and S. M. Seat, all of Waco; P. A. Clark of Rosenthal, Tex.; Henry Meisner, H. L. Daily and G. E. McElvey, all of Temple, Tex. Mr. Ryfle is president and general manager. Alva Bryan of Waco is attorney. Central Texas Engineering & Construction Co., capital \$50,000, also organized to build the line.

### Street Railways.

Va., Norfolk.—Virginia Railway & Power Co. reported contemplating extension from Campestella Heights through Newton Park to the Virginian Railway.

## Industrial News of Interest.

### A Seasonable Book on Flowers, Trees, Etc.

A very timely and interesting catalogue is issued by Sigmund Tarnok & Co., landscape architects and nurserymen, Augusta, Ga., where they conduct the Fruitland Nurseries, having succeeded the P. J. Berekmans Company. It is exceedingly comprehensive, abounding with information valuable to everyone interested in flowers, trees, shrubs, vines, evergreens, etc. Under the head of "Hints to Planters" are presented instructions of particular usefulness to the inexperienced, as full information is given concerning time for planting trees and how the work should be done. Following this are detailed instructions for dealing with injurious insects and fungus diseases, and how to make the spraying solutions, etc., to kill them and to keep them off. There are also instructions about the making of a good lawn, which many a houseowner will appreciate. This firm, as landscape architects, also lay out and improve grounds surrounding institutions, private residences, etc. A number of appropriate illustrations are dispersed throughout the book.

## Financial News

### New Financial Corporations.

Ala., Birmingham.—Alabama Title & Trust Co., chartered; capital \$250,000; Paul A. Savage, D. P. Anderson, C. C. Adams.

Ala., Birmingham.—Southern Business Exchange inceptd. to deal in stocks, bonds, etc.; capital \$10,000; S. D. Cowan, Pres.; A. J. Murdock, Secy.

Ala., Clanton.—First National Bank, capital \$30,000, surplus \$3000, begins business about Oct. 1. Address The Mayor.

Ala., Haleyville.—First National Bank, capital \$25,000, is being organized by business men of Haleyville and Winston; business to begin as soon as charter is granted. Address The Mayor.

Ala., Loxley.—Loxley National Bank chartered; capital \$25,000; J. W. Randall, Pres., Loxley; E. R. Webber, Cash.; open for business Jan. 1.

Ark., Augusta.—Woodruff County Building and Loan Association organizing; capital \$800,000. T. E. Stanley, Pres.; C. S. Airheart, V.-P.; C. E. Bailey, Secy.; I. J. Stacy, Treas.

Ark., Caddo Gap.—New bank organizing; capital \$10,000, surplus \$1000; charter applied for; G. W. Petty, Pres., Mena, Ark.; J. H. McLean, V.-P. Caddo Gap.

Ark., Hughes.—Planters' National Bank applied for charter; capital \$30,000.

Ark., Russellville.—Farmers' State Bank, capital \$50,000, surplus \$5000, commissioned. A. D. Shinn, Pres.; I. N. Falls, Cash. Open for business Oct. 1.

Fla., Fort Myers.—Lee County Bank, Title & Trust Co., capital \$100,000, organized; A. L. White, Pres.; Amos Bolick and G. A. Arndt, V.-P's; T. M. Bigger, Secy.-Treas.

Ga., Athens.—Lambda Trust Co., capital \$5000 to \$50,000, applied for charter; Geo. H. McWhirter, Madison County; Geo. W. H. Griffin, Floyd County; R. N. Mathis, Ben Hill County, and others.

Ga., Macon.—Industrial Loan & Investment Co., capital \$100,000, incorporating; J. E. Shelby, Paul S. Etheridge, L. H. Mehaffie.

Ky., Pikeville.—People's Bank organized; M. C. Justice, Pres.; C. A. Warden and J. F. Justice, V.-P's; C. E. Blair, Cash.

La., Cloutierville.—Bank of Cloutierville organized; capital \$25,000. Charles Bertrand, Pres.; John Abraham, J. C. Carnahan, F. A. Charleville, V.-P's; Andrew Boyer, Cash.

La., Gueydan.—People's Bank & Trust Co., organized; capital \$500,000; M. Montague, Pres.

La., New Orleans.—Metropolitan Bank stockholders voted to change name to Pan-American Bank & Trust Co. and increase capital from \$400,000 to \$800,000; surplus \$200,000 to \$500,000; Crawford H. Ellis, Chrmn. of Board; A. Dumser, Pres.; T. S. Witherpoon and A. G. Ricks, V.-P's; A. C. Wuertel, V.-P. and Cash.; effective Oct. 1, 1919.

La., New Orleans.—Hibernia Bank & Trust Co. announces that it plans to organize the Hibernia Securities Co. with \$1,000,000 authorized capital. Rudolph Hecht is Pres. and Charles Herb, V.-P. of the Hibernia Bank & Trust Co.

Md., St. Helena.—St. Helena Building and Loan Assn., Inc., 204 St. Helena Ave.; capital \$650,000; inceptrs., Harry E. Gilbert, 2 E. Lexington St.; Arthur B. Connelly, 208 Law Bldg.; A. Walter Kraus, 114 Courthouse, Baltimore; business began Sept. 3.

Miss., Tylertown.—State Guaranty Bank & Trust Co., capital \$50,000; organizing; W. E. Collins, D. M. Ginn and others.

N. C., Nashville.—Farmers and Merchants' Bank, capital \$36,000, which will probably be

increased to \$50,000, is organized with B. J. Downey, Pres.; N. L. Strickland, V.-P.; J. W. Renshaw, Cash.

N. C., Chadbourne.—Farmers' Savings Bank, authorized capital \$25,000, inceptd.; J. F. Blake; J. C. W. P. and E. M. Rabon; O. M. Powers, D. R. Coanor and P. Lemon.

N. C., Rockingham.—McPhail Bond & Insurance Co. chartered; capital \$50,000; Incorporators, L. D. McPhail, E. R. McPhail, Rockingham; I. M. McPhail, Hamlet.

N. C., Warsaw.—First National Bank, conversion of the Citizens' Bank, applied for charter; capital \$25,000.

Okla., Big Heart.—First National Bank chartered; capital \$25,000; L. O. O'Brien, Pres.; G. A. Mitchell, Cashier.

Okla., Clinton.—First National Bank of Arapaho, Okla., has moved to Clinton and changed name to Farmers' National Bank.

Okla., Lindsay.—Local parties reported organizing new building and loan association. Address The Mayor.

Okla., Valliant.—Citizens' National Bank chartered; capital \$35,000; A. L. Story, Pres.; S. E. Barnett, Cashier.

S. C., Abbeville.—Planters' Bank of Abbeville chartered; capital \$40,000; J. S. Stark, Pres.; I. C. Barker, V.-P.; Otto Bristow, Secy.-Cash.

S. C., Brandon Mill, P. O. Greenville.—Brandon Community Bank commissioned; capital \$10,000; J. A. Jackson, C. P. Dill and W. R. Hambright.

S. C., Charleston.—People's Building & Loan Assn. organized; J. M. Hughes, Pres.; W. E. Atkinson, V.-P.; business to begin immediately.

S. C., Chesterfield.—Home Building and Loan Assn. commissioned; capital \$100,000; petitioners, C. C. Douglass, P. M. Sherrill, J. C. Rivers.

S. C., Clemson College.—Fort Hill Bank of Clemson College, organized in June, begins business Oct. 1. B. H. Sadler, Pres.; Frank G. Anderson, Cash.

S. C., Georgetown.—Mutual Home Building and Loan Assn. chartered; capital \$30,000, with privilege of increasing to \$75,000; P. H. Pow, Pres.

S. C., Orangeburg.—People's Building and Loan Association chartered; capital \$100,000 to \$300,000; J. M. Hughes, Pres.; W. E. Atkinson, V.-P.; R. F. Pike, Secy.-Treas.

Tex., Breckenridge.—The new bank organized by John H. Kirby and others, intended to be known as the Oil Men's National Bank, has taken over the capital stock, name and assets of the Guaranty State Bank of Breckenridge, and will continue under that name for the present, increasing capital from \$50,000 to \$300,000. John H. Kirby, Pres.; Chas. B. Gaddis, Active V.-P.; Jesse R. Smith, S. T. Swenson, H. B. Furr, Ira L. Guffey, V.-P's; Mack J. Lewis, Cash.

Tex., Ennis.—Ennis National Bank absorbed First Guaranty State Bank & Trust Co.; capital and surplus \$326,000; deposits \$1,500,000; E. K. Atwood, Pres.

Tex., Granger.—Granger National Bank applied for charter; capital \$35,000.

Tex., Kerens.—Kerens National Bank chartered; capital \$80,000; surplus \$20,000; began business Sept. 22; J. C. Walker, Pres.; E. E. Netter, Cash.

Tex., Perryton.—First National Bank of Ochiltree, Tex., moved from Ochiltree to Perryton, and changed name to First National Bank of Perryton.

Tex., Ridgeway.—Ridgeway State Bank chartered; capital \$15,000; J. C. Lindley, Pres.; G. S. Prim, Cash.

Tex., San Angelo.—Central National Bank of San Angelo, a consolidation of the Central National and the Western National banks, capital \$500,000, surplus \$250,000, has

(Continued on Page 176)





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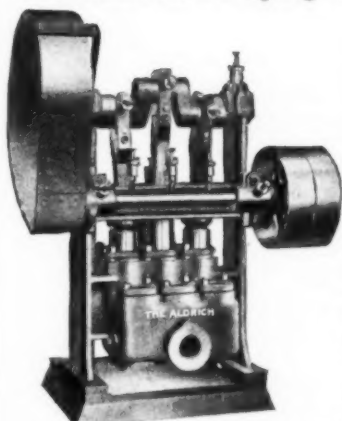
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These pumps are suitable for general pumping requirements, but on account of their compactness they are especially adapted where floor space is limited, making them ideal for mills, factories, office buildings, etc.

Their range of operation is confined to

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With form of drive illustrated, pumps can be operated by belt from line shaft, engine or motor, etc.

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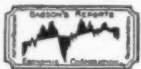
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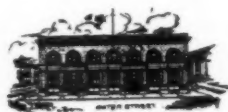
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Chas. Warner Smith, Vice-President.  
Harry W. Davis, Secretary and Treasurer.

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Total  
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Directors: C. W. GIBSON, R. K. ERWIN



officers as follows: C. C. Walsh, Prest.; J. Willis Johnson, V.-P. and Chrmn. of Board; J. D. Sugg, J. M. Shannon, Ralph H. Harris, L. L. Farr, V.-Ps.; A. B. Sherwood, Active V.-P.; C. C. Kirkpatrick, Cash. (Names of officers given Aug. 7 erroneous.)

Tex., Sipe Springs.—First National Bank applied for charter; capital \$25,000.

Tex., Stamford.—Building and loan association, capital \$30,000, reported organizing. Address The Mayor.

Tex., West Columbia.—First National Bank chartered; capital \$25,000; has begun business; C. B. Gaddis, Prest.; J. E. Farmer, Cash.

Va., Charlottesville.—Farmers and Merchants' National Bank, capital \$200,000, will open for business about Nov. 1; W. T. Shumate and J. W. Bell, organizers. (Lately noted.)

Va., Dillwyn.—First National Bank, chartered; capital \$50,000; B. H. Barnes, Prest.; A. S. Spencer, V.-P.; Geo. W. Booth, Secy.

Va., Holland.—Farmers' Bank of Holland ineptd.; capital \$2,000 to \$300,000; E. T. Holland, Prest.; J. D. Rawles, Secy.

Va., King George.—Bank of King George, capital \$10,000 to \$25,000, organized with Dr. G. C. Mann, Prest.; Dr. M. W. Minor, V.-P.; A. E. Carver, Secy.-Cash.; business to begin about Jan. 1.

Va., Newport News.—New Home Building and Loan Assn. ineptd.; capital \$100,000; C. A. Eaton, Prest.; N. H. Little, Secy.; business to begin about Oct. 15.

Va., Norfolk.—Church Street Bank will change name to Merchants' Bank of Norfolk and increase capital from \$100,000 to \$200,000, effective Jan. 1, 1920.

Va., Narrows.—First National Bank, conversion of First State Bank, chartered; capital \$25,000, surplus \$3000. D. F. Hale, Prest.; F. D. Kelley, Cash.

Va., Portsmouth.—Citizens' Trust Co. chartered; capital \$250,000 to \$1,000,000; Paul G. Blanford, Prest.; B. B. Ferguson, Archibald Ogg, V.-Ps.; Maywood O. Lawrence, Secy.-Treas.

Va., Richmond.—Allied Finance Corp. chartered; William W. Crump, Prest.; R. Grayson Dashiell, Secy.; John H. Bocock.

Va., Richmond.—Corporation Finance Co. ineptd.; authorized capital \$5,000,000. Wort P. Marks, Jr., Prest.; H. H. Chalkley, Secy.

Va., Round Hill.—Round Hill National Bank applied for charter; capital \$25,000.

W. Va., Adrian.—Bank of Adrian, capital \$25,000, organized by W. H. Green and others of Adrian and Elkins.

W. Va., Fairmont.—County Building & Loan Association chartered; Smith Hood, Prest.; Calvin D. Conoway, V.-P.; T. Wilbur Hennen, Secy. and Treas.; Michael, Attorney.

### New Securities.

Ala., Birmingham.—(Road).—Bids received 10 A. M. Oct. 10 by J. W. Gwin, Prest., Board of Revenue, Jefferson County, for \$50,000 5 per cent 30-year bonds.

Ala., Haleyville.—(Street).—Bids opened Oct. 10 for \$17,000 of bonds; later it is proposed to issue about \$40,000 for same purpose. J. T. Curtis, City Clerk.

Ala., Irondale.—(Light).—City voted \$5000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

Ark., Heber Springs.—(School).—\$11,000 bonds Brewer Special School Dist. No. 71, Cleburne County, purchased by W. Elkins, Little Rock.

Ark., Marion.—(Drainage).—Bids received 2 P. M. Sept. 29 for \$20,000 6 per cent bonds Drainage Dist. No. 6, Crittenden County. W. T. Castles is Chrmn. and C. L. Lewis, Secy. of Dist.

Fla., Arcadia.—(School).—\$35,000 bonds De Soto County School Dist. No. 41 (Moore Haven) reported purchased by Detroit parties.

P. G. Shaver, County Supt. Public Instruction.

Fla., Charlotte Harbor.—(Road).—\$35,000 6 per cent Charlotte Harbor Special Road and Bridge Dist., De Soto County, bonds purchased by Terry, Briggs & Co., Toledo, O.

Fla., De Funiak Springs.—(Road, etc.).—\$500,000 road and \$100,000 courthouse and jail bonds defeated Aug. 5; Chas. H. Jordan, Clerk Circuit Court.

Fla., Hastings.—(School).—Hastings School Dist. plans to issue bonds for \$25,000 school. Address Board of Trustees.

Fla., Jacksonville.—(School).—Bids received 10 A. M. Oct. 4 for \$325,000 5 per cent 30-year \$1000 denomination bonds Special Tax Dist. No. 1, Duval County; F. A. Hathaway, Supt. Board Public Instruction, Duval County.

Fla., Jacksonville.—(State Fair).—Florida State Fair & Exposition Association offers for sale \$150,000 7 per cent, 15-year \$100, \$500 and \$1000 denomination bonds. Address B. K. Hannaford, Gen. Mgr., or D. D. Upchurch, V.-P., Florida National Bank.

Fla., Haines City.—(Street).—Bids received noon Oct. 14 for \$60,000 5 per cent 30-year \$1000 denomination bonds. Jed R. Yale, Secy. Board of Bond Trustees. For particulars see *Proposals Department*.

Fla., New Smyrna.—(Canal).—\$15,000 6 per cent 5-year bonds voted. Address The Mayor.

Fla., Palmetto.—(Street, Sewer).—Bids received 2 P. M. October 15 for \$16,000 street-paving and \$4000 sewer-extension 5½ per cent, 20-30-year \$500 denomination bonds, dated October 1, 1919; W. E. Robinson, Mayor; W. E. Mann, City Clerk.

Fla., Quincy.—(Paving).—\$40,000 5 per cent bonds purchased by Kennedy Construction Co.

Fla., Sanford.—(School).—Election Oct. 14 on \$25,000 5½ per cent 30-year bonds Special Tax School Dist. No. 1, Seminole County, dated Jan. 1, 1920. C. F. Harrison, Chrmn., and C. A. Dallas, member County Board Public Instruction.

Fla., Plant City.—(Paving).—City votes Oct. 28 on \$70,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

Fla., St. Petersburg.—(Railway).—Bids received 7.30 P. M. Oct. 15 for \$250,000 5½ per cent 30-year \$1000 denomination bonds; dated July 1, 1919; maturity July 1, 1949. G. B. Shepard, Director of Finance. (Lately noted.)

Fla., St. Petersburg.—\$100,000 6 per cent, 10-year \$1000 denomination bonds, authorized July 19, purchased Sept. 22 at \$102,500 by W. L. Slayton & Co., Toledo, O.

Ga., Adel.—(Road).—Bids received noon Oct. 8 for \$250,000 5 per cent \$1000 denomination Cook County bonds; dated Sept. 1, 1919; maturity 1921 to 1919, inclusive. C. O. Smith, County Ordinary. For particulars see *Proposals Department*.

Ga., Albany.—(Paving).—\$81,000 bonds voted. Address The Mayor.

Ga., Calhoun.—(Street, Sewer, Water).—City voted \$35,000 5 per cent \$1000 denomination bonds, dated Oct. 1, 1919; maturity 1921 to 1944; date for opening bids not decided. A. R. McDaniel, Mayor.

Ga., Decatur.—(Road).—De Kalb County votes Oct. 4 on \$750,000 bonds. Address County Commrs.

Ga., Fayetteville.—(School).—\$30,000 bonds voted. Address School Board.

Ga., Greensboro.—(Road).—\$200,000 Greene County bonds voted. Address County Commissioners.

Ga., Jakin.—(School).—\$7000 5 per cent, \$100 denomination Jakin School Dist. bonds voted Sept. 6, offered Sept. 26 at private sale; award not stated. Address O. H. Mosely.

Ga., Madison.—(School, Street).—Bonds voted. Address The Mayor.

Ga., McRae.—Bids received Nov. 15 for \$44,000 5 per cent 30-year bonds. Address City Clerk.

Ga., Oglethorpe.—(Bridge).—\$100,000 5 per

cent Macon County bonds purchased at par and \$1555 premium by Lewis Banking Co. and the First National Bank, Montezuma.

Ga., Plains.—(Water, Light).—Date not yet decided for opening bids for the \$27,000 5 per cent \$500 denomination bonds to be voted on Oct. 14. R. H. McGee, Mayor.

Ga., Savannah.—(Road).—\$2,250,000 of authorized issue of \$2,500,000 4½ per cent Chatham County bonds, voted last June, purchased by Hibernia Bank of Savannah.

Ky., Paducah.—(School).—City will probably vote in Nov. on \$250,000 school bonds. Address School Board.

Ky., Paintsville.—(Highway).—Johnson County voted \$200,000 bonds. Address County Commrs.

La., Colfax.—(Road).—Bids received noon Oct. 6 for \$210,000 5 per cent 1-30-year bonds Road Dist. No. 8, Grant Parish. John Randolph, Prest. Police Jury.

La., Crowley.—(School).—\$60,000 5 per cent bonds purchased at par and interest by Hibernia Bank & Trust Co., New Orleans.

La., Crowley.—(Drainage).—Bids received 2 P. M. Oct. 9 for \$58,000 5 per cent 26-year bonds Fifth Ward Drainage Dist. No. 2, Acadia Parish. Address Merrill Bernard, Engr. For particulars see *Proposals Department*.

La., Pointe a La Hache.—(Road).—\$50,000 bonds Road Dist. No. 1, Plaquemines Parish, voted. Address Police Jury.

La., St. Joseph.—(Drainage).—The \$126,000 Lake St. Peter Drainage Dist., Tensas Parish, bonds voted Sept. 9 are 5 per cent, 30-year serial \$100 and \$500 denomination; F. H. Curry, Prest.

La., Vivian.—(Street).—Bids received 8 P. M. Oct. 7 for \$30,000 5 per cent 1-20-year \$500 denomination bonds; dated Aug. 1, 1919. J. P. Smith, Mayor; F. B. Reeves, Clerk.

La., Winnfield.—(Road).—Bids received Oct. 13, inclusive, for \$100,000 5 per cent 15-year bonds Road Dist. No. 2, Winn Parish. J. T. Jones, Prest. Police Jury; A. J. Watts, Clerk. Miss., Carthage.—(Road).—\$150,000 Leake County bonds purchased at \$151,885 by Leake County Bank of Carthage.

Miss., Ellisville.—(County Bonds).—Jones County Board of Suprvs. plans to issue \$40,000 bonds for purpose of defraying county's expenses.

Miss., Jackson.—(School, Water, etc.).—City votes Nov. 4 on \$250,000 school, \$15,000 water-works equipment, \$90,000 street improvement, \$75,000 bridge and sewer extension and \$30,000 park improvement bonds. No financial statements or other information relative to rate of interest, etc., will be given out until after election. T. M. Trussell, City Clerk. (Lately noted.)

Miss., Lexington.—(Road).—Dist. 5, Holmes County voted Sept. 24 on \$70,000 not exceeding 6 per cent \$1000 denomination bonds. It is planned to issue them Oct. 7. J. H. Fuqua, Clk. Board County Suprvs.

Miss., Lexington.—(Light).—\$40,000 5½ per cent serial bonds purchased by Wilson Banking Co., Greenwood. It is stated that another issue of \$20,000 is to be offered; date not decided. W. J. Jordan, City Clerk.

Miss., Lexington.—(Road).—Bids received Oct. 7 for \$9000 bonds Pickens-Richland Separate Road Dist., Holmes County; interest not exceeding 6 per cent. J. H. Fuqua, Clerk Board County Suprvs.

Miss., Macon.—(Loan Warrant).—Bids received 2 P. M. Oct. 7 for \$500 6 per cent loan warrants Commrs. Dist. No. 2, Noxubee County. John A. Tyson, Clerk Board County Suprvs.

Miss., Meridian.—(Road).—Bids received 2 P. M. Oct. 9 for \$120,000 \$500 denomination bonds Suprvs. Dist. No. 1, Lauderdale County; dated April 1, 1919; maturity 1929 to 1943, inclusive. W. R. Pistole, Clerk, Chancery Court, Board of Suprvs.

Miss. Pascagoula—(Wharf Construction).—City votes Oct. 17 on \$75,000 6 per cent \$500 denomination bonds, dated Nov. 1, 1919; maturity 1920 to 1938, inclusive. F. H. Lewis is Mayor; M. L. Valderde, City Clk.

Miss. Wiggins—(Highway).—Election Oct. 6 to vote on \$30,000 Stone County bonds. Address County Commrs.

Mo., Columbia—(Sewer).—\$128,000 5 per cent bonds recently voted, purchased by Wm. R. Compton Co. and the Mortgage Trust Co., both of St. Louis, jointly, at par and expenses.

Mo., Fayette—(Hospital).—\$75,000 Howard County bonds defeated. Address I. T. St. Clair.

Mo., Fredericktown—(Road).—Election Oct. 7 on \$325,000 5 per cent 1-20-year Madison County bonds; denomination \$100 or multiples thereof. Address Clerk, County Court. (Lately noted.)

Mo., Lebanon—(Road).—Reported that Laclede County will hold several special districts elections to vote on bonds. Address County Commrs.

Mo., Marble Hill—(Road).—Bollinger County will vote in October, it is reported, on bonds. Address County Commrs.

Mo., Maysville—(Road).—De Kalb County plans to vote in October on bonds. Address County Commrs.

Mo., Marshall—(Light).—City sold \$46,000 5 per cent bonds recently voted. A. H. Mitchell, Mayor.

Mo., Nevada—(Highway).—Election Sept. 27 on \$750,000 Vernon County bonds. Address County Commrs.

Mo., Poplar Bluff—(Road).—Bids opened Nov. 3 for \$200,000 of authorized issue of \$500,000 5 per cent \$1000 denomination Butler County bonds, maturing serially after 5 yrs. M. W. Hanson, County Clerk.

N. C., Asheville—(Notes).—Bids received noon Oct. 1 for \$155,000 short-term notes, dated Oct. 1, 1919; maturity, March 10, 1920; denomination to suit purchaser; B. A. Patton, Chrmn. and Commr. of Finance.

N. C., Durham—(Sewer, Street).—Bids received 2 P. M. Oct. 9 for \$75,000 2-36-year sewer and \$500,000 2-11-year street not exceeding 6 per cent \$1000 denomination bonds; dated Oct. 1, 1919. M. E. Newsome, Jr., Mayor; Geo. W. Woodward, Clerk.

N. C., Gastonia—(Road).—Date for receiving bids for not less than \$100,000 nor more than \$500,000 5 per cent 1-30-year Gaston County bonds, postponed; bids will be advertised for about Nov. 15; O. B. Carpenter, Clerk Board County Commrs.

N. C., Hendersonville—(School).—\$30,000 bonds voted; J. Mack Rhodes, Mayor.

N. C., Lumberton—(Road).—Bids received noon October 30 by John W. Ward, Chrmn. Robeson County Commrs., for \$150,000 5½ per cent bonds.

N. C., Murphy—(Light).—Town offers for sale Oct. 28, \$25,000 6 per cent bonds. T. J. Hill, Mayor.

N. C., Smithfield—(Road).—\$20,000 6 per cent Boone Hill Township, Johnston County, bonds purchased by Pruden & Co., Toledo, O.

N. C., Statesville—(School, Gas).—Bids received 8 P. M. Sept. 30 by L. P. Erwin, City Clk. and Treas., for \$100,000 school and \$25,000 gas 5½ per cent bonds, dated Oct. 1, 1919, maturing 1922 and 1949, inclusive.

N. C., Yanceyville—(Road).—Bids received Oct. 6 by Robt. T. Wilson, Clk., Caswell County Commrs., for \$50,000 5½ per cent \$1000 denomination bonds, dated Sept. 1, 1919; maturity 1920 to 1929, inclusive.

Okla., Ada—(Funding).—\$17,000 Funding bonds have been sold. Address The Mayor.

Okla., Ada—(Water, Park, Sewer).—\$335,000 5½ per cent 5-25-year \$1000 denomination bonds voted Sept. 18. They were purchased at par, accrued interest and \$2750 premium by Exchange Trust Co., Tulsa, Okla. (Lately noted.)

Okla., Arcadia—(School).—\$30,000 bonds reported purchased by Robinson Taylor of Oklahoma.

Okla., Bartlesville—(Fire Department, Street).—\$45,000 5½ per cent bonds, dated May 1, 1919; maturing May 1, 1944, purchased at \$46.107 by Hanchett Bond Co., Chicago.

Okla., Enid—(Water, Sewer, etc.).—City on Sept. 15 sold to American National Bank, Oklahoma City, the following bonds: \$320,000 water-works; \$250,000 convention hall; \$180,000 sewage-disposal plant; \$150,000 park; \$15,000 playground bonds. R. T. Williams, City Clerk.

Okla., Collinsville—(Water).—\$40,000 6 per cent bonds purchased by Geo. Gilbert, Oklahoma City.

Okla., Miami—(Improvement).—Election to be held in near future. It is reported, to vote on \$94,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

Okla., Oklahoma City.—Bonds approved by Attorney-General: \$46,000 Blackwell funding; \$2100 School Dist. 72, Kay County; \$1500 School Dist. 3, Latimer County. \$100,000 Love County Rd.; \$100,000 Washington Township Rd.; \$73,000 Burney Township Rd.; \$68,000 Hickory Township Rd.

Okla., Pawhuska—(Water, Light, etc.).—\$435,000 6 per cent water, sewer, light, hospital and park bonds purchased by R. J. Edwards, Oklahoma City.

Okla., Pawhuska—(School).—\$12,000 Pearson School Dist., Osage County, bonds voted. Address Board of Trustees.

Okla., Sallisaw—(Road).—\$100,000 6 per cent 25-year bonds voted by five townships in Sequoyah County purchased at \$376 premium by W. H. Brooks, Oklahoma City.

Okla., Sapulpa—(Road).—\$100,000 Creek County bonds voted. Address County Commissioners.

S. C., Greenville—(Hospital, Fire Department, etc.).—City plans to call election to vote on \$150,000 municipal bonds. Address The Mayor.

Tenn., Camden—(Road).—\$200,000 5 per cent \$1000 denomination Benton County bonds voted Sept. 10; dated Oct. 1, 1919; maturity \$10,000 Mar. 1, 1921, and \$1000 annually thereafter; of the amount \$50,000 are to be offered soon, date for opening bids not determined. Address S. A. Clement, County Judge.

Tenn., Gainesboro—(Road).—Jackson County Court voted to issue \$95,000 bonds. Address County Commrs.

Tenn., Jefferson City—(Road).—\$50,000 5 per cent Jefferson County bonds awarded to I. B. Tigrett & Co., Memphis, and Caldwell & Co., Nashville, jointly.

Tenn., Lafayette—(Road).—Macon County reported to have voted \$300,000 bonds. Address County Commrs.

Tenn., Nashville—(Memorial).—City of Nashville voted \$600,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

Tenn., Nashville—(Memorial).—Davidson County voted \$400,000 5 per cent serial \$1000 denomination bonds, dated Jan. 1, 1920; Lutton Hickman, County Judge.

Tenn., Rutherford—(Light).—\$15,000 6 per cent 5-30-year \$500 denomination bonds voted Sept. 22 are now being offered; T. E. Arnold, Treas.

Tenn., South Pittsburg—(Sewer).—Bids opened Oct. 4 for \$50,000 6 per cent \$1000 denomination bonds, dated Sept. 1, 1919; maturity 1920 to 1927, inclusive. W. M. Cameron, Recorder.

Tex., Anahuac—(Road).—Bids received Oct. 13 for \$100,000 5½ per cent 5-30-year \$1000 denomination bonds Road Dist. No. 2, Chambers County; dated Aug. 15, 1919. Address Joe F. Willson. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Bryan—(Power Plant).—\$75,000 5 per cent 30-year \$1000 denomination bonds, dated Oct. 1, 1919, purchased at par and accrued interest without rebate or commission by H. T. Lawler & Sons; J. W. Greer, City Mgr.

Tex., Carthage—(Road).—Bids received 10 A. M. Oct. 13 for \$35,000 of the \$135,000 5½ per cent \$500 denomination bonds Beekville Justice Precinct No. 2, Panola County. J. H. Long, County Judge.

Tex., Harrisburg—(School).—\$100,000 Harrisburg School Dist. bonds voted. Address School Board.

Tex., Henrietta—(School).—Henrietta Independent School Dist. voted \$25,000 bonds. Address School Board.

Tex., New Braunfels—(Road).—Comal County votes Sept. 27 on \$175,000 5 per cent 30-year bonds. Address County Commrs.

Tex., Orange—(Orange County has issued and sold \$500,000 bonds. Address A. H. Coale.

Tex., Ripley—(Light, Ice).—City voted \$150,000 light and ice-plant bonds. Address The Mayor.

Va., Orange—(Water).—Town voted \$70,000 bonds to improve water-works system; A. J. Harlow, Mayor.

W. Va., Fairmont—(Bridge).—Election Oct. 14 on \$175,000 bonds for completion of Monongahela River bridge. Address The Mayor.

W. Va., Grafton—(Road).—Taylor County planning to call election to vote on \$1,000,000 bonds. Address County Commrs.

W. Va., Montgomery—(Paving, Sewer).—Atty. Gen. approved \$30,000 paving and sewerage bonds. Address The Mayor.

W. Va., Morgantown—(Road).—\$150,000 Union Road Dist., Monongalia County, bonds voted. Address County Commrs.

W. Va., Ronceverte—(Water).—City votes Oct. 4 on \$20,000 6 per cent 20-year bonds, dated Nov. 1, 1919; maturity 1920 to 1939, inclusive; Wm. B. Blake, Jr., Mayor; A. S. Woodhouse, City Clerk.

## Financial Notes.

Lewisville State Bank, Lewisville, Tex., increased capital \$25,000 to \$50,000.

Bank of Wadesboro, N. C., increased capital \$50,000 to \$200,000.

Bank of Grundy, Inc., Grundy, Va., increasing capital from \$50,000 to \$75,000.

Wheeling Bank & Trust Co., Wheeling, W. Va., plans, it is reported, to increase capital.

Dime Savings Bank, Charleston, S. C., plans to increase capital \$60,000 to \$200,000.

First National Bank, Mullins, S. C., increased capital \$25,000 to \$50,000.

First National Bank, Springfield, S. C., increased capital \$25,000 to \$50,000.

Bank of Heath Springs, Heath Springs, S. C., increased capital \$10,000 to \$25,000.

Chatham Bank, Silver City, N. C., increased capital \$5000 to \$25,000.

Farmers and Merchants' Bank, Gainesville, Ga., increasing capital \$25,000 to \$75,000.

Union National Bank, Tulsa, Okla., increased capital \$300,000 to \$500,000.

Security Savings and Commercial Bank, Washington, D. C., increased capital \$100,000 to \$200,000.

Commerce Trust Co. of Baltimore will increase its capital from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000.

In writing to parties mentioned in this department, it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

# PROPOSALS

BOND ISSUES

BUILDINGS

PAVING

GOOD ROADS

Bids close October 16, 1919.

**TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Supervising Architect's Office, Washington, D. C.** September 18, 1919. Sealed proposals will be opened in this office at 3 P. M. October 16, 1919, for alterations, etc., in the United States Postoffice and Courthouse at San Antonio, Texas. Drawings and specifications may be obtained from the custodian or at this office, in the discretion of the Supervising Architect. **JAS. A. WETMORE, Acting Supervising Architect.**

Bids close October 22, 1919.

**TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Supervising Architect's Office, Washington, D. C.** September 29, 1919. Sealed proposals will be opened in this office at 3 P. M. October 22, 1919, for the extension of the post office screen and miscellaneous changes in the United States postoffice and courthouse at Tulsa, Okla. Drawings and specifications may be obtained from the custodian at Tulsa, Okla., or at this office, in the discretion of the Supervising Architect. **JAS. A. WETMORE, Acting Supervising Architect.**

Bids close October 27, 1919.

**TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Supervising Architect's Office, Washington, D. C.** September 29, 1919. Sealed proposals will be opened in this office at 3 P. M. October 27, 1919, for a pneumatic-tube system in United States Assay Office at New York. N. Y. Drawings and specifications may be obtained from the Supervising Chief Engineer, Room 731, United States Custom-house, New York, N. Y., or at this office, in the discretion of the Supervising Architect. **JAS. A. WETMORE, Acting Supervising Architect.**

Bids close October 21, 1919.

**PROPOSALS FOR STEEL, PIG-IRON, Springs, Lead, Tin, Zinc, Steel Rope, Wire Rope, Barrel Bolts, Milling Cutters, Brass Cups, Tackle Blocks, Air Hose, Glue, Shop Tools and Machines, Metal, Wooden and Wicker Furniture, Paper, Creosoted Piling, and Gasoline.** Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the General Purchasing Officer, The Panama Canal, Washington, D. C., until 10:30 o'clock A. M. October 21, 1919, at which time they will be opened in public, for furnishing the above-mentioned articles. Blanks and information relating to this circular (1307) may be obtained from this office or the offices of the Assistant Purchasing Agents, 24 State Street, New York City; 606 Common Street, New Orleans, La.; and Fort Mason, San Francisco, Cal.; also from the United States Engineer offices in the principal cities throughout the United States. **A. L. FLINT, General Purchasing Officer.**

Bids close October 16, 1919.

**PROPOSAL FOR DREDGING, U. S. Engineer Office, Charleston, S. C.** Sealed proposals will be received here until 12 o'clock noon October 16, 1919, and then opened, for dredging in the proposed 40-foot channel in Cooper River, near Charleston, S. C. Further information on application.

Bids close October 20, 1919.

**PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING, U. S. Engineer Office, Jacksonville, Fla.** Sealed proposals will be received here until 12 M. October 20, 1919, and then opened, for dredging in Hillsboro Bay, Fla. Further information on application.

Bids close October 15, 1919.

**U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, FLORENCE, Alabama.** Sealed proposals will be received here until 11 A. M. October 15, 1919, for furnishing and erecting three Steel Traveling Tower Derivicks. Further information on application.

Bids close October 15, 1919.

**SALE OF U. S. NAVAL VESSEL U. S. S. COAST TORPEDO BOAT NO. 16 (ex-THORNTON), now at Norfolk, Va.,** will be sold by sealed proposals receivable at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon 15th October, 1919. Exact location may be ascertained from the Commandant of the Fifth Naval District, Hampton Roads, Va., and should be obtained before making trips for inspection. Sale will be for cash to highest bidder. Right to reject all bids reserved. Forms of proposal, information

concerning the vessel, and the terms of sale obtainable from Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, or Commandant of above district. **JOSEPHUS DANIELS, Secretary of the Navy.**

Bids close October 10, 1919.

## \$60,000 6% Bonds

Sealed bids will be received by the Town Council of the Town of Stuart, Palm Beach County, Florida, on Friday, October 10, A. D. 1919, at 8:30 o'clock P. M., at the Town Hall of Stuart, Palm Beach County, Florida, for the purchase of Six Per Cent. (6%) Bonds of the Town of Stuart, Florida, of the par value of Sixty Thousand Dollars (\$60,000), due serially from July 1, A. D. 1925, to and including July 1, A. D. 1944, to be issued for payment of outstanding indebtedness and constructing streets, bridges and a fire hall for said town. Every bid must be accompanied by certified check for One Thousand Dollars (\$1000), payable to the order of "George W. Parks, Mayor Town of Stuart." The Town Council reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Dated this September 8, 1919.

**GEORGE W. PARKS,**  
Mayor Town of Stuart, Florida.

Bids close October 7, 1919.

## \$250,000 5% Road and Funding Bonds

By virtue of an act of the General Assembly of North Carolina, entitled "An act authorizing the commissioners of Cumberland County to issue bonds" (being House Bill No. 821 and Senate Bill No. 887), ratified the 4th day of March, 1919, the Board of Commissioners of said county will receive sealed bids, at the office of the County Treasurer, until 12 o'clock noon Tuesday, the 7th day of October, 1919, for two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of Cumberland County's serial, Road and Funding 5 per cent Coupon Bonds, in the denomination of one thousand dollars each, dated 15th of April, 1919, and maturing as follows:

\$100,000 on the 15th day of April, 1925;  
\$75,000 on the 15th day of April, 1930, and  
\$75,000 on the 15th day of April, 1935;  
both principal and interest payable at the National Park Bank, in the City of New York, the interest semi-annually on the 15th days of April and October.

These bonds will be certified and delivered to the purchaser in New York City by U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co. and their validity will be certified by Messrs. Caldwell & Masslich, Attorneys, New York.

A certified check for \$5000 must accompany each bid, and payment made by the successful bidder within 10 days after its acceptance, or the \$5000 deposit forfeited.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids, and to offer said bonds for sale without further notice.

Address all communications to:  
**D. GASTER,**  
County Treasurer, Fayetteville, N. C.  
**E. V. EDENS,**  
Chairman Board County Commissioners.  
This 2d day of September, 1919.

Bids close October 20, 1919.

## \$6000 6% Road Bonds

**Raleigh, N. C.**  
The Board of Commissioners of Wake County, State of North Carolina, will, on the 20th day of October, 1919, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of said Commissioners in Wake County Court House, Raleigh, N. C., open bids for the purchase of Six Thousand (\$6000) Dollars in 30-year 6 per cent. coupon bonds, the said bonds to be known as the Avents Ferry Road District Bonds, issued for the purpose of constructing, altering or improving a road traversing said road district, said bonds to be issued by the County Commissioners of Wake County under the provisions of Section 48, Chapter 284, N. C. Public Laws of 1917. All bids must be accompanied by certified check, properly vouchered for by a Raleigh bank, for not less than 2 per cent. of the amount of the issue.

By order of the Board of Commissioners of Wake County, this 15th day of September, 1919.  
**WILLIAM H. PENNEY,**  
Clerk to Board of Commissioners.  
**J. W. BUNN,**  
County Attorney.

Bids close October 6, 1919.

## \$47,000 5½% Road Bonds

**Macon, Miss.**  
The Board of Supervisors of Noxubee County, Mississippi, will on Monday, October 6, 1919, at 2 o'clock P. M., receive sealed bids for the purchase of \$47,000 good roads bonds of Supervisors' District No. 1 of said county. These bonds are of the denomination of \$500 each and are numbered serially from 1 to 94, both inclusive, and bear interest at 5½ per cent per annum, payable semi-annually.

A good-faith deposit of \$500, by cashier's or certified check, required with each bid. Law under which bonds are sold, viz., Chapter 176, Laws 1914, and amendments thereto.

Upon request a certified statement descriptive of said bonds and of the resources of the district will be furnished.

By order of the Board of Supervisors of Noxubee County, Mississippi.

**JOHN A. TYSON,**  
Clerk.

This September 4, 1919.

Bids close October 21, 1919.

## \$150,000 5% Road Bonds

**Coushatta, La.**  
The Police Jury of Red River Parish, State of Louisiana, the governing authority of Road District Number Two (2) in said parish (county), will receive sealed bids up to 6 P. M. October 21, 1919, at the Courthouse in Coushatta, said parish, addressed to the Police Jury or J. T. S. Thomas, Secretary, Coushatta, Louisiana, on the following issue of District Road Bonds:

Road District No. Two (2), one hundred fifty thousand (\$150,000) dollars, payable in forty years, beginning October 31, 1920, five per cent annually, payable semi-annually.

Certified check on any solvent bank doing business in Louisiana, payable to the Police Jury, in the amount of two and one-half (2½) per cent. of the face value of the issues to accompany any bid. Bids to be opened after 10 A. M. October 22, 1919, at the Courthouse; all or any bids subject to rejection. Bids may be coupled with condition of naming depository of funds derived from sale, without interest, subject to approval of Police Jury. Bids subject to competent legal approval of issue. Descriptive circulars to be had upon application to New Orleans Bank or Harry Gamble, Esq., New Orleans.

Bids close October 11, 1919.

## \$50,000 6% Road Bonds

**Coats, N. C.**  
Sealed bids will be received by the Grove Township Road Commission at Coats, Harnett County, North Carolina, at the office of the undersigned attorney, until Saturday, October 11, 1919, at 12 o'clock M., when and where said bids will be publicly opened, for the purchase, of not less than par and accrued interest, of Fifty Thousand Dollars of Grove Township Road Bonds. Said bonds will bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, interest payable semi-annually, and will run for a period of thirty years. Said bonds will be dated as of October 1, 1919. The principal and interest will be payable at bank to be designated by purchaser.

Bids may be addressed to the undersigned, and must be accompanied by a certified check, vouchered for by a local bank of Harnett County, payable to the order of the Grove Township Road Commission, for 2 per cent. of the face amount of the bonds as evidence of good faith.

The bonds are issued and sold under and by virtue of an act of the General Assembly of North Carolina, Session of 1917, it being Chapter 284 of the Public Laws of said session, and by an election duly called, held and carried.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

By order of the Grove Township Road Commission.

This September 2, A. D. 1919.  
**T. V. STEWART, Chairman,**  
Grove Township Road Commission.  
**L. L. LEVINSON,**  
Attorney for Grove Township Road Commission.  
**Coats, N. C.**



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